"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local snows today; Sunday cloudy; moderate shifting winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII. NO. 22,309. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1919. EIGHTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

CIVIL WAR BREAKS OUT IN MUNICH, PREMIER EISNER SLAIN, MINISTER AUER WOUNDED, WAR MINISTER REPORTED KILLED; CLEMENCEAU BETTER; BOLSHEVIST CENTRE FOUND IN PARIS

181,000 UNION MEN VOTE TO STRIKE IF BEER IS OUTLAWED

Referendum of Seven Unions Against Prohibition Reported to Central Body Here.

SET JULY 1 FOR WALKOUT

65,000 Longshoremen and 60,000 Shipbuilders Among Those Who Fight Dry Law.

PLAN ALBANY PROTEST

Executive Committee and Volunteer Delegates Will Oppose the Bone-Dry Bill.

At the weekly meeting of the Central Federated Union in the Labor Temple last night, at which delegates of organized labor spoke strongly against national prohibition, it was announced that more than 181,000 trade unionists in New York City had voted to go on strike on July 1 if beer was cut off at that time. The slogan of the unionists is "No beer, no work." Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, predicted that every union in the city would take similar action as soon as the proposal could be submitted to a referendum.

The seven unions which have voted affirmatively to fight prohibition are as follows: Longshoremen, 65,000; shipbuilders, 60,000; ironworkers, 20,000; stationary firemen, 15,000; engineers, 15,000; pavers and rammermen, 5,000, and hatters, 1,000. The New York Letter Carriers' Association promised "moral support" because the Government regulations forbade them taking part in any strikes.

Addresses were made at the meeting by the delegates of some of the unions which have voted to adopt the slogan of the Essex Trades Council of Newark, N. J., of "No beer, no work." They said that the feeling of the workingman was in favor of taking a stand against prohibition. One union reported that the referendum had been unanimously in favor of the proposed walkout.

Send Committee to Albany.

It was decided to have the Executive Committee of the Central Federated Union attend the hearing on the Thompson-McNab "bone dry" bill in Albany on next Wednesday. Every union was urged to send a delegate to support the Executive Committee. More than 200 delegates promised to attend in person or send some one to represent each union. It was estimated by members present that more than 500 members of organized labor throughout the State would be on hand to oppose the efforts of the Anti-Saloon League to make the State "bone dry."

Discuss Unemployment Question.

Speakers at last night's meeting said that apart from the question of personal liberty involved in the prohibition amendment there was the more serious question of unemployment threatening thousands of men engaged in the work which depended on the manufacture of liquor. Frank Bowes, delegate of the boxmakers, said that more than 100,000 members of the union he represented would be thrown out of work when the amendment went into effect.

Daniel Jacobs, another speaker, said that efforts should be made to enlist the aid not only of organized labor but the entire community in the threatened attack on the personal liberty of every citizen.

John Sullivan of the Brewery Workers' Union spoke against the Thompson-McNab bill.

"When the war was on," he said, "the union workers supported the war-time prohibition measure, as they were willing to make any sacrifices for a successful termination of the conflict on the other side. There were 2,000,000 of our gallant men who went over there to fight for the cause of liberty, only to come back and not find it here, if this nation-wide prohibition exists."

A motion was carried to submit briefs to the Legislative Committee in Albany expressing the sentiments of organized labor against prohibition. Several speakers said that if organized labor had been alert to the activities of the Anti-Saloon League in other States as well as New York State, the amendment to the Constitution would never have been passed. The methods of the league were criticised and the action of the Legislature in California in ratifying the amendment contrary to the expressed will of the people was condemned by several delegates.

More than half of the delegates who attended the meeting last night wore the "No Beer, No Work" buttons which

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Discover Big Oil Field on an English Estate

LONDON, Feb. 21, (via Montreal.)—Keeping up the oil-well drilling in Derbyshire, where early in the month oil was struck near Birmington by American drillers working for the Government, important discoveries of fuel oil have been made on the estate of the Duke of Devonshire at Chesterfield. The supply is said to be vast.

Experts are convinced that there are several other rich oil fields in this country. One authority is quoted as saying that there is more oil in England than in the State of Pennsylvania.

PLANS BOLSHEVIST BUREAU HERE

John Reed Tells Senators That Prominent Women Are Ready to Finance It.

SISSON PAPERS DENOUNCED

Mrs. Reed Says They Were Given Out by Raymond Robins as Forgeries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The so-called Sisson papers which were made public by the Committee on Public Information and which the Government claimed showed that the Germans backed the Russian Bolshevist movement were given to Mr. Sisson by Colonel Raymond Robins as an "example of a clever piece of forgery," according to Mrs. John Reed, who concluded today her testimony before the committee which is investigating Bolshevism in Russia and over here. Mrs. Reed gave as her authority for the statement Colonel Raymond Robins, who went to Russia as the representative of the American Red Cross, who, she said, was the person who first showed the papers to Sisson.

George Creel, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, was also cited by Mrs. Reed, who said Creel had admitted in a letter to her that some of the documents might possibly prove to be fakes. She added that Creel also informed her by letter that the Administration was behind the papers and that he believed that most of them, if not all of them, were accurate records of German-Bolshevist activities.

It was also testified by Mrs. Reed that her husband when on his way to this country was communicated with by her and asked to return to Russia. She said that Lincoln Steffens brought the request to her from Mr. Creel, who she said wanted John Reed to go back to Petrograd and tell the Bolshewist officials that "President Wilson was sincere." Later Reed himself, when on the stand, said he was asked to go back as the representative of the United States Government.

Under cross-examination by Major Humes Reed frankly admitted that he had been in the employ of the Foreign Office of the Trotzky-Lenine Government while in Russia, and that as an official attaché to the Bolshevist bureau he had been concerned in the publication of Bolshevist newspapers in various languages, these papers having a daily circulation, he said, of about 2,000,000 copies. There were six editions, printed in as many different languages. These languages were German, Hungarian, Turkish, Rumanian, Bohemian, and Russian.

Doesn't Favor Red Regime Here.

As did his wife, Reed tried his best to make good before the committee as an apologist for Bolshevism. Also, like her, he was not willing to admit that he was in favor of Bolshevism, as it is practised in Russia, being made the order of things in this country. He said that unless the majority of the people want it we should not try the experiment.

Reed named some additional former residents of the United States who are more or less prominent in Bolshevist affairs in Russia at the present time. He did not see any atrocities, he asserted. He said that he was not now officially connected with the Bolsheviki, although he volunteered the information that he was considering the establishment of a Bolshevist information bureau in New York to be financed by a number of prominent women, all of whom are wealthy and interested in the Bolshevist way of running national, State, and municipal governments.

Mrs. Reed resumed the stand at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

"Mrs. Reed," said Major Humes, "you testified yesterday that when you went to Russia in the Fall of 1917 you went with credentials from The Philadelphia Public Ledger. Now, is that correct?"

"I had credentials from the Bell Syndicate of New York and those credentials were taken over by The Ledger,

Continued on Page Five.

USE SONORA NEEDLES!
Sonora Semi-Permanent Silvered Needles replace steel needles. They play 50 to 100 times. Loud, Medium or Soft grades. 90c. per card of 5.—Advt.

MAY ASK SENATE FOR A CONFIDENCE VOTE ON WILSON

Lewis Says an Effort Will Be Made to Have the League Plan Indorsed.

MAJORITY ONLY REQUIRED

But Opponents Scoff at Talk of Passing Resolution Amid the Legislative Jam.

PRESIDENT STAYS A WEEK

Will Leave for Europe March 5—Boston Speech to be General Talk on Mission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Some of the President's friends in the Senate have a plan for obtaining, if possible, during the remaining eleven days of Congress a vote of indorsement of the plan for a League of Nations.

It is not the purpose to seek such a vote as might be held to be a ratification of the covenant for the proposed League. That would be impossible, first because the two-thirds vote, necessary for treaty ratification, could not be obtained at this time, and second, because the covenant for the League of Nations is not in form to be submitted for ratification as a treaty. What the friends of the President may try to obtain is a vote of confidence and approval of the work of the President in Paris.

It is understood that the President contemplates leaving Washington on the night of March 4, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, on his return to Paris after having spent a week in Washington. Those friends, who are understood to be planning to seek a vote of confidence, want to give him this as a send-off.

That some of the President's friends will seek such a vote for him before March 4 was disclosed tonight by Senator Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip. He said that he believed it would be possible to get such a vote on record and that he was assured that the vote would be a victory for the President and the League plan.

Senator Lewis said that in speaking on the League some time ago he had stated that this Congress would have to vote on the question.

"And we are going to get a vote, not a vote of ratification, but just a vote of approval to strengthen the hands of the President when he returns to the Peace Conference," said Senator Lewis. "The question is going to be put before the Senate, and it must be.

"We will only need a majority to vote approval for the efforts of the President, but then if the League of Nations plan is incorporated in the peace treaty, a two-thirds vote would be necessary to ratify the treaty.

"We will get the majority. We will get six Republican votes for it and there will be six Democratic votes against it, giving the President a clear majority for approval."

Senator Lewis was asked what Republicans would vote for the League plan. He said he believed LaFollette, Cummins, Kenyon, Norris, and McCumber would be among those voting for it. He did not name the Democrats opposing it, but there has been Senate discussion of the names of Senator Reed, Vardaman, Hardwick, Myers, and Thomas.

No effort will be made to get action on such a resolution before Thursday, following the White House dinner. The resolution is likely to be presented immediately thereafter. At the most there would be only five legislative days in which a vote could be obtained.

"It would not take any filibustering but just ordinary debate in the Senate to prevent a vote," suggested one of those opposed to the League. "One man could almost prevent a vote if he so desired."

Senator Reed scorned the suggestion that there would be an opportunity to get a vote of approval at this session.

"We have something like ten or eleven days to run, and does any one think it would be possible to force a vote in that time?" he inquired.

Joseph P. Tumulty, private secretary to the President, left Washington at 7 o'clock for Boston, to meet President Wilson on his return there. Mr. Tumulty was accompanied by Raymond T. Baker, Director of the Mint; Senator Pittman of Nevada, and other friends.

WILL START BACK MARCH 5.

President to Spend a Very Busy Week in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—President Wilson will spend only one week in the United States before embarking on March 5 to return to Paris.

In anticipation of a week crowded with a Cabinet meeting, a conference with the Foreign Relations Committees of Congress, the signing of bills, attention to many domestic problems, and perhaps an address to Congress on the proposed League of Nations, White House officials are arranging the business of the executive offices so that not

Continued on Page Two.

Hold Panama and Suez Canals Not International Waterways

PARIS, Feb. 21, (Associated Press.)—It has been virtually decided that there is no possibility of the Panama Canal or of any North American waterway coming before the Peace Conference as the subject of proposed international regulations.

The special commission of the International Waterways, it is believed, will confine itself entirely to a discussion of European rivers, taking the ground that the existing arrangements between the United States and Great Britain relative to boundary waters are sufficient.

It is asserted that the Panama and Suez Canals are not regarded as international waterways, each being within one country.

BORAH DEMANDS VOTE ON LEAGUE

Declares Wisdom of the People Alone Can Guide the Nation on Such an Enterprise.

PERIL TO MONROE DOCTRINE

Terms It a Most Radical Departure from Our Ideals—Answers Taft with Fable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Borah (Republican) of Idaho launched his expected attack upon the League of Nations in the Senate today. The Senator spoke to crowded galleries and a large attendance of the Senate itself, and although he occupied less than an hour and a half, his speech was commended upon by his admirers as one of his greatest efforts.

Near the end of his speech he epitomized his views by saying:

"In a single line I can state my position—that there is not a supernational tribunal or a supernational government which can be created by the wit of man so well calculated to take care of this Republic as the conscience and the wisdom of the hundred million people to whom the loving God has intrusted its keeping and its destiny."

Senator Borah's speech was free from any criticism of President Wilson, whose invitation to dinner in order to discuss the League of Nations he recently declined. But he expressed his opinion of ex-President Taft by reciting a fable in which a man named "William Howard" begged a farmer named "America" to "tear down the wall" that America had erected between himself and another farmer named "Europe." This was Senator Borah's way of saying that Mr. Taft, although disclaiming it, sanctioned the abolition of the Monroe Doctrine, and the disregard of George Washington's injunction against participation in entangling alliances.

Sherman Would Gag Wilson.

Not long after Senator Borah spoke Senaor Sherman, Republican, of Illinois, introduced a resolution demanding that the Senate ask the President not to speak in Boston upon the League of Nations, but to defer saying anything whatever about the League before communicating his views either to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee or to the Senate. During the day the text of the telegram sent by Senator Fall of New Mexico declining to attend the dinner to which the President invited the Senator as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee was also made public. Tomorrow Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri will attack the President's peace plans following the customary reading of George Washington's Farewell Address. It was rumored about the Capitol today that a Senator would move in a spirit of satire to dispense with the reading of the address tomorrow, giving as a reason that it was "an obsolete" document.

Senator Borah pleaded today for a plebiscite on the plan for a League of Nations. He termed it "the most radical departure" since this Government was organized. He soon came to his parable about Mr. Taft, and said he would have deferred his speech today if the ex-President had not given out his recent interview. Mr. Taft held, said Senator Borah, that the League would interfere with neither the Monroe Doctrine nor with the Washingtonian policy, and the Idaho Senator spoke at length in an attempt to refute these ideas.

"The mere reading of the constitution of the League," said Senator Borah, "will convince any reasonable mind, it seems to me, that the policies of Washington and Monroe must depart if it is adopted."

Following this statement Senator Borah made the point that this country would be pledged to protect the territorial integrity of the British Empire, under the League's constitution. The English press, Japan, and the Brazilian Minister at The Hague, said Senator Borah, all considered the Monroe Doctrine abolished under the League.

Under the League, he declared, England would have one vote, Canada an-

Continued on Page Three.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR COTTIN

Paris Police in Raids Seize Vast Stores of Red Propaganda.

SECRET PRESS DISCOVERED

Manager of Extremist Journal Libertaire Involved and Is Placed Under Arrest.

PREMIER HAS A BUSY DAY

Col. House, Miss Margaret Wilson, Petain, and Archbishop of Paris Among Callers.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—M. Clemenceau spent a short time in his garden this morning. He had luncheon at midday and his appetite was good. His home is filled with flowers, one offering being from the midinettes, or girls employed in millinery establishments.

During the morning M. Clemenceau requested to see Inspector Decaudin, who sat beside the Premier's chauffeur when Cottin made his attack. The Premier received Decaudin in his antechamber, shook hands vigorously, and congratulated him on the courage he had shown. Later he received his daughter, Mme. Jacquemaire, and his granddaughter, former Premier Viviani, the Portuguese Minister in Paris, the Italian Minister of Finance, and Colonel E. M. House. President Poincaré called at the house twice to inquire after the Premier's condition. Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, also called to transmit a dispatch from Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, on behalf of Pope Benedict.

This afternoon the Premier's visitors included General Pétain, General Mordacq, head of the Military Cabinet of the Ministry of War; Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson; Victor Boret, the French Food Minister, and Captain René Fonck, the French "ace of aces."

Dr. Florant's name headed the bulletin issued at 9 o'clock this morning, and which read:

"Temperature, 36.7, (centigrade—about 98 Fahrenheit); pulse, 72. General state very good."

Dr. Florant is M. Clemenceau's personal physician. Recently he had one of his legs amputated, and his visit to the Premier today was the first time he had been out since the operation. When leaving M. Clemenceau's residence Dr. Florent declared that, with his intimate knowledge of the Premier's temperament, he considered his condition excellent.

"I consider M. Clemenceau out of danger," he said. "As for the extracting of the bullet, this need not be thought of, at least for the present."

The only possible danger to the Premier, according to a celebrated surgeon who was consulted by the Matin, is the appearance of local pulmonary congestion caused by reaction.

"Such an eventuality has not developed," he said, "and the robust constitution and magnificent vigor of the 'Tiger' are against such a complication. Let us, then, have every confidence. If by tomorrow night there is no temperature our confidence may be changed to an assurance of absolute recovery. Every day that passes without fever appearing doubles the patient's chances."

Emile Cottin, the assailant of Premier Clemenceau, will be tried by court-martial instead of by a civil court. Captain Bouchardon, who investigated the Bolo Pacha and other cases for the military court, will conduct the investigation.

The police were busy all day yesterday and searched the houses of some thirty members of the Communist Federation of the Department of the Seine. Enormous masses of papers, tracts, circulars, and pamphlets were carried off.

"Although the result of this work is not as yet known, nor the importance of the documents found understood, it is said by the newspapers that papers seized at the office of the journal Libertaire establish the fact that a regular Bolshevist organization is in existence in Paris and that it has important ramifications.

Jouvent, the manager of the Libertaire, has been arrested as the result of the discovery in a secret printing plant of a block used for the reproduction of a leaflet addressed to the people of France and supporting the doctrines of Lenine and Trotzky.

PARISIANS BELIEVE COTTIN ACTED ALONE

But Trace His Attack to the Socialist Campaign of Abuse of Clemenceau.

BY WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—"All regicides—that is, assassins of great men—have no ac-

Continued on Page Two.

Eisner's Berne Speech Blaming Germany for War Believed in London to Have Caused Assassination

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 22.—The Daily Chronicle's diplomatic correspondent says:

"Those most familiar with Eisner's career are convinced that he was assassinated because of his speech at the Berne Socialist and Labor conference, which made a great sensation, was severely criticised and, indeed, was bitterly rejected by the large mass of Germans.

"After the Majority Socialists had given a pathetic picture of Germany being attacked on all sides and simply acting in the war in self-defense, Eisner, in a remarkable oration, placed the blame on the right shoulders. The guilty party, he said, was not 'all the world,' but Germany and Austria.

"So intrepid an exposure of truth was unforgivable and it was not forgiven."

PRINKIPO MEETING SEEMS ASSURED

Government of North Russia Has Agreed to Join Conference Proposed by Allies.

OTHER FACTIONS WEAKEN

Powers Expected to Issue a New Invitation Fixing Date of Gathering for March 15.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Nicholas Tschaikovsky, President of the Northern Russian Government at Archangel, who has been in Paris for several days, has consented to the participation of his Government in the proposed meeting of Russian factions on the Princes' Islands.

William Allan White and George D. Herron, the American representatives to the Princes' Islands conference, and members of the American peace delegation have been holding many conferences with representatives in Paris of the various Russian governments. Indications today were that several additional governments would consent to participate.

Another invitation to the conference probably will be issued formally by the allied and associated Powers within a few days. It will probably fix the date for the meeting at about March 15.

REGULAR TROOPS MAY GO TO ARCHANGEL

Draft Men There Rejoice at the News That They Are to Come Home Soon.

ARCHANGEL, Feb. 20, (Associated Press.)—Announcement from Washington that the American troops in North Russia are to be withdrawn at the earliest possible moment in the Spring was received with joy by the troops themselves, but official circles, and also the Russian population, are anxious to know whether other troops will be sent to replace them or whether it means the complete abandonment of this front.

Navigation is now closed except for ice breakers, incapable of carrying a large number of troops, and, according to naval advices, June will be the earliest month for the opening of the ice-floes.

The American troops affected by the announcement are the 339th Infantry and one battalion of the 310th Engineers, all draft forces, entitled to demobilization after the conclusion of the war. There is considerable speculation in Archangel whether they will be replaced by regulars or marines. De Witt C. Poole, Jr., Counselor of the American Embassy, has issued the following statement:

"In connection with the Washington annnouncement, the American Embassy in Archangel states it understands this announcement relates only to the disposition of the American troops now here. It does not determine one way or another the general question of the continued presence of an American force in Northern Russia, nor is it understood to disclose a decision as to the future American policy in Russia. Determination of this awaits upon a further discussion by the Peace Conference at Paris.

"From a consultation with competent transportation authorities, it appears that, with normal ice conditions, the earliest possible moment at which considerable bodies of troops can be moved away from Archangel will be in June."

ALLIES ADVANCE IN NORTH.

Defeat Reds in Dash Along the Murman Railroad.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The allied forces, in successful operations carried out with courage and dash, have advanced to Segoja, sixty miles south of Soroko on the Murman railway, according to an undated official report received here tonight.

The Bolsheviki lost fifty men killed and eighty wounded, and the Allies captured much material.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

SUGGEST AMERICA HELP GUARD FRANCE

British in Paris Talk Informally of a Joint Guarantee to Protect Ally.

NO ALLIANCE PROPOSED

But It Might Require Maintenance of Strong Naval and Military Forces.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Behind the present effort in the Peace Conference to hasten the conclusion of a military peace with Germany lies the important purpose of demobilizing the British, French, and American Armies in the shortest possible time.

The new armistice terms, now under consideration by the Supreme Council, will be embodied in the preliminary peace treaty with Germany, and it is contended that when these terms are carried out the German military menace, which France fears, will have been removed. It should then be possible, it is contended, to demobilize the armies of occupation and all the allied forces held in reserve for possible use against Germany.

The new armistice will be submitted to Germany. But the preliminary peace treaty will contain additional provisions, such as economic arrangements which Germany doesn't now enjoy. Consideration is being given to requiring all the Peace Conference Commissions to report their findings and recommendations to the Supreme Council by March 6 with the intention of having the preliminary peace treaty drafted when the President returns to Europe. Whether all the differences can be harmonized by March 8 is a matter of speculation, but the earnest desire for an early peace which seems to actuate the big men of the conference give assurance that a real effort is being made.

American and British appear to be in practical accord as to the effectiveness of the armistice terms in removing the German military menace, so far as these go now. The American delegates perhaps are more inclined to hold that additional safeguards are unnecessary. The British, however, would go a step further, according to my understanding of their position.

What this step should be is indicated in the suggestion that Great Britain and the United States jointly guarantee France against German aggression. This proposal, when advanced (thus far it is stated to be only an expression of British view) may not go so far as to ask definite commitment that the two English-speaking nations will use land and naval forces in France's behalf in the event of a German attack, but that idea would underlie the whole suggestion.

It might in original form provide for an agreement between Great Britain and the United States to keep a strong army and navy so as to be able to insure France's safety against her ancient enemy. This would probably be construed as amounting to much the same thing. At any rate, the suggestion may gain force if it appears that France will accpet some such arrangement in place of the international police force for which she wanted provision in the League of Nations covenant.

It is well appreciated by British statesmen that American public sentiment is opposed to anything like a hard and fast alliance with a foreign country. At the same time, a step toward the recognition of an understanding between the United States and other nations to act jointly for the prevention of war has been taken in the provisions of the League Constitution.

Whether that American people would sanction a guarantee for a joint British-American safeguard for France is something that British statesmen do not know. It is not going beyond the fact to say that many, perhaps most, of them earnestly wish that an agreement of this character could be brought about.

EISNER MURDERED BY COUNT

Shot Twice in the Head From Behind by Arco Valley.

FUSILLADE IN THE DIET

Auer Hit in Volley from Public Gallery While Announcing Eisner's Death.

DEPUTY KILLED, SOME HURT

Kaiser's Son Escorted to Prussia After Arrest on Suspicion of Share in Rising.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Kurt Eisner, the Independent Socialist Premier of Bavaria, was assassinated in Munich today and Herr Auer, Bavarian Minister of the Interior, was wounded while announcing the Premier's murder to the Diet, where there was a sudden volley of firing from the public gallery.

Eisner was shot by Lieutenant Count Arco Valley, as he was on his way from the Foreign Ministry to the Diet, says a Munich dispatch.

The shooting took place in the Prannerstrasse. Death resulted from two shots fired from behind into the Premier's head.

Count Arco Valley was severely wounded by a guard and is reported to be dying.

Prompt Investigation of Murder.

Eisner's body was carried into the Foreign Ministry, where it lies in the porter's lodge.

Soon after the shooting the judicial and police authorities arrived to investigate the assassination. There was great excitement in the streets of Munich.

Auer, when shot in the course of the Landtag session, fell wounded in the left side, Deputy Osel was killed, and two other officials were severely wounded.

The shots from the gallery caused a panic among the Deputies.

The Diet adjourned indefinitely. The building in which it met is now being guarded by the military.

A German wireless message received here quotes Philipp Scheidemann, German Chancellor, as saying that Herr Rosshaupter, Bavarian Minister of War, has been killed.

Herr Scheidemann, speaking in the National Assembly at Weimar, is quoted as saying:

"With the greatest sorrow and indignation I have to inform you that the Bavarian Premier, Kurt Eisner, champion of the revolution, has been shot by a fanatic. Munich is the scene of a bloody civil war and my friends Rosshaupter and Auer are said to be dead.

"The Government expresses the deepest sorrow and condemnation of these shameful acts of murder. Nothing shows the breakdown of order more clearly than when murder becomes a political weapon. If the sacrificial death of Herr Eisner has good results, they will be in bringing us all together to do away with evil conditions. It would mean the ruin of Germany if all did not take this view and joint in this condemnation."

The House stood while Chancellor Scheidemann spoke.

How Eisner Fell.

A Geneva dispatch says:

"Herr Eisner, with Herr Merkle, his secretary, was walking along the Prannerstrasse to attend the opening of the Landtag, where he intended to deliver an important speech. Suddenly Lieutenant Count Arcovalley, formerly an officer in the Prussian Guards, shouting 'Down with the revolution, long live the Kaiser!' fired at Herr Eisner from behind at a distance of a few yards.

"Two bullets penetrated the Premier's head and he fell dead on the pavement. A sailor shot down his assailant, who is reported to be mortally injured.

"The first news of the tragedy reached the Landtag when a Bavarian soldier, holding Herr Eisner's blood-covered spectacles in his hand, entered shouting: 'Eisner has been murdered!' The assassination has created a great sensation at Munich and grave

troubles are feared, as Herr Eisner was the idol of the population of the city."

Two Risings in Munich.

A dispatch from Basle says that a reactionary insurrection broke out in Munich on Wednesday night, and Copenhagen learns that this was followed by a Spartacide outbreak on Thursday.

In the course of the reactionary rising, the Frankfurter Zeitung says, demobilized Bavarian bluejackets attacked the Diet House and occupied the telegraph office, but were eventually dislodged by Government troops.

The Government announced on Thursday that it had taken the necessary measures to protect the Diet and punish the persons responsible for the rising.

Kaiser's Son Freed After Arrest.

Prince Joachim of Prussia, sixth son of the former Kaiser, was arrested, it being reported that he had some connection with the movement. He had been staying at Munich under the name of Count Merz.

According to a dispatch received in Copenhagen, Prince Joachim was not involved in the incidents at Munich on Wednesday night. The Prince and his consort are returning to Prussia under escort.

Spartacide forces stormed the Munich police headquarters on Thursday and arrested the Chief of Police and several other persons, according to reports from Berlin. The Government forces attacked the Spartacides, and by 7 o'clock in the evening had recaptured all the public buildings.

Rebels Seize Eisner's Secretary.

Several soldiers were wounded in this fighting. Sailors who formed Spartacide garrisons under the name of the "Committee for Protection" surrendered.

Early in the day the Spartacides had arrested the secretary of Premier Eisner and two members of the Workmen's Council, in addition to the Chief of Police. All those arrested were released later.

EISNER AND AUER LED REGIME.

Slain Premier's Notable Work in Exposing German War Blame.

Ever since the armistice was signed and the thirty-nine royalties, led by King Ludwig, trafled off into Switzerland, the two most sensational politicians in the Bavarian capital have been the Premier, Kurt Eisner, and the Minister of the Interior, Herr Auer.

The signatures were scarcely dry on the famous document when Eisner seized supreme power and published documents proving that the Munich Government had been advised as early as the week of the famous Potsdam conclave, July 5, 1914, to prepare for war, as Bavaria, according to the Imperial Constitution, maintained a separate military establishment, incorporated in the German Army, but directed under its own General Staff and officers.

In the days when Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were trying to oust the Ebert Government in Berlin stories were spread that Eisner was a Bolshevist. This he vehemently denied. He said he believed in the industrial Socialist State, but in one achieved through the ballot and not by force.

When he went to Berne recently to attend the International Labor Congress he attacked Ebert, the Kaiser, militarism, and everything which savored of Prussianism before, during, and after the war. He expressed himself as shocked at the manner in which French prisoners of war had been treated, and denounced Wilhelm von Hohenzollern as the one man directly to blame for the war and its atrocities.

Herr Auer also disliked the Prussians, but he disliked Ebert more. At the height of the Spartacides trouble on Jan. 7 he launched a spirited speech in the Bavarian Chamber in which he proposed that Bavaria should intervene in Berlin if conditions there continued riotous.

"It is time," he said, "that the men in Berlin understand that Berlin is not Germany and that there is a limit to the patience of even the most tolerant people. * * * There has never been a political party which reached such a low level as the Bolshevist Spartacides. I deplore the fact that the Independent Socialists are not doing their share to prevent this national calamity."

On Dec. 7 Herr Auer had felt the weight of the same organization in Munich, when 300 armed men had forced him to resign his portfolio. The next day, however, the Ministerial Council of the People of the State of Bavaria" reinstated him.

Eisner, a Jew, was born in Galicia, and at one time was editor in chief of the Vorwärts of Berlin. He was arrested last April by the Bavarian Government, and was reported to have committed suicide in prison. The report of his suicide was proved false when Eisner made himself the leader of the Bavarian revolution.

Late in November Eisner went so far as to sever relations with the Berlin Government, and there had been some question whether Bavaria, if Eisner could keep control, would join the German republic. Eisner was not a delegate to the German National Assembly, having been defeated by an overwhelming vote in the elections.

Accompanied by guards in gorgeous uniforms and on a special train, Eisner went to Berne to attend the conference there. At that conference he attacked the German Majority Socialists.

In an interview with a correspondent of The Associated Press in Munich on Dec. 12, Eisner said he did not want to be a statesman, because his ambition was "to tell the truth."

Eisner was short and stocky in build. The fore part of his head was almost bald, while the back long iron-gray hair hung far below his collar. He had large red whiskers.

The Arco Valley family has been prominent in Bavaria and Germany for years. Probably the member of the family best known in the United States is the Count Arco Valley, who was German Minister to the United States from 1888 to 1891. The German Legation in Washington was raised to the rank of an Embassy in 1893.

He was a cousin of the Count Arco Valley who died as German Minister to Brazil. The Count who was Minister to Brazil was shot and seriously wounded in 1896 in London by an Englishman who mistook him for John Hay, the American Ambassador in London at that time, to whom the Count bore a strong resemblance. The Englishman was insane and believed he had a grievance against the American Ambassador.

Available records show that there are five young Counts Arco Valley who might be Lieutenants in the German Army.

GERMAN REBELS SEIZE RAILWAYS AND TOWNS

Government Prepares to Deal a Decisive Blow—Bottrop Battered by Reds' Guns.

BERLIN, Feb. 20, (Associated Press.)—The strike in the Ruhr industrial region is still spreading, but it appears to be increasingly evident that only a small minority of the strikers are in sympathy with the Spartacides and that the majority of them would go to work if they were permitted to do so.

Marshal Foch is reported to have consented to the sending by the Government of troops against Düsseldorf, which is in the neutral zone fixed by the armistice. The majority of the Spartacide recruits come from Düsseldorf and the cleaning up of that city by the Government forces would be a heavy blow to the Communists, who are reported to have 15,000 armed adherents there.

There are said to be 3,000 armed Spartacides at Essen and considerable numbers also at Hamborn, in the Düsseldorf district.

The Spartacides have cut the railway from Oberhausen, north of Essen, to Dorsten, to prevent the transportation of troops. They are also occupying all the roads by which soldiers could reach the region.

Armed Spartacides pass through all the trains in the Ruhr district and refuse to permit anybody suspected of being a Government soldier to proceed further in the district. They have been expelled from the Elberfeld railway station by Government forces, but at Barman there was a reversal of these conditions, the Spartacides seizing the railway station and public buildings and disarming the policemen.

The Government is reported to be purposely refraining from local offensives against the Spartacides, since it desires to wait until an adequate number of troops is available to clean up the whole district thoroughly.

The Tageblatt, describing the capture of Bottrop recently by the Spartacides through the use of artillery, says that the rebels at Sterkrade called on the Bottrop authorities to give up their arms. When the demand was rejected 3,000 heavily armed Spartacides advanced and bombarded Bottrop, causing great damage, including the shattering of the town hall.

The defenders were powerless against the heavy artillery and finally hoisted the white flag. The Spartacides then entered the town and stopped all work. The newspapers report that six police officials were beaten to death.

SAYS BUREAUCRACY STILL RULES GERMANY

Dr. Taylor, Food Specialist, Found Bernstorff in Charge of American Questions.

PARIS, Feb. 21, (Associated Press.)—"The German Government is the same bureaucratic régime of the Kaiser's day, with the same attitude toward labor and capital, and does not represent the forces which caused the revolution," says Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, food specialist, who has just returned from Germany, where he made extensive investigations in behalf of the Supreme Food Relief Council.

"Count von Bernstorff is in charge of American affairs at the Foreign Office and the bureaucrats of the old school are in evidence everywhere," he added.

"The Germans are becoming Russianized. They are afraid to put untried men into the service, and consequently they tolerate the old order of things."

German propagandists, Dr. Taylor found, favored the League of Nations and were filling the newspapers with articles saying that President Wilson's doctrines should be considered as having become effective on the day the armistice was signed and should have been interpreted as leaving Alsace and Lorraine in German hands.

The German army has apparently been disorganized and demobilized, for the most part, Dr. Taylor says, but he believes it will be possible for a well-organized bureaucracy to restore militarism if it is deemed desirable. Many Germans believe they will recover their battleships and merchant fleet and do not expect to give up any territory. In Dr. Taylor's opinion, a grave political upheaval is probable with the signing of the treaty of peace.

Plays so immoral that they would have been prohibited under the imperial régime are now tolerated, looting is common and the public morale is very low, Dr. Taylor says. He believes that the food situation is critical and that, in spite of the great reduction made in rations the nation cannot live until the next harvest unless it is supplied by outside powers.

CREDITS VOTED AT WEIMAR.

Capitalists Giving Foreign Shares to Pay for Food.

WEIMAR, Feb. 21.—The German National Assembly has voted the credits asked by the Government. The minority Socialists and the German Nationalists voted against the passage of the measure.

BASLE, Feb. 21.—As a result of Mathias Erzberger's appeal to capitalists in the German National Assembly on Tuesday for funds to pay for foodstuffs to be bought from the Entente powers, a number of persons have placed all their foreign securities at the disposal of the Government, according to a Weimar dispatch to the General Anzeiger of Frankfort.

SEES ARMAMENT CURB AS VITAL PRINCIPLE

Bourgeois for International Chief of Staff and Means to Verify War Supplies.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—In discussing the suggestion made by Charles J. Doherty, Canadian Minister of Justice, regarding the formation of an international Parliament to assure the working out of the plans of a League of Nations, Leon Bourgeois, President of the French Association for the League of Nations, told Excelsior today that the creation of such a Parliament need not be considered until later, when the work of the delegates of the League members and the League's Executive Council might be judged by the results attained.

For the present, M. Bourgeois added, it was more urgent to solve problems of permanent organization for verification of armaments and the execution of military measures. Difficulties, he said, already had had to be surmounted to reconcile the principle of sovereignty of States which were members of the League of Nations, with reciprocal obligations imposed on them—difficulties arising from the opposition between the constitution of some States and the idea of subordination to any form of super-State.

"Note that the assembly of delegates under an article of the plan will represent nations adhering to the society, not their Governments," said M. Bourgeois, "as only nations with a representative regime, with power to dictate the choice of delegates, will be accepted as members of the society.

"The democratic character of the assembly is insured by each member having only one vote, so that every State represented, the most powerful as well as the weakest, will have equal influence on the decisions of the assembly."

M. Bourgeois then dismissed the special situation of France, owing to her frontier being open to sudden aggression.

"Although the plan aims at a reduction in armament," he said, "our geographical situation imposes on us the maintenance of effectives corresponding to the risk of war we run, thereby involving double inferiority on us. Economic, due to demobilization of a great part of our workers, and financial, due to the expense of maintaining an armed force proportional to the danger menacing us.

"As the creation of an internal gendarmerie or the keeping of non-French troops on our soil has been discarded, the practical means would be a permanent organization to verify armaments and an international chief of staff to establish a plan of action in advance where troops should be placed by the quickest means to transport them to threatened points, and other provisions, such as national chiefs of staff to prepare for the defense of each nation."

SEES LEAGUE PERIL IN MONROE DOCTRINE

But London Spectator Hopes the Senate May Arrange a Compromise.

ADMITS REPUBLICAN LOGIC

Suggests, However, Weakening the Doctrine's Verbal Stringency While Preserving Its Substance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Three very important results have been obtained, says The Spectator, by the proposed covenant of the League of Nations.

"The first is that Great Britain and the United States are thrown together by the necessities of their policy, and it is impossible to see how they can ever again be divided. In our opinion this is the greatest result of the Peace Conference.

"The second fact is the expansion of the first members of the whole Entente. The Allies, so far from having become alienated during the discussions of the conference, have drawn much closer together.

"The third fact is that the very delicate and, indeed, perilous question of the freedom of the seas has by force of circumstances disappeared altogether as an issue. As President Wilson has himself explained, that doctrine was asserted in the interest of neutrals, but in future there will be no neutrals. If war breaks out again the world will be divided into those who side with one or the other of the belligerents. The last four years of war have shown pretty clearly that the status of a neutral during the war has become almost entirely fictitious.

"It is just as well that this fact should be recognized. We think we are not exaggerating what must happen, for the covenant expressly provides for cutting off countries altogether by means of a boycott, and such a boycott can leave no place for neutrality on the part of States which are neighbors of the boycotted nation.

"In the United States there is bound to be much discussion about the paradoxical aspect incidentally placed upon the Monroe Doctrine. Suppose that the American Senate demands that the Western Hemisphere, in accordance with the Monroe Doctrine, should be excluded from the operations of the League and from all its implications. Such an amendment would have a very logical appearance, for assuredly if the authority of the League be accepted in the Western Hemisphere the Monroe Doctrine in its literal sense will cease to exist.

"We sincerely hope, however, that the American people will decide that there is room for such an accommodation as will leave the substance of the Monroe Doctrine while admitting some little weakening of its verbal stringency. The Monroe Doctrine has worked admirably, and in our opinion it would be a disaster to jettison what has proved an excellent instrument in ruling out a large part of the world from disputes and has thus preserved general peace. As the treaty has to be ratified by a two-thirds majority in the American Senate, and as the majorities in both the new Houses of Congress will be opposed to President Wilson, there is obviously room for a good deal of uncertainty."

The Spectator admits that the League is a great act of faith and points out that no authority is set up with the duty of making the necessary interpretations. It suggests that men may grow tired of peaceful ways only to say: "Anything is better than this ghastly moral anticyclone, in which there is never adventure for the adventurous and all goes by time-table and according to plan," and the time may come that girls will dream again of strong men who will carry them off as the Romans did the Sabines, and Helen may again look out of the corner of her eye. But, says The Spectator, "it was indeed time that something was done, and to make the attempt is in itself good. Although we shall not do so well as the optimist dreams, we shall not do nearly so badly as the pessimist foretells. The troubles of the next generation will, thank heaven, be settled by the next generation, and not by us. We must be content to feel that for the next thirty years no one will want to fight or will indeed be induced to fight, and that 'peace in our time, O Lord!' is almost certain to be realized."

DISORDERS IN TURKEY.

Bands of Demobilized Soldiers Are Terrorizing Thrace.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.—In Constantinople as in all capitals of the defeated countries, statesmen are trying to convince the Allies that the war was provoked only by the former Government against the desires of the whole country, which was forced to accept an accomplished fact. In support of this the Turkish Government adduces the fact that the number of deserters from the army exceeds 300,000.

The Turkish leaders are greatly worried that they are not allowed at present to send unofficial representatives to Paris to prove that they are less guilty than they appear, while other races in the empire are able to put forward claims and more or less to settle the future limits of the country, although the Peace Conference has not yet decided upon them.

An agitation such as that which has been witnessed in Macedonia since 1902 has begun in the interior. It appears from official reports that in Thrace bands have already been formed and are terrorizing the villages and many other regions to which demobilized soldiers have returned with guns and ammunition.

From conversations I have had here I have gathered that the population has decided to behave in the same manner as in the past in case of the partition of territories against their wishes. The situation, which is still quiet, may become threatening soon. The present Government is formed undoubtedly of well-meaning men but is too weak to handle its problems.

'PRINCESS PAT'S' FAREWELL.

She Reviews Canadian Namesakes and Places a Wreath on Colors.

LONDON, Feb. 21 (Via Montreal.)—Princess Patricia of Connaught today bade farewell to the famous battalion of Canadian light infantry which bears her name, of which she is the Colonel in Chief and which is known throughout the world as "The Princess Pats." The battalion was inspected by the Princess at the Canadian Camp at Bramshott. The men had with them the colors which the Princess had worked with her own hands. These colors were presented to them when they left Ottawa for France and the soldiers carried them through many engagements during the war.

After inspecting and addressing the men the Princess placed a laurel wreath in metal on the colors. On each was inscribed: "To the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, from the Colonel in Chief, in recognition of their heroic service in the great war of 1914-18."

The battalion marched past the Princess to the inspiring skirl of the bagpipes. The colors presented by the Princess were the only set carried in action by British troops during the war.

INVITES OUR MEN TO GERMAN PORTS

North German Lloyd Suggests That They March to Bremen and Hamburg to Embark.

STICK TO PRESENT PLAN

Man Will Board German Ships in Dutch Ports—Change May Be Made Later.

BERLIN, Feb. 20, (Associated Press.)—A proposal to transport several hundred thousand men of the American Expeditionary Forces to the United States by way of Germany, placing them on board ships at Bremen and Hamburg, has been submitted to the American authorities. According to the present American arrangements, however, the first of the American units to be repatriated in German steamers will embark from the Netherlands, but it is said here that American Army headquarters is inclined to consider favorably the use of the route through Germany for some of the later embarkations, owing to the convenient transportation facilities and the adequate dockage and other arrangements of the north German ports.

The proposal, which was submitted by the Directors of the North German Lloyd Line, with the approval of the German Government, provided that a fleet of big liners with a normal carrying capacity of 50,000 passengers should be assigned to this service, and the troops transported from their present stations over the direct trunk lines to Bremen and Hamburg. Over these lines, according to General Groener, now in charge of the German railways, a speedy movement would be practicable. The steamers would be capable of making eight round trips in a year, making it possible to return 400,000 men by this route in that period. As American experts commented, however, if the ships were loaded in accordance with the present American military practice, instead of under the German pre-war regulations, they would carry at least twice that number, or 100,000 on each trip.

The steamship company directors, in a memorandum to General Pershing, pointed out that the plan they proposed would relieve the overtaxed French railways of ports of a part of the burden of the homeward movement of the American Army and provide a distinctly quicker route. They urged also, as against the present arrangements for embarkation in Holland, that the Dutch railways were not well able to cope with heavy troop traffic, and that no buildings were available to house the men during the inevitable delays before boarding the steamers, while on the other hand Hamburg and Bremen had ample barrack facilities. The company proposed the utilization of such steamers as were employed to carry back the American troops for the transportation on the return trips of the supplies promised Germany.

The company was informed in reply that the American Government was already committed to the scheme for embarkation by way of Holland, and that corallary arrangements had been made for moving the first food shipments into Germany by way of Holland and the Rhine, but that the company's proposals would be submitted to President Wilson, and it was probable that advantage would be taken of them in subsequent troop movements.

JAPAN OPPOSES CHINA'S DEMAND

Premier Hara Sees No Reason Why Return of Tsingtao Should Be Asked.

TOKIO, Feb. 21, (Associated Press.)—In replying to an interpellation in the Diet today Premier Hara said there was no reason why China should demand the return of Tsingtao.

To another interpellator the Premier said that the race problem would never escape the utmost attention of the Government.

With reference to Premier Hara's statement regarding the race problem, a Paris dispatch on Feb. 14, reporting the plenary session of the Peace Conference at which the covenant of the proposed League of Nations was read by President Wilson, said that Baron Makino of Japan, after speaking in approval of the high purposes of the League, added that a proposal would be submitted later by Japan which it was hoped would receive favorable attention.

The dispatch added that he did not make known the nature of this proposal, but that it was supposed to refer to an amendment abolishing racial distinctions in international affairs.

GERMAN AUSTRIANS ASK AID.

Delegation Arrives in Paris to Confer with Allies.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—A German-Austrian delegation has arrived from Vienna to confer with British, French, and American officials concerned with economic, food, and financial questions. The Austrian delegates are Dr. Richard Schuller of the Foreign Office and Dr. Victor Braunels and Dr. Hans von Simon of the Treasury Department. The first conference with allied representatives took place yesterday.

Dr. Braunels, in a talk with a representative of The Associated Press, said that Austria's difficulties were threefold—food, coal, and finance. He said that misery and famine were threatened unless the food situation was relieved soon. Two American representatives, Dr. Gregory and Dr. Taylor, he added, had recently looked over the situation in Austria. Twenty-four thousand tons of foodstuffs had been expected from allied relief sources, but up to the time Dr. Braunels left Vienna only 8,000 tons had arrived.

Lack of coal, Dr. Braunels continued, was throwing many men out of work and was compelling the Government to pay relief in lieu of wages. The financial difficulties, he said, resulted from the debts left by the monarchy. Dr. Braunels said that it was proposed to appoint a commission to determine the share of the debt which each of the new divisions of the old empire should bear.

NEW RESIDENCE FOR WILSON.

He May Shift to a House on the Place des États Unis.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—President Wilson will not occupy the Murat mansion in the Rue de Monceau when he returns to Paris, Colonel E. M. House today inspected a residence in the Place des Etats Unis, which is under consideration as a home for the President. The residence is almost opposite the Paris home of A. J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Place des Etats Unis faces on the Avenue de Jena, between the Place du Trocadero and the Avenue des Champs Elysées. It is nearer the Seine than the Murat mansion, which is on the northern side of the Avenue des Champs Elysées.

ALLIES RECOGNIZE PADEREWSKI RULE

Formal Action Is Taken at Paris While National Assembly Meets at Warsaw.

PILSUDSKI RETURNS POWER

But Authority as Chief of State Is Reconferred on Him by Diet's Assent.

Recognition Formally Voted at Quai d'Orsay Meeting

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Official announcement was made today that the representatives of the Allies at their meeting at the Quai d'Orsay today decided that the Allies should recognize the Polish Government, headed by Ignace Jan Paderewski.

WARSAW, Feb. 20, (Associated Press.)—The second important meeting of Europe's newest parliament, the Polish National Assembly, was held today and was marked by the formal turning over by General Joseph Pilsudski of his authority as dictator and the returning of it to him, subject to the approval of the Diet. The Diet subsequently confirmed his powers as Chief of State until a constitutional form of Government is adopted.

The narrow balconies were crowded with spectators, while the lower floor was reserved for the members of the Assembly. The presence of peasants in national costume, with here and there priests and rabbis, testified that the Assembly was not ruled by a clique of landed nobility. The leader of the peasants, M. Vitto, dressed in the white-embroidered, loose-fitting clothes constituting the Galician costume, sat in the first row of seats, facing the tribune, with Archbishop Theodorowicz of Lemberg and M. Seida, the Posen leader. A buffet had been placed outside for the sale of refreshments during recesses. At these the prices were moderate to suit the frugal ideas of the peasants. No liquors were served, as this is forbidden by law.

The proceedings were strikingly orderly, and with the white walls and modest character of the assemblage gave the affair more the atmosphere of a church than that of a Legislature.

General Pilsudski, in accepting his appointment as head of the State, elicited applause by saying that he accepted the duty imposed upon him, but felt that he had too arbitrary a temperament for a rôle which required the conciliatory attributes of a statesman. At the conclusion of his speech his admirers presented him with a bouquet of flowers.

Premier Paderewski, in a long address ringing with patriotism, declared that the country needed a large army and compulsory service in order to fight Bolshevism. Second, he said, another effort must be made to promote the prosperity of the workers and give them better homes. Land must be made over to those peasants who had none, and more given to those who had only a little, but land reforms must not be carried out too hastily. Equal rights must be given to all Polish citizens and freedom of speech guaranteed.

Poland, M. Paderewski added, should never forget that Teschen is hers, as are also cities like Vilna. The Lithuanians and Ruthenians, he said, should be permitted to develop their own language, customs, and schools.

The campaign between Jan Paderewski and Pilsudski for the Presidency of the new republic is in full swing. Paderewski, although probably more popular with the people than his rival, is not having clear sailing. Pilsudski's strength lies in his popularity with the army. One factor in the contest is the question of the responsibility for the failure to send the Polish Army in France under General Haller to Poland.

Pilsudski's friends realize that Paderewski is in favor with the allied Governments, but they are hopeful that some event will arise to diminish the pianist-statesman's popularity.

American Food Cargoes Near.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Reuter says that a telegram was dispatched today from London to M. Paderewski, Prime Minister of Poland, advising him that the Westward Ho, a steamer of 7,000 tons, carrying a cargo of 6,500 tons of fats, condensed milk, and flour, and 500 tons of clothing, entered the Baltic yesterday. In addition three cargoes of food, each of 3,000 tons, are now in Rotterdam for Poland. For the cargo of the Westward Ho nearly $2,500,000 was raised by Poles and Polish Jews in the United States, each of them contributing half the amount.

Recognition of the Paderewski Government by the Allies ends a long controversy between the Polish authorities in their own country and the Polish Committee in Paris, headed by Dmowski. The United States recognized the belligerency of the Pilsudski group in Poland on Nov. 4 and unofficially sustained Paderewski's aspirations. France and Great Britain had previously recognized Poland's belligerency through the Dmowski committee.

RED CROSS UNIT FOR POLAND.

Typhus, Cholera, and Smallpox Said to be Ravaging Country.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The first contingent of the American Red Cross Commission for Poland left here for Warsaw today. Another group will follow on Friday. The groups will meet at Berne and continue their journey by the way of Innsbruck, Vienna and Cracow. Lieut. Col. Walter C. Bailey of Boston heads the Commission, which consists of fifty members coming from all parts of the United States.

That aid is needed there is shown by messages received from Poland today stating that a typhus epidemic is spreading to all parts of the country. The Polish Red Cross urged the dispatch of special medicines, which are being rushed from France and from Red Cross warehouses at Danzig, Copenhagen and Berne. Cholera, smallpox, and trachoma are also ravaging the country, it is reported.

Col. Robert E. Olds, the new American Red Cross Commissioner for Europe, said today:

"This is the first concerted and systematic effort to relieve unhappy Poland, which needs help more than any other place in the world."

Count Alexandre Chodzko-Zaleski, representing the Polish Red Cross, said today that "the very presence of American men and women will prove a great moral factor in Poland."

REPARATION DECISION HINGES ON WAR COST

Neither Conference Commission Nor Delegates Able to Agree on Payments by Foe.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—While the Peace Conference leaders have been awaiting the outcome of Premier Clemenceau's injury to determine the program of the conference for the immediate future, the question of fixing the huge amount which the enemy is to pay for reparation is taking such form before the Commission on Reparation that it may have to be referred to the council of the great powers and the heads of various Governments, owing to the seriousness of the main issue presented.

This issue turns principally on whether the cost to the various countries in conducting the war should be included in the claim, in addition to reparation for damages. It is maintained by those urging the negative view, that the communication sent to President Wilson by the Allies, when they first accepted the German proposal for an armistice, declared specifically for reparation only, and made no mention of the cost of the war. The latter, however, has now become one of the chief claims.

The amount to be required for reparation alone could probably be determined quickly, but the addition of the cost of the war would swell the aggregate to such a stupendous total that doubts are raised concerning the ability to collect it.

President Wilson and others in the highest authority will probably be consulted by cable and wireless, as neither the commission nor the delegates have thus far been able to reach a decision.

Continuing the difficulties met by the Commission on Reparations in determining the approximate war losses of any one belligerent, Captain André Tardieu, one of the French delegates to the Peace Conference, said that France alone would present a bill for 450,000 houses which had been destroyed. This does not include factories, it was added.

M. Tardieu said that the Allies had agreed that Germany must pay to the limit of her capacity, which is now being determined from divers sources by the Committee on Reparations.

WANT ALL REPORTS MARCH 8.

Peace Treaties May Be Ready to Discuss When Wilson Returns.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Despite the illness of Premier Clemenceau, great progress is being made toward an early conclusion of peace. The most forward steps embrace a new proposal which, it is expected, will be adopted: that all commissions, including those on reparation and limitation of enemy boundaries, shall make final reports by March 8. It is the desire to draft the preliminary peace treaties with the enemy powers on a basis of these reports, and to have the treaties ready for consideration with the enemy representatives present when President Wilson returns on March 17.

The preliminary German treaty will include new armistice terms, among them a modification of the economic conditions to which Germany is now subjected. When the general peace treaty is drafted by the Allies, the enemy plenipotentiaries will be called in again to attach their signatures.

The Supreme Council will meet on Friday to consider a plan to expedite business and further discuss the new armistice. This document will set forth all the military measures with which Germany must comply, such as the destruction of all submarines, the surrender of additional warships, the reduction of the army to twenty-five divisions, and the control of its munitions output.

Although a contrary impression prevails, the new armistice conditions have not been agreed upon. Suggestions of the demolition of the Heligoland and Kiel forts or the continued control of these places by the Allies are still the subject of discussion. It is expected, however, that the greater part of the new armistice will be completed on Saturday.

MAY ASK SENATE TO INDORSE WILSON

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

a single minute of the President's time will be lost.

Mr. Wilson will get down to business as soon as he sets foot Monday in Boston, where Secretary Tumulty went tonight with a mass of documents demanding immediate attention.

After speaking in Boston Monday afternoon the President will return to the capital, arriving here Tuesday morning, and going direct to his desk in the White House. His return to Washington coincides with the regular meeting day of the Cabinet, and his conference on Tuesday afternoon with heads of departments will put him in touch with any pending business, although he has been so constantly in communication with officials here by cable that it is not expected that the meeting will be unduly protracted.

On Wednesday night members of the Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees will attend a dinner at the White House to hear the President explain the various articles of the constitution of the League of Nations. It is thought certain in official circles here that the dinner will be followed by an address to Congress, but at the executive offices today it was said that no word on the subject had been received from Mr. Wilson.

Nomination of an Attorney General to succeed Thomas W. Gregory, whose resignation becomes effective March 1, is one of the important matters of business to come before the President. He also will have to sign many bills, including the Revenue bill. Labor unrest also will be brought to his attention, although it is thought doubtful whether the President will be able to attend a conference of Governors in New York which is being arranged by the Department of Labor to consider unemployment.

It is said that the President expects to leave the capital on the night of March 4, a few hours after he has signed the last of the measures rushed through Congress in the last days of the session, which ends at noon. He is expected to go to New York and take the George Washington there for his return trip.

The announcement to Secretary Daniels today that the President would remain in this country only a week led some members of Congress to say that they believed that no extra session would be called until after Mr. Wilson concluded his work in Europe. Senate advisers of the President, it is said, will urge that Congress be summoned about May 15.

Despite stormy weather encountered by the George Washington in the last two days, President Wilson has not been prevented from keeping in touch with affairs here, the executive offices receiving several wireless messages today.

These dispatches outlined the tentative arrangements for the President's visit to Boston. The transport is due to drop anchor during Sunday night, and the President will land toward noon. His movements will depend upon local arrangements, but he hopes to meet the members of the Massachusetts Legislature before the afternoon meeting at which he will speak.

The President's address, it is said, will be extemporaneous. He is expected to speak in a general way about his mission to France and its result, leaving detailed discussion of the conference and the League of Nations for his dinner meeting Wednesday with members of the Congress committees.

Naval aircraft from the station at Chatham, Mass., will meet the President's ship as it approaches Boston Harbor, Secretary Daniels said today.

The battleship North Carolina, returning from France with troops, has joined the George Washington, and is proceeding with her to Boston, taking the place of the battleship New Mexico, which dropped behind with disabled machinery.

Diverted from her course yesterday on radio orders, the North Carolina reported today that she had come up with the George Washington.

The cruiser Denver, ordered to sea to meet the liner, had not reported her position early today.

WHY WILSON CHOSE BOSTON.

Had Never Been There Officially Since He Became President.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The American members of the commission peace staff at Paris are surprised and somewhat puzzled by persistent reports about the visit to Boston.

His selection of Boston as a landing port came about in this way: His attention was called to the fact that at a certain point on the Atlantic, several hundred miles off the American coast, his ship would be equi-distant from Hampton Roads, New York, and Boston. It was also recalled that he had never been in Boston officially since he was first elected President. This seemed a good opportunity to visit that city. So it was decided to do so.

There is no thought of "taking the war into Senator Lodge's own country," which, according to dispatches from America, is attributed to President Wilson as his reason for landing and speaking in Boston.

40,000 WANT TO HEAR HIM.

President to Talk in General Terms at Boston Meeting.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Definite form was given today to the plans for the visit of President Wilson on Monday. As a result of the receipt of wireless messages telling his wishes, the program for the President's visit, as corrected by advices received during the day, is as follows:

Daybreak.—Steamer George Washington arrives and under escort by naval fleet proceeds to inner harbor, where Presidential party is transferred to Coast Guard cutter. Greetings extended by Governor Coolidge, Mayor Peters, and army and naval officials.

10-11 A. M.—Party lands at Commonwealth Pier and President is welcomed by General Reception Committee; parade through city to hotel.

1 P. M.—Informal luncheon.

2 P. M.—Possible joint session of Legislature.

3 P. M.—Meeting at Mechanics' Building.

4:30 P. M.—Presidential party leaves for Washington.

At the Mechanics' Building meeting, President Wilson will speak extemporaneously, and it is understood that his address will deal in general terms with his mission to France, without detailed reference to the Peace Conference proceedings or the League of Nations. The applications for tickets to this meeting had totaled 40,000 when the time limit expired tonight, with only 7,000 seats available for allotment.

A proclamation by Governor Coolidge late today suggested that business be suspended "for a period" while the President was here, that flags be displayed, "and every proper observance made by such action as may be appropriate." The proclamation added that the President "is returning from one of the most notable of journeys. He is landing first on our historic soil. We look with great expectancy to the message he brings."

Mayor Peters also issued a statement, saying in part:

"For the first time in history the President of the United States returns from foreign shores following the most important international conference the world has ever witnessed. In returning to the port of Boston the President pays us a signal honor. It is our privilege and duty to do him the honor he so richly deserves."

The cruiser Galveston was ordered out today to take up the convoy duty which the dreadnought New Mexico was obliged to abandon because of a stripped turbine.

PARISIANS BELIEVE COTTIN ACTED ALONE

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

complices. They are the product of circumstances and of certain trains of thought. They may be said to be actuated by the instigation of others, but in the crime itself they are alone."

This quotation comes from a book on "Regicides," by a writer of the Lombroso school who signs himself "Regis." It was published in the beginning of the present century.

As far as it is now possible to judge, it sums up exactly the mentality of Clemenceau's assailant. Young, impressionable, physically a weakling, Cottin shows all the signs of the typical "regicide," whose mind is perverted by inflammatory reading, speeches, and companionship, until he reaches the point of assassination from semi-crazy motives of bettering human conditions in his country, just as the Russian Bolsheviki plunge sagerly into the wholesale destruction of society, impelled by a vague dream of a future proletarian Utopia.

As I pointed out in previous dispatches, the Socialist press in France, controlled by the extremist section of the party, has for months past been conducting a campaign against Premier Clemenceau, whom they regard as a bitter foe, not only because he has maintained his Ministry despite the party's opposition, but on account of the grudge they bore him long before the war for having used force against strikers, and for his attitude as Minister of the Interior in the Midi riots in 1917, when he was the object of an unsuccessful attack of a similar character.

It is easy to understand that if the Socialist newspapers constantly attack Clemenceau as a public menace, despite the restraint of the censorship, the literature and language of the most radical quarters, which Cottin undoubtedly frequented, would be far more violent and might easily be calculated to inflame him to an isolated act of violence, not as a result of a genuine plot, but in consequence of the cumulative effect of the pernicious doctrines upon an unbalanced mind.

It is not without significance that the Journal du Peuple yesterday printed a leading editorial about the murder of Jaurès, which appears to have been an identical act of a youthful degenerate under the influecence of an immoderate press campaign conducted in this case by L'Action Française and the extreme anti-Socialist section of French opinion.

Cottin a Militant Socialist.

Cottin is known to have been connected with La Libertaire, a young men's association in the workmen's quarter of Belleville. He was also—at least for a time—a member of the Belleville organization of the Militant Socialists; and, without suggesting that the idea of the murder of Clemenceau was deliberately instilled into his mind, one finds it more than probable that he received the impression that Clemenceau was a cruel enemy of the Proletariat. Supposing that the Bolsheviki—whose activities are known to exist throughout Europe—were really in search of a tool, what fitter instrument could they find than Cottin, whose mental tendencies already impelled him toward what he though to be the act of a martyr for humanity?

However that may be, the police have already raided extremist meeting places in Belleville and Montrouge, where they found great quantities of uncensored and seditious literature. It is said, although up to date I have been unable to obtain confirmation of it, that many people connected with these organizations have been arrested, as in such cases before. It is highly unlikely that any complicity from a legal point of view can be proved against them. Morally they may be responsible for having sowed the seeds of poison, but they have taken no part in the actual crime, and their hands are clean in the eyes of the law.

Visit to an Anarchist Club.

The headquarters of the Anarchist club, La Libertaire, which Clemenceau's assailant frequented, is a dingy bookstore at 69 Boulevard Belleville. When THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent entered this afternoon half a dozen men and women were busy folding copies of the organization weekly, La Libertaire, in a little back parlor, behind which there were modest printing presses. A trim, middle-aged Frenchman of commonplace appearance, with a pointed gray beard, came forward.

At first he showed few signs of comradeship. On learning that the correspondent was an American, he explained that he recognized no distinctions of nationality, but said his day had been spoiled by visits from French newspaper men, adding: "Doubtless a good half of them were policemen in disguise."

To tell the truth, a workshop of dangerous propaganda never looked more harmless; but a glance at the titles of the pamphlets on the shelves showed how a weak mind might be inflamed by them. "The Spirit of Revolt," "Down with Authority!" "Defend Yourselves!" "The Chicago Martyrs"—such was the strong meat for mental babes that was here on sale at an average price of from 2 to 4 cents a booklet. A curious feature was the prevalence of such sex literature as "Free Love" and "Woman's Revolt." Other titles were: "There Is No God" and "The Crimes of God."

Over the doorway leading to the back parlor there were crayon drawings depicting the brutality of the police. The first represented a charge of policemen with clubs and fists against

AMERICANS RUSHING RELIEF TO BALKANS

Flour, Fats, and Clothing Are Being Supplied and Canteens Are Opened.

BIG WORK IN SANITATION

Colonel Anderson, Head of the Commission, Says Conditions Are Worst in Rumania.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 20.—"We are doing our best to help the Balkan people, not only by giving them food, clothing, and medicines, but by moral support, making them feel that there is another nation willing to stand by them and see them set on their feet again," said Colonel Henry W. Anderson, who heads the Balkan Commission, to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today. "All the Balkan peoples just now are in a state of moral exhaustion and demoralization brought about by the terrible privations they have had to undergo through war and revolution."

This commission has been sent to the Balkans with a twofold object—to help the population of those countries and to teach them sanitation. An interesting fact is that sixty members of the commission were formerly soldiers in the American Expeditionary Force who were discharged from the army in order to enable them to render this service. Many of the nurses, likewise, belonged to nurses' corps and have seen service in base hospitals, field hospitals, and even with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

The members of the commission are thus divided: Professor Edward B. Eapps, Greece; Lieut. Col. H. Gideon Wells, Rumania; Lieut. Col. Thomas P. Farnam, Serbia; Major Robert C. Denison, Albania; Major E. G. Dexter, Montenegro.

Dire Lack of Clothing.

"In Serbia," said Colonel Anderson, "food conditions are not so bad as they have been described. The towns are pretty well supplied, but of course all eatables cost exorbitant prices. The villages are worse off. In fact, many have no food at all.

"The greatest need felt in all these countries is the lack of clothing material. We immediately distributed in Serbia 400 meters of cloth, and 100 hundred sewing machines. A great difficulty is the means of transportation, which must almost wholly be accomplished by motor over snowy, frozen, mountain roads.

"In Bosnia and Herzegovina the hospitals are absolutely bare; no beds, no blankets, nor pillows—absolutely nothing. This is especially distressing, as typhoid has broken out there and is becoming serious. We have sent doctors and nurses to fight the disease.

"We are sending as quickly as possible flour and fats into these countries. Southern Albania, where the Italians are stationed, is well off; but the situation in Central and Northern Albania is pretty bad.

"Greek conditions are not bad, except near the Bulgarian border. Greek refugees have been pouring in, about 77,000 of them in a most pitiable condition, weary from lack of food, illness, and demoralization. Our men went to meet them and worked day and night to clothe them.

"But the country which needs the most help and is in the most pitiable condition is Rumania. The Germans have taken everything there—food, clothing, and household utensils. Small children can be seen walking the streets in bitter cold with only flimsy stuff to cover them, their limbs black and blue with cold. There are 50,000 orphans in Rumania.

People Grateful for Help.

"The people are pitifully grateful for anything we do for them. They have been so used to neglect that they can hardly believe it is true that the American Red Cross has come to help them in a disinterested way.

"This attitude of mind is clearly shown by an episode which took place one day. I was visiting a poor quarter in a village near Jassy with Princess Marie. We had brought food to distribute among the poor. The Princess turned to a small boy and told him to come along and get something to eat, at which he turned around, saying he didn't believe there was food; it was impossible.

"We are instituting relief stations in the different countries. At each relief station is a canteen, which distributes to 1,500 people a good meal each day. There is a dispensary, including disinfection rooms, where people are bathed and clothed. In a working department native women are employed in making garments, thus giving them means to earn their living.

"We are in this way trying to set up an organization in the Balkans which by degrees can be carried on by the natives of the country when they have slowly arisen from the state in which they now find themselves. They are a fine set of people. I am positive they will be able to make good."

ASQUITH RENEWS DENIAL.

Says Lloyd George Letters Were Published Without His Knowledge.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Irvan Phillipps, writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent from 21 Abingdon Street, headquarters of the old Liberal organization, in reference to the statement of Ellery Sedgwick that The Atlantic Monthly received the much-talked-about Asquith-Lloyd George correspondence, incloses a copy of a telegram received from Mr. Asquith in reply to a communication calling his attention to The Atlantic publication. Mr. Asquith says:

"As already stated, the publication was made without any reference to me, and without my knowledge or approval."

Mr. Phillipps says that the statement to which Mr. Asquith refers appeared in The Daily News of Feb. 3.

After saying that the letters were published without reference to him and without his knowledge or approval, Mr. Asquith adds that he had no idea from whom The Atlantic Monthly obtained them, and that their publication was, in his opinion, a gross violation of the sanctities of intimate and secret correspondence.

MOVING AGAINST HUMBERT.

French Senate Asked to Authorize Trial on Charges of Corruption.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Antonin Dubost, President of the Senate, communicated to that body today a demand from the Military Governor of Paris that the Senate authorize legal proceedings against Senator Charles Humbert on a charge of corrupting officials.

The Senate today adopted a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the conduct of the war.

UKRAINIANS FIRE ON ALLIED MISSION

Delegation Traveling to Lemberg on Polish Armored Train Forced to Return to Cracow.

CZECHS HOLDING TESCHEN

Warsaw Hears Bolsheviki Have Again Taken Kiev—Germans Continue Fighting in Posen.

WARSAW, Feb. 20, (Associated Press.)—Members of the Interallied Mission to Poland were fired upon by Ukrainian soldiers while traveling today from Cracow to Lemberg on a Polish armored train. The delegation, which includes Professor Lord, one of the American members of the mission, returned to Cracow.

The delegation was on the way to Lemberg to attempt to arrange an armistice between the Poles and the Ukrainians. Seven Poles on the train were wounded by Ukrainian bullets.

Before making another attempt to reach Lemberg the delegation will notify the Ukrainians that it is coming so that its train can proceed unmolested.

[The American members of the Interallied Mission to Poland are Professor Robert H. Lord of Harvard University and Major Gen. Francis J. Kernan.]

During the session of the Polish National Assembly today M. Trompczynski, the President of the Assembly, read a telegram from the Polish National Council, at Teschen, Austrian Silesia, to the effect that the Czechoslovaks had refused to evacuate Teschen, despite the agreement made in Paris on Feb. 3. Previously Premier Paderewski had been applauded when he declared that Poland would fulfill the decision of the Peace Conference regarding territorial ambitions.

President Trompckyski then prepared a telegram, for transmission through M. Paderewski, to the Interallied Mission now in Poland concerning the incident. Allied representatives at Prague, the Czechoslovak capital, it is said, are fully informed over the situation at Teschen.

It appears that following the arrival of the interallied mission the strike of the workmen in the Teschen District came to an end as a result of the commission's appeal for order. The Czechs, however, later drove the Poles from Teschen. The Poles have represented to the interallied mission that Poland depends entirely upon this district for gas and coal, although she has some anthracite. They point out that the Trzyniec Iron and Steel Works are situated there, as are also Poland's only car foundry at Flyszтak and the steel, wire and cable factory at Bogumin. Therefore, they declare while the Czechs can do without the region, the Poles cannot.

It is reported that Kiev is again in the hands of the Bolsheviki, a large number of whom have come from Moscow to assist those who have been in the city. Petlura's forces are involved in the fighting there, it is reported, and are at the same time trying to hold back the Poles on the north and resist pressure from the Rumanians in Bessarabia. Advices received there indicate that French troops advancing from Odessa are half way to Kiev.

The Germans are reported not to be observing the provisions of the armistice agreements relative to fighting in Posen, and it is said that skirmishes have occurred at scattered points. The morale of the Germans is declared to be low, as is evidenced by the reported sale of a battery of artillery to a Polish Catholic priest, the price being 6,000 marks.

The campaign of the Poles in Lithuania and also in the provinces east of Brest-Litovsk is proceeding actively. The Bolsheviki have been driven out of Maniewics, in Volhynia, leaving behind them large quantities of cannon, ammunition, and armored trains. An agreement with the Germans has been made public whereby the Poles may occupy the provinces mentioned and also purchase the material remaining from General Hoffman's army. There has also been made public a decree for military and civil occupation of these provinces, which means that Poland's frontiers are being extended to the historic boundaries of the Kingdom.

Two million pounds of flour have arrived here from Danzig, coming through by railroad in record time without interference from the Germans. It will be distributed in this city, the Lodz mining district, Cracow, and Lemberg. American officers will supervise sales of the flour and will prevent speculators from getting it.

There doubtless are large quantities of food in Poland, especially of potatoes, meat, and sugar, but prices are prohibitive for the poor. Across the frontier in Posen, as well as in East Prussia, the best hotels charge five marks for meals, as compared with thirty and fifty marks here. Although the Warsaw hotels have been full of paying Russian refugees all Winter, they have been raising prices since the arrival of the allied missions. They now charge five marks a day for a room, and restaurant prices are 50 per cent. higher than in Vienna or Berlin. Shoes which cost 400 or 500 marks here can be obtained in East Prussia for seventy-five.

BRITISH PRESS PLAN TO RAZE HELIGOLAND

Also Want German Ships Sunk and Kiel Canal Turned Over to Private Company.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The proposal to sink the German warships now in the Scapa Flow, it is now stated in the English newspapers, is practically certain to be accepted by the Peace Conference. It is also proposed, it is said, to raze the island of Helgoland to the water level. According to The Mail, both proposals, which originated in the British Admiralty, will be discussed at Paris in the next few days.

The destruction of the ships is advocated on the ground that their division among the victors would cause heartburnings. The vessels, numbering five battle cruisers, eleven battleships, eight cruisers, and fifty destroyers, probably will be escorted by allied fleets to a deep part of the Atlantic westward of the Scapa flow and there sunk. The question of dealing with the surrendered submarines will be considered separately—whether they shall be sunk or preserved.

Another point for which the British naval delegates will press at the Peace Conference, says the Mail, will be the razing of Heligoland. This would be a stupendous undertaking, as the island is about one-fifth of a mile square and at its highest point 190 feet, while the coast is fortified with concrete and steel. An enormous quantity of explosives would be required, but, continues the newspaper, it would be the best way of consuming the German reserves of high explosives."

After destroying the fortifications at Kiel, assuming the British contention for this action is accepted, the canal, the Mail says, could be handed over to a private company on the same lines as the Suez Canal.

JAPAN FOR EQUALITY.

Racial Discrimination Must Be Abolished, Says Okuma.

TOKIO, Feb. 21.—Count Okuma, speaking in the House of Peers in reference to the League of Nations today, said:

"The United States and Great Britain are conjointly the leading nations of Anglo-Saxon civilization. For consummating the League, nothing more important is to be done than the removal of racial discrimination. Japan is now among the five great powers and fully entitled to demand equality in all respects.

"Much will depend upon Japan's delegates at the Peace Conference to give practical efficiency to this most important problem. Not only for Japan, but for the practicability of the League."

SENDING OUR TROOPS AS FAST AS POSSIBLE

Gen. Harbord Says the Sole Problem Is to Make Shipping Available for Army.

RATE WILL INCREASE SOON

But Results So Far Have Met Expectations—Explains British Need of Ships, Too.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Major Gen. Harbord, commander of the Service of Supply, who also is in charge of the work of sending home the American forces, has given an exclusive statement to The Stars and Stripes regarding the error of exaggerated hopes of a speedy return of the troops from France. The General said:

"The War Department has never said that we would be transporting 300,000 men a month back home at this time, and all talk of that sort is nonsense. Give us the ships and the monthly sailing records will take care of themselves.

"We can fill the vessels with soldiers, no matter how fast they come. We have received all the shipping we have been promised by the War Department, and our sailings have been as heavy as any one who appreciates the present state of the world's shipping should expect.

"We confidently expect to have 175,000 embarkations in February. That is about the average for January, allowing for the few days in February. We expect not only to maintain this average, but gradually to better it until the middle of Spring, when we look for a substantial increase of shipping from both foreign sources and from the cargo boats which are now being fitted out in the United States to carry passengers.

"Immediate increase in the number of passenger vessels available from foreign sources is not looked for. We have secured a certain amount of German shipping and in March we expect to carry 17,000 troops back to the United States in these boats. These ships will remain in the United States for several weeks, however, to be repaired and refitted with increased carrying accommodations and then will be put into the transport service again. That will increase our troop carrying facilities.

"I cannot say how many boats we have engaged in carrying troops at present, because all shipping is furnished to us from the United States and it varies from month to month. For example, we may have four ships carrying troops at the present time which will be withdrawn from service on their arrival in the United States, and other ships of different capacities will be put on in their places by the War Department. Ships are in constant need of repairs and when a ship breaks down it is difficult to tell when it will be ready for sea again.

"One must realize that when the United States was rushing troops to France at the rate of 300,000 a month last Summer more than half of the shipping engaged in that work was furnished by the British Government. Great Britain, France, and Italy were going on short rations to make that diversion of shipping possible and get our troops over here where they could fight.

"After the armistice, naturally enough, Great Britain set about the work of getting in a supply of food and material and transporting home her Colonial troops to India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa—troops that have been over here for several years. When that task has been completed Great Britain will turn over to us a number of additional transports which will increase our troop-carrying capacity greatly.

"At the present time we are utilizing a number of British boats. Every month we are told how many men we can figure on transporting home in the British boats the next month. So far the British have exceeded their estimates every time. We are already using French, Italian, and other vessels and are adding new ones as the opportunity offers.

"The return of the A. E. F., therefore, is almost wholly a question of boats. At all times since the signing of the armistice the army has been prepared to load without undue delay all the transports available. At present there are 300,000 to 400,000 officers and men ready for quick movement to the gangplanks, and of these 5,183 officers and 139,211 enlisted men are actually at embarkation ports, the remainder being within easy traveling distance of the ports."

WAR FUNDS DISCONTINUED.

Minority Report Opposes Cut of $21,905,818 in Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—No appropriations for the continuance of several Government agencies created in the course of the war, including the Department of Labor's Employment Service, are contained in the new Sundry Civil Appropriation bill reported to the House tonight by Representative Sherley of the Appropriations Committee. The measure carries $850,766,800 for various departments, and also provides for turning back to the Treasury $21,905,818 of unexpended war appropriations.

War agencies for which no provision is made include the Food and Fuel Administrations, the Committee on Public Information, the Capital Issues Committee, the War Trade Board, and the war labor administrative services of the Department of Labor. Under the bill publication of the official bulletin by the Committee on Public Information and the maintenance of its service bureau here will be discontinued April 1, but the film division will continue until the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

Protests against the abolishment of the employment service were received today from many State and municipal officials and others by the committee, but its majority voted against the $10,033,000 appropriation for continuing the service. Four members, however, joined in a minority report representing that the service could be continued by including the appropriation in the new bill. Other members held that the service was created as a war emergency and could not be continued without specific legislation.

CONSUL MURPHY RECALLED.

State Department to Ask About His Action at Saloniki.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Dominic I. Murphy, American Consul General at Sofia, Bulgaria, has been ordered to Washington, and has already sailed from Saloniki, Greece. He is expected to arrive here by the end of March. It is probable he will be asked for a report on his activities in connection with Bulgaria's surrender to the Allies and the terms Bulgaria sought as a price of surrender.

It is not suggested that Consul General Murphy acted unfavorably to the allied cause, but his activities at the time of the surrender, which led him to go to Saloniki and participate in the negotiations which resulted in the surrender, have never been fully explained.

When it was learned that Mr. Murphy was in Saloniki at the time of the armistice negotiations it was summarily ordered back to Sofia by the State Department, and the announcement of that order was made by Secretary Lansing, without comment.

Murphy, who is nearly 72 years old, was appointed Consul General at Sofia four years ago, and he proceeded at once to his post. He was there virtually throughout the entire war.

HEALTHIEST MUD IS THAT AT BREST

Vital Statistics Disprove the Alarmist Stories About American Port in France.

PUP TENTS ARE A BENEFIT

Investigator Says Best Possible Was Done with Army's Only Available Gateway.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The Chicago Tribune publishes a copyrighted dispatch from Brest concerning conditions there and reading in part:

"The American mother shouldn't worry more than is her wont. Base Section No. 5, which is what Americans call Brest, is not on the defensive. All its commanding officer, Major Gen. Helmich, one of the ablest and most energetic soldiers in the American Army, asks in an investigation is that it be authoritative, thorough, and prompt. The men who have so well represented American energy, skill and patriotic devotion on this field of tremendous American effort have no apologies to make. No one who troubles to learn the facts or what they have done in the circumstances in which they have wrought would think of apology or defense.

"The warm waters of the Gulf Stream in contact with the cold air of the continent made rain, and rain falling on the clay of mother earth makes mud. There is mud in Brest, but thanks to the judgment, skill, and organization of Base Section 5, it is about the healthiest mud in the world.

"The answer to the rumpus about mud and about Brest in Washington is the vital statistics of the camp since its establishment. No other answer is necessary, and here is is:

"Hospital sickness for Brest and vicinity in November was 2 per 1,000; December, 1¼ per 1,000; January, 1½ per 1,000; February, 1½ per 1,000.

"Deaths from disease per day per hundred thousand were: For November, 5 per 100,000; December, 2 per 100,000; for January, 3 per 100,000; for February, 3½ per 100,000.

"The normal average death rate of males in a city is about 147.10 per 1,000; for negroes, 287.10 per 1,000.

"While the above figures are for the civilian population, and include the young and the young and the aged, the average taken for Brest covers only the worst months in the Winter, for which allowances must be made. By comparison, therefore, the record for Brest is something of a triumph, for which Colonel Edie, the base surgeon, and staff should be congratulated.

"During the Autumn of 1918, when people were dying like flies in the United States, the rate rose in Brest. But if there was blame it does not lie with the American Expeditionary Forces. The permanent troops here maintained a condition of health higher than the normal of civilians.

"The very conditions that shocked the amiable critics, such as sleeping in pup tents in the fields, saved the camp from a serious visitation of an epidemic of influenza, which is a disease of the respiratory organs and spreads readily in billets and barracks. In the tents at Brest individual segregation was general and good health continued. The men worked and tramped through seas of Breton mud. But they were well fed, and while they grumbled and cursed—the privilege of soldiers the world over—they lived and thrived.

"Now, as to the history of Brest as the main gateway of the vast inflow and now the outflow of the American troops from France. France has few good ports. It is this fact that has limited French marine development in modern times. Brest was the only port available to the American Expeditionary Forces for the largest ships. But it is a small place which the French have left in almost mediaeval simplicity. There are no barracks save the historic ones of Napoleon at Pontanezen, and no great establishments that could be taken over for war uses on a large scale.

"The plan of the waterfront and the terminals belongs to past ages. With a few steps one is out among the clay hills and little farm holdings diked with earth-covered walls and scattered little farmhouses. Twice, after America entered the war, engineers and commissions investigated Brest, and twice they found it unsuited to and inadequate for a great American base.

"But fate and circumstance were stronger than any commission, and Brest became the great American base by dint of the heroic effort of American men. Over a million soldiers passed through it. Good water had been found. Clean quarters had been built. Roads, sidewalks, hospitals, theatres, messhalls, and kitchens had been raised out of the mud, and the mud itself was being conquered by the great American sidewalk.

"To speed the improvements General Smedley Butler personally carried duckboards up the hill two miles to Pontanezen, marching beside a regiment of marines each man of which also carried his load of lumber.

"Although, on French advices, a commission had estimated that Brest could take care of only 20,000 a month at the utmost, more than twice that number was handled in one day."

Raising the "staff of life"

Just to make their bread light, women at the head of Delineator families spend $3,205 every day. But bread isn't the only thing they "raise." There are children, gardens, and standards of living—all requiring many articles of every-day use. What *you* make is no doubt among the things needed in these million families; and the women who read The Delineator do the buying for them.

The Delineator
The Magazine In One Million Homes

BORAH DEMANDS VOTE ON LEAGUE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

other, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa one vote each, while "the American nation created by our fathers and preserved through the century by the blood and sacrifice of our forebears will have one vote."

Fears Internationalism.

Senator Borah said he did not wish to criticise England either directly or indirectly, but asserted that "one of her most distinguishing features is that she always looks after England's interests. And," he added, "I admire her for doing so."

Another objection urged by Senator Borah against the League was that it would be the "first step in internationalism and in the sterilizing of nationalism." He quoted Trotzky as saying the "national State" had broken down, and said that the League's constitution recognized that "internationalism must take the place of nationalism."

Mr. Borah paid a tribute to Theodore Roosevelt.

"This many-sided man," said the Senator, "touched life at every point and sometimes seemed inconsistent; but there was one supreme passion which gave simplicity and singleness of purpose to all he said or did—his abounding Americanism. In this hour of national infidelity, let us be grateful for that. This was always his directing and dominating theme. In his full, rich life, resplendent with noble deeds and brilliant achievements, it runs like a golden thread through all of the bewildering activities of his wide ranging genius."

At the close of Senator Borah's speech many Senators from both sides of the chamber crowded around to congratulate him. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, Senator Thomas of Colorado, and Senator Vardaman of Mississippi came quickly from the Democratic side to shake Senator Borah's hand. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts was especially fervent in his congratulations.

The resolution which Senator Sherman introduced today recites in its preamble that no treaties are valid until ratified by the Senate, and that the President intends to speak in Boston on the subject.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved," the resolution read, "that the Senate hereby express its belief that the public discussion by the President of such proposed tentative draft of the League of Nations as a proposed treaty before consultation with said Foreign Relations Committee, the members thereof, or the Senate, and before communicating to them or any of them all such material matters, which may be of use in arriving at a joint understanding of the Senate and the President, as the constitutional treaty making powers of the Government in ratifying, modifying, or rejecting the same, is unwise, undiplomatic, and calculated to promote discord and misunderstanding between such two treaty making powers, whose joint act is indispensable in making such treaty. Be it further,

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Senate, and it hereby respectfully requests, that the President do not discuss the treaty until he shall have communicated either to the Foreign Relations Committee or the Senate, or both, such information as may properly bear upon such proposed treaty, and that he preserve an unbiased and impartial mind until he shall have advised with the co-ordinate power, the United States Senate, under the mandates of the Constitution, so that each of the said joint treaty-making authorities may have the benefit of each other's advice and information as contemplated in the established and orderly preparation and ratification of treaties."

Senator Fall's Telegram.

The telegram which Senator Fall sent to Secretary Tumulty declining to attend the Presidential dinner was given out in the following form:

Three Rivers, N. M., Feb. 19, 1919.
C. V. Safford, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Have wired Mr. Tumulty as follows:

"Your letter 15th containing paraphrase the President's cable message to you 14th forwarded and received today from my office. I should be much pleased to hear the President fully, and upon each article of the proposed League of Nations. I could not, however, agree to treat as confidential any such explanation or even statement of fact as a basis for such argument, and with utmost deference must say as reason for declining dinner invitation for 26th that the statement, in my opinion, should be made to a joint public session of Congress to the end that, while receiving the earnest and respectful attention of the proper committees, the various articles, and the President's real reasons for advocating same, might, at the same time, be considered by all members of Congress, and all the people, and their true public opinion, properly and fully informed, have an opportunity for making itself felt.

"A. B. FALL."

Borah's Speech.

"We are now proposing," said Senator Borah, "what to my mind is the most radical departure from our policies hitherto obtaining that has been proposed at any time since our Government was established. I think advocates of the League will agree that it is a radical departure from the policies we have pursued. It may be wise, as they contend; nevertheless it involves a different course of conduct upon the part of the Government and people for the future.

"I believe this proposed program, if made effective and operative under the proposed Constitution of the League necessarily involves a change in our Constitution. Certainly, questions of that kind ought to be submitted to a plebiscite or to a vote of the people. I am aware that the process by which that may be done involves difficulties, but they are not insurmountable, and by no means to be compared with the importance of being right and in harmony with the judgment of the people before we proceed. This program can never be a success unless there is behind it the intelligent and sustained public opinion of the people. Therefore, from the standpoint of expediency and that of fairness to those involved, the mass of the people ought to be consulted and their approval had before we proceed."

The interview given out by former President Taft, Senator Borah said, informs the American people from the pedestal of an ex-President, that this program does not destroy the policy announced by Washington in his farewell address, and does not destroy the Monroe Doctrine, two fundamental principles indispensable to the "happiness and future tranquility of the American people."

"Why quit our own land to stand upon foreign ground?" continued Senator Borah, "why by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of a European ambition, rivalship, interests, humor, or caprice? Are there people in this day who believe that a Europe now, and in the future, shall be free of selfishness, of caprice, of ambition. If not are we not undertaking the same task against which the Father of Our Country warned when he bade farewell to public service?

Sees Power in Europe's Hand.

"Yet in this proposed League of Nations, in the very beginning we are advised of an executive council which shall dominate and control its action, three members of which are Europeans, one member Asiatic, and one American. If a controversy ever arises in which there is a conflict between the European system and the American system, in which their interests, their caprice, and their selfishness shall attempt to dominate the situation, shall we not indeed have quit our ground to stand upon foreign ground? Why should we interweave our destiny with the European destinies? Are we not interweaving our future and our destiny with European powers when we join a League of Nations, the constitution of which gives a majority vote in every single instance in which the vote can be called into action to European powers?

"Does the ex-President of the United States mean to say to an intelligent and thinking people that this League, which thus guarantees this power to nations, is not interweaving our destiny with European destiny? Does he pretend to say this is not a departure from the plain terms of Washington's farewell address? It may be the people of America want so to do; that after years they think their future happiness and tranquility necessitate their doing it, but I inveigh against the misleading statement that we do not propose to do it by this League of Nations, and I am candid with those upon whom must rest the future, and not undertake to advise them that that is not going to happen which must necessarily and inevitably happen.

Peril to Monroe Doctrine.

"The ex-President said the Monroe Doctrine is covered and extended to the world. That was the condition before Monroe announced it. The world was one. Monroe determined to separate, divide, divorce it. That was the very object of it. It was a distinct announcement that the European system could not be transferred to America. The rest was simply detail.

"We could not even share the responsibility of the execution of the Monroe Doctrine upon the western continent. It is personal; it is individual; it is the law of self-defense. It belongs to us and we alone must determine when it shall be enforced, and when it shall be executed. Yet we are solemnly advised that, although we should share it with all the Governments of Europe and Asia, and all the tribes of the different generations which may in the future be organized into some form of government, it is still the doctrine of self-defense which Jefferson and Monroe announced, and which Mr. Root so clearly explained.

"The mere reading of the Constitution of the League," Senator Borah continued, "will convince any reasonable mind, it seems to me, that the policies of Washington and Monroe must depart if it is adopted. The two propositions cannot exist together. In the first place, the League provides for an organization composed principally and at the present time of five great nations, three of them European, one Asiatic, and one American. Every policy determined upon by the League and every enterprise made by it could and might be controlled solely by the European powers, whether the matter dealt with the European continent or with the American continent. It makes no distinction between European affairs and American affairs and erects a common tribunal which has jurisdiction over one continent the same as the other, but, in addition, giving the majority votes to the European system."

Protects British Empire.

After reading Article X., which provides for the preservation of the territorial integrity of the member nations of the League, Senator Borah said:

"The first obligation which we assumed is to protect the territorial integrity of the British Empire. That takes us into every part of the civilized world. That is the most radical departure from the Washington policy.

"If the territorial integrity of any part of the British Empire shall be threatened, not the Congress of the United States, not the people of the United States, not the Government of the United States, shall determine what shall be done, but the Executive Council, of which the American people have one member, is to determine what is to be done. If we mean what we say in this constitution, we are pledging ourselves, our honor, and our sacred lives to territorial possessions the world over and not leaving it to the judgment and sense of the American people, but to the diplomats of Europe."

Here Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, interrupted.

"If the Senator will refer to Article III. the indications are that the dominions of the British Empire are to be regarded as separate and independent self-governing countries."

"I admire the careful use of language of the Senator from Nebraska when he says there are 'indications.' This thing is covered all over from top to bottom with indications," replied Senator Borah.

"What is the duty devolving upon us to enter European affairs?" he continued. "What would be the duty and obligation of England, France, Italy, and Japan to the other members should disturbance arise upon the Western continent? Suppose threat of danger to the Republic should come from Mexico, or from Mexico and its allies? We are not even consulted as to whether we shall call in Europe, but the duty devolves upon the Council, in its initiative capacity, to at once assume jurisdiction of it, and proceed to determine what their duties shall be with reference to American affairs. The League operates upon the western continent, with the same jurisdiction and power and the same utter disregard of which continent it is upon, as it does in the European continent.

"Does anybody deny that proposition?"

The Taft Fable.

Senator Borah here introduced his fable about Mr. Taft, the United States and Great Britain.

"A number of years ago," he said, "a man by the name of Europe opens a farm. He begins the tillage of his great farm, but turmoil, strife, and dissension arise among his tenants. Finally a dissatisfied European by the name America determines to depart from this turmoil in Europe to go into the forest and open a clearing and establish a new farm. He says: 'I shall go where I can worship God according to the dictates of my own conscience at least.' He goes into the wilderness and sacrifices, and he establishes a farm of his own. He says, after he has established it: 'I am afraid that those Europeans will come here and give me the same disturbance and the same kind of a system which we had for farming in Europe; so I will establish a partition fence.' He says: 'I will neither go to your farm nor shall you come to mine. I've got some experience with you, and I do not want to try it again.' He establishes an insurmountable wall-fence between his neighbor Europe and himself. It stands for a hundred years. People sit in the sun and pass eulogies and determine that it is one of the wisest things that has ever been done.

"But suddenly there comes along a new inspiration, and it is determined to tear down that wall-fence and to commingle and intermingle the systems. They join one farm to another. It is said to the farmer America: 'Let us tear down that fence.' He says: 'I have built it for a purpose.' 'Well,' they reply, 'we think it is better to tear it down.' So there rises up a man by the name of William Howard. He says to the farmer America: 'Let us tear down that wall-fence of ours.' The farmer says: 'I do not think it would be well.' 'But,' William Howard says, 'it is just the same after it is torn down as it is when it is standing up. Let us go into partnership with your neighbor Europe.' America says: 'I do not want any partnership.' William Howard says: 'It is just the same without a partnership as it is with it, let us transfer these two systems and make them one.' 'But,' farmer America says, 'that is what I came to this country for—to get away from that system. I do not want one system, I want two systems. I do not like their system of farming.'

"'But,' William Howard says, 'one system is just the same as two systems. I know something about this. I ran this farm myself for four years. I was some farmer. I had such wonderful success while I was running this farm, and received such wonderful commendation after it was over with, having received the approval of two tenants out of forty-eight, that I am sure I can run both farms.'"

Marshall Stops the Laughter.

Vice President Marshall quickly checked with his gavel the applause and laughter that burst forth in the galleries.

"We say this proposition," Senator Borah went on, "tears down the farmer's fence. If you want to do so, all right; let us make no mistake about what we are doing, however. The English press, we are informed, in so far as it has commented on this matter at all, has regarded it as an abrogation of the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Lloyd George said in the very beginning of this conference that Great Britain could concede much to America if as the result they were to draw America out of her isolation and away from her traditional foreign policy. Japan has practically announced semi-officially that it is the abolishment of the Monroe Doctrine. The Brazilian Minister at The Hague has announced that it is the end of the Monroe Doctrine.

"I am not here to criticise in any way, either directly or by inference, the great English nation or the great English people. They are among, if not the most powerful upon the globe, but when we come to deal with England we must deal with her intelligently and with a due regard for our own interests and our own rights, for one of the distinguishing features of that proud nation is that she always looks after England's interests, and I admire her for doing so.

Triumph of English Diplomacy.

"This constitution of the League of Nations is the greatest triumph for English diplomacy in three centuries of English diplomatic life. This constitution, in the first place, is lifted almost bodily from the constitution proposed in January by General Smuts. When they finally settle down to business England will have one vote, Canada one vote, New Zealand one vote, Australia one vote, and South Africa one vote, while the American nation, created by our fathers and preserved through the century by the blood and sacrifice of our forebears, will have one vote. In both the Executive Council and the delegated body the same proportion obtains, and these two bodies direct, dominate, and mark out the policy of this entire program, whatever it is to be, under the League. A matter of profound significance!

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"I ask you who are in favor of this League, are you willing to give to any nation five votes against our one? Do you presume that the question of interest, of ambition, of selfishness, of influence, of humor, will not play in the future? Have they not already in a proper way, but none the less in an unmistakable way, made their appearance since the armistice was signed? Yet we are seriously proposing that we shall join a League whose constitutional powers shall determine policies upon the two continents, and shall give to our greatest commercial rival five votes to our one.

"But that is not all. There are Italy and Japan associated with England, and more nearly like her in their systems and in their policies than they are like us. There are already treaties between those nations and England which Mr. Balfour frankly says are not to be abrogated. In other words, we are in the very beginning put up not only against this extraordinary vote by one nation, but we have the disadvantage of contending against a system which covers other nations as well as that of Great Britain.

England Surrenders Nothing.

"What has England given us in this League of Nations? What has she surrendered? Will some one advise me? Did she surrender the freedom of the seas? That was pushed aside at the first meeting of the Congress and is not subject to its jurisdiction. Has she surrendered her contention for the largest navy? What has she surrendered?

"On the other hand we have surrendered the traditional foreign policy of this country, which has been established for 100 years, and we have gone behind these powers and placed at their disposal our finances, our man-power, and our full capacity to guarantee the integrity of their possessions all over the globe. Is it an even balance between these great powers and the United States?

"I come now to another feature which to me is even more interesting than those over which we have passed. Conceal it as we may, disguise it as some will attempt to do, this is the first step in internationalism and in the sterilizing of nationalism. This is a recognized fact, tacitly admitted by all who supported it and expressly admitted by many, that the national state has broken down and that we must now depend upon the international state and international power to preserve our interests and civilization. This is disclosed in every line and paragraph of this instrument. It begins with the preamble and ends with the last article—a recognition that internationalism must take the place of nationalism.

"Here I want to call attention to a statement from perhaps the most famous internationalist now living. I read from a book entitled 'The Bolshevik and World Peace,' by Trotzky. He says: 'The present war is at bottom a revolt of the forces of production against the political form of nation and state. It means the collapse of the national state as an independent economic unit. We Russian Socialists stand firmly on the ground of internationalism. The German social democracy was to us not only a party of the International, it was the party par excellence. The present war sign

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Rare Antique English Furniture

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Also some very fine old Worcester China, Waterford Glass and English Crystal Glass, etc., and a collection of some Seventy Snuff Boxes, etc.

CATALOGUE mailed on receipt of 50c.
SALE DAYS — Thursday, Friday & Saturday, Feb. 27, 28, and March 1st, each afternon at 2:45 o'clock.
Sale Conducted by
MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

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of Top Hill Trail
By the author of
AMARILLY of Clothes-Line Alley
An Out of Door Mystery-Romance—
Alive, Exciting, Joyous.
Don't Miss "Penny."
She's Worth Knowing.
Reilly & Lee, Publishers, Chicago

The American Committee of Secours Franco-Americain appeals for help to restore the peasants of devastated regions in the Somme Department. It is intended to clear away the debris and plant crops, and to provide them with standardized dwellings leased for one franc a year. The people of the region are sadly in need of our assistance, which will once more place them in a position in which they will be able to make provision for their families. Immediate aid is necessary to give new birth to the desecrated soil of France. Every acre got under cultivation the next few months means saving of lives.

Mrs. JOHN A. LOGAN, JR.,
Chairman of American Committee.
Mrs. STOWE PHELPS,
Vice Chairman.
Miss RUTH ROBERTS,
Secretary, 270 Park Place.

Don't fret about that ugly skin trouble—Let
Resinol heal it

You just dread to put on your clothes—their contact with that distressing skin trouble is unbearable—and every day it becomes worse—more angry looking. Cease fretting—don't let yourself become distracted, for here's the very thing to use—Resinol Ointment.

Physicians for many years have prescribed Resinol Ointment for cases similar to yours.

Remember Resinol Soap also contins the same healing medication that is embodied in the ointment—use them both for quicker results.

At all druggists.

You wouldn't drink a new wine—or a youthful whiskey.

Club Cocktails

are aged in the wood until they are smooth as liquid sunshine.

Railroad and Industrial Stocks.

Chart of the weekly average high and low prices of 25 railroad and 25 industrial stocks on the New York Stock Exchange, and the weekly combined average, for several years past, in next Monday's Annalist.—Advt.

GILLETT WILL WIN; RULES MAY STAND

Bay State Representative Apparently Has 140 Votes Pledged to Him for Speaker.

THREE STATES TURN TO HIM

But Longworth's Campaign to Smash Seniority Tradition Seems Certain to Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative S. W. Winslow, who has directed Representative F. H. Gillett's campaign for Speaker of the next House, announced tonight, following declarations by the Republican delegations of Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, that 140 votes had been pledged in support of Gillett. One hundred and twenty are necessary to elect.

"Developments today make certain his election without any doubt," said Mr. Winslow after the Pennsylvania delegation had met and pledged 22 votes to the candidacy of Gillett, with a probability that nearly all of the 29 Republican votes from that State would be cast against Representatives Mann.

In the opinion of Gillett's friends, there was no doubt of his election after Representative Fess withdrew last night. This immediately gave 12 Ohio votes to him and the Indiana delegation of 13 this morning also decided to vote for Mr. Gillett. Then the Pennsylvania delegation, which had been wavering for weeks, met and while rejecting the unit rule indicated that at least 21 of their number were against Mann. Representatives Butler, Griest, and Moore of the Pennsylvania delegation say they will stick to Mann to the last.

Now that the contest for the Speakership seems to be near settlement, the demand for a change in the seniority rule has decreased. Mr. Winslow said that the friends of Gillett had not been directly concerned with this issue and that they were not bound to continue the fight for a change in the rules begun by younger members, led by Representative Longworth. Unless more determination is put into this campaign than is now present, the rule will not be changed when the Republicans organize the House.

Angered by the intervention of Senators, and Chairman Hays, in the Speakership contest, the friends of Mann say that they are willing to take a back seat in the conduct of affairs in the next House if Mr. Mann is defeated for Speaker. Representative Martin B. Madden asserted tonight that Mr. Mann would not consent to be floor leader, should he fail in his candidacy for the Speakership.

There is a movement on foot to make Representative Longworth floor leader. If this should succeed, Representative Fordney would be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and there would be no change in the seniority rule. Mr. Longworth has contended that the rules should be revised and it is doubtful if he would agree to the compromise suggested by Old Guard leaders who have worked against Mann for Speaker.

CLIVE BAYLEY TO RETIRE.

British Consul General Suffering from Strain Due to War.

Owing to ill health brought on by the strain of the last three years, Charles Clive Bayley, the British Consul General, has applied to be relieved and will sail for England when permission is received.

Mr. Bayley came to New York from Moscow in October, 1915, and for the next two years worked so incessantly that his heart became affected and his physician ordered him to rest.

When he arrived in New York in October, 1915, Mr. Bayley said the war would not end before October, 1918, and won several wages on his prediction. He also predicted that the fate of the Allies depended very much upon Russia sticking it out, of which he had doubts.

He was recently re-elected President of St. George's Society.

Frederick Watson, British Consul at San Francisco, has arrived in New York and will be Acting Consul General after Mr. Bayley departs, until his successor is appointed.

WORLDWIDE PEACE AID PLANNED BY Y. M. C. A.

Dr. Mott Announces That Work Will Be Extended Into All Allied Countries.

Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., announced yesterday that the organization, upon invitation from official sources, would extend its work to the civilian populations of all the nations that fought in the allied cause during the war, and to Turkey as well. Decision to expand was made at a conference of 200 delegates of the Foreign Work Department held in the Hotel Astor yesterday.

It was announced by Dr. Mott that the allied nations had appreciated so much the war work of the Y. M. C. A. with the armies that notice had been given that additional work among the civilian populations would be welcomed. Responsibility for the expansion of the work among the nations of the Far East, Southern Asia, the Near East, and Latin America, Dr. Mott said, was imposed upon the organization in this country because of the part taken by this country in the war.

"This war has united the English-speaking peoples, and by their unity in the cause of justice the door has been opened to a great service in France and in the French colonies," said Dr. Mott.

"The Y. M. C. A. program of service as achieved in the Foyers du Soldat is being continued at the request of the French Government. The Balkans are asking for our service. Only a few days ago the Metropolitan of Greece, a great ecclesiastic, came to my office and pleaded for the Y. M. C. A. to carry on its service in the armies of Greece.

"Within a few days also we have had an appeal from Rumania. Serbia wants the United States to be active in her reconstruction program, and while recognizing that it is legitimately a problem for the British Y. M. C. A., Serbia has asked that we agree to accept equal responsibility with England. Let me remind you that Turkey is never again to be a Turkish Empire and that we are wanted in that former seat of Moslem rule. And we must not fail to realize our opportunities and responsibilities in Russia. The depletion of other Protestant nations by the war increases the responsibility of the United States. We have the men and the resources to do the work."

Dr. Mott said the organization had on its rolls 12,000 workers, many of whom would be available for the new duties. A budget prepared by the organization estimated that $1,500,000 would be necessary for the program, but the delegates decided that $543,000 would be sufficient as a beginning. It was announced that this sum would not be solicited from the public, but would come "from friends of the work who have supported it in previous years."

GENERAL LAUDS GOULD.

Work as Observer in War Gets Exceptional Recognition.

First Lieut. Kingdon Gould, son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, has been especially commended by Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn for his work as division observer during the closing weeks of the war. Lieutenant Gould was trained in the officers' school at Langres, France, and from Sept. 24 to Nov. 11 last served as division observer for the 79th Division, being under fire almost continually.

He was through the hard fighting of the Argonne Forest, and the information he obtained, in the opinion of superior officers, was of value in bringing about the American victory. At one time while on important duty in an isolated place, Lieutenant Gould was several days without food or water. General Kuhn wrote a letter to Lieutenant Gould, an unusual act for an officer of General Kuhn's rank. This letter follows:

From the Commanding General
To First Lieutenant Kingdon Gould.
Subject: Commendation.

I have personally observed your work since the beginning of the operations against Montfaucon, Sept. 26, 1918, to Nov. 11, 1918, and it gives me pleasure to inform you that throughout the whole period your work has been eminently satisfactory and you have remained at your post of duty under great hazard, entirely forgetful of self.

The efficiency of the Divisional Observation Service has been largely due to your efforts and its present esprit and morale is a direct reflection of the manner in which you personally performed your duty.

Please accept my sincere appreciation and thanks for the painstaking and patriotic manner in which you have performed your duty.

JOSEPH E. KUHN,
Major General U. S. A.

FAVORS MAIL TUNNEL PLAN FOR THIS CITY

House Sub-Committee Reports on Route Between Grand Central and Pennsylvania.

FINDS IT A NECESSITY

Economy in Service and Opportunity to Employ Soldiers Urged for Its Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The proposal of Representative Oliver of New York, to construct a mail tunnel between the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Railroad Stations in New York City, was favorably reported by the subcommittee to the House Post Office Committee today. The report says the project will cost $1,500,000 and that the mail service in New York City and in the country will be greatly improved by it. It adds:

"The proposed mail tunnel is an immediate necessity, in order that the great and ever increasing volume of the mails which passes on the surface of the streets, over an open gap, where no rail connections exist, may be handled expeditiously and economically. Into these two terminals the mail comes from the great railroad systems which serve all that portion of the country east of the Mississippi. Between these stations all mails have to be trucked a distance of 1.51 miles, through a turmoil of traffic.

"If the tunnel be desirable, the sooner it is begun the better. The work will afford employment to returning soldiers. The contractors, just finishing the passenger subways, have their outfits available and can, therefore, bid lower than when their outfits are disposed of.

"Three different electric systems were explained to the sub-committee so that competition is assured: (1) The electric carrier system which was selected by the German Government for use in Hamburg before the war; (2) the Mitholland system, which has a demonstration plant at Chelmsford, England, or (3) the system designed by the American Pneumatic Service Company, which has a demonstration plant near Boston.

"The sub-committee does not wish to express a preference as to the particular system to be selected further than to say that it should be able to ascend steep grades in order to go over and under existing subways, and that it should be simple and have a great carrying capacity."

The sub-committee estimated that the annual cost of operating the tunnel will be $37,000 less than the cost of the existing methods.

PASSES RAILROAD BILL.

House Votes $750,000,000 for New Revolving Fund.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The bill appropriating $750,000,000 for the Railroad Administration revolving fund in addition to the $500,000,000 carried in the act which provided for Federal control was passed by the House today with fifteen negative votes.

Soon after the House vote, Senator Cummins of Iowa gave notice to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that he would seek to add to the revolving fund measure his bill to prevent the return of the railroads to private ownership before Congress acts on railroad legislation. The committee will begin consideration of the Appropriations bill on Tuesday.

Senator Cummins also said he would ask that his bill restoring to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to suspend rates be carried as a rider to the appropriation measure.

Despite the statement of Chairman Smith yesterday that hearings on railroad legislation were practically completed, the committee resumed the hearing of witnesses today, in the course of which Senator Robinson of Arkansas said that propaganda to discredit Federal control, more powerful than that favoring Government ownership, was being conducted by private interests.

Thomas C. Atkeson, representing the National Grange, testified that only a small percentage of farmers favored Government ownership as the solution of the railroad problem. Questioned regarding propaganda on the subject, Mr. Atkeson said he thought the activity of "Big Interests" to bring the Railroad Administration into disfavor had been "particularly noticeable in the big city newspapers."

PENNSYLVANIA HONORS DEAD

Dr. Manning Speaks at Flag Exercises in Station.

"I do not like to think of our men in uniform hunting in vain for jobs," said the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish, at the demobilization exercises of the service flag of the Pennsylvania Railroad at its station yesterday.

At the time the armistice was signed the railroad system had 26,286 employes in the service, 443 of whom had lost their lives. Dr. Manning praised the Pennsylvania for taking back all its men, calling it a practical way of showing appreciation for what the men had done. He said that everyone ought to see that the returning soldier found a good job awaiting him.

The exercises were held in the outer concourse of the terminal leading to the train approaches. An army band from Governors Island played and there was singing under the direction of the War Camp Community Service. The audience was made up of railroad officials and employes, friends of the dead soldiers, and many soldiers and sailors.

Everyone stood bareheaded as Dr. Manning called on those present to remember the 443 men who had given their lives. Then he offered prayer.

"Those foreign agitators who do not believe in our form of government should be returned to their own land, which they probably like better," he said. "There is no more place for the red flag in America than there is for the German flag, and the American people will not tolerate either. The work of labor in the war was one of the finest things in the whole struggle. America wants to see the fruits of victory secured by a just and righteous peace and no soft tolerance for Germany."

BANK FOR FARE INCREASE.

The Seaboard National's President Writes to Theodore P. Shonts.

In a letter to Theodore P. Shonts made public yesterday S. G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, told the head of the Interborough that his bank had empowered him to sign a petition urging an increase of fare on the subways.

"In the present danger," wrote Mr. Bayne, "it matters little how or why the money is needed, but if it is not forthcoming the ramifications of the disaster will shake the foundations of Manhattan, and those who have caused this will be held responsible by the victims, the voters, and the general public."

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WARNS PASTORS OF FRAUD.

The Rev. Dr. Stone of Chicago Says His Name Is Used to Get Money.

The Rev. Dr. John Timothy Stone of Chicago, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of that city, former Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church and one of the best-known Presbyterian ministers in this country, has written to ministers in New York warning them that his name is being used, and so far successfully, in a plan to defraud.

The scheme through which it is known that at least nine New York Presbyterian ministers have each lost $100 was described as follows: A man who claims to be a physician of the Health Department will call up a minister and inform him that a young man has just been taken ill on the street and an examination shows that he has consumption and will soon die. The sick young man has confided to the Health Department that he was at one time the secretary of Dr. Stone of Chicago. The Health Department has notified Dr. Stone and has received word that the patient is to be well treated, and that he is sending $1000 "to send the boy home." Dr. Stone, the voice on the telephone continues, has mentioned the particular minister on whom the scheme is being tried, as the person whom he wants to look after his former secretary.

Every Presbyterian minister knows Dr. Stone at least by reputation, and he is therefore not surprised when within a reasonable time after the first call he gets a "long distance" call from Chicago. This time it is Dr. Stone's Secretary who is doing the talking. This imposter speaks of the grief the doctor has experienced in hearing of the sickness of his former Secretary, and he asks the minister in New York to whom he is speaking, to look after the lad, and for that reason he is sending the check to the minister rather than have it encounter possible red tape in the Health Department.

Still later, a cadaverous looking man calls. He explains that he has been declared well enough to travel, and has been instructed to call for the money that Dr. Stone has sent. A hundred dollars is given and the consumptive looking caller departs. Dr. Stone's check never arrives, and the investigation discloses the fraud.

Unless the police interfere the "sick Secretary" has a wide field for operation, for ministers here believe he will next try other denominations, and so go through a long list of almost certain victims varying the game each time to suit the religion of the victim.

HOSPITALITY

Exact scientific observation, by means of the Roentgen rays, has proven that a pleasant frame of mind is favorable to digestion.

At CHILDS there is an atmosphere of genial hospitality, an evident desire to please, which puts the mind in just this pleasant frame.

Added to this, there is a certain piquancy to the food that "makes the mouth water," which "water" is simply the gastric juice that makes digestion easy.

Wholesome American dishes, cooked in the wholesome American way, may be found in abundance at CHILDS. For instance—

Fresh country sausage, smothered in rich gravy, with real old fashioned buckwheat cakes and syrup 40c.

Childs

USE McK&R CALOX
THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER

Because Calox preserves the teeth, protects your health, promotes your comfort. Its performance exceeds its promises.

For sale everywhere.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC. N.Y.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS — EST. 1833

Annual FEBRUARY SALE
Library Sets

An exceptional opportunity to secure Genuine Bargains.

BRENTANO'S
Booksellers to the World
5th Ave. & 27th St., N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Music School of the Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service will give an entertainment at 518 East 82d Street, on Sunday, Feb. 23, at 2:45 P. M.

The Sisterhood orchestra will give two numbers. Solos by pupils of the violin and piano classes.

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, Saul J. Cohen, editor-in-chief of the Jewish News, will lecture on "The Jewish Homeland," under the auspices of the Jewish Circle.

ON GERMAN TERRITORY.

Portrait group of officers of Tenth Field Artillery, American Army of Occupation, at Kauft in Germany, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

$81,000 TO STRIKE IF BEER IS DENIED

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

have been seen about the streets in the last week.

Definite action in the "No Beer, No Work" campaign was decided upon at the meeting last night of delegates from the Essex Trades Council and the Building Trades Council. At the close of the meeting the announcement was made that notices had been sent to all labor unions in the State, asking that delegates be sent to the labor convention set for March 16 in Newark, when a general protest of labor against prohibition would be made.

Three delegates, who are to appear before the New Jersey Senate on March 3, when the proposed prohibition amendment is to be acted upon, were selected at the meeting. Labor leaders in Newark announced that the plan for a strike on July 4, if prohibition went into effect, had not been abandoned.

The Citizens' League of New York State, incorporated about a year ago, designed to have local branches in every community, proposes to crystalize the dry sentiment in the State and back prohibition law enforcement, it was announced yesterday by the Anti-Saloon League. The State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League is President of the Citizens' League, and its Secretary and counsel is Robert G. Dewey, counsel and Superintendent of the law enforcement department of the Anti-Saloon League.

"The Citizens' League will not undertake to enforce the law independent of the regularly constituted officials," the announcement said, "but will be the means of marshalling the sentiment of every community behind conscientious, efficient officials, and of crystallising sentiment to replace those that are not. Provision is made for the grouping of various community leagues into county leagues."

The Anti-Saloon League, it was said, would push aggressively the organization of branches of the Citizens' League throughout the State in every community which wants one, beginning on March 1 and following the State Convention of the Anti-Saloon League at Albany next week.

The Citizens' League, it was announced, would have an individual membership, in which respect it would differ from the Anti-Saloon League, whose membership is made up of supporting churches and constituent bodies.

Various representatives of the brewing industry of New York City discussed yesterday the predictions made by C. W. Feigenspahn, President of the United States Brewers' Association. Samuel S. Brewer, Secretary of the Brewers' Board of Trade, said that there was a varying supply of beer on hand among the breweries of New York City, but he was certain there was not enough to give anything like a normal supply for a period longer than some time in April.

H. A. Murray, President of the Lion Brewery, which is said to have the largest storage cellars in the city, said that his company had an ample supply of beer to last until July 1 for its regular patrons, and that it had been helping some of the breweries that were not so favorably situated. For some time, he said, the company's patrons were rationed, but these restrictions were removed, though they might be restored later if found necessary in order to make the supply hold out until July 1.

George Ehret of the George Ehret Breweries said his firm had enough beer to supply its customers until about June 1, while Colonel Jacob Ruppert said his firm had enough stock on hand to run until the middle of May. William P. Rinkhoff of the Consumers' Brewing Company and Max Lang Meyers of the James Everard Breweries, each said their stocks would last until about May 1.

Colonel Ruppert said that his plant would not be used for the manufacture of "near-beer," but had not yet decided for what purposes it would be utilized in the event the bone-dry law should go into effect.

May Make Near-Beer.

New York brewers yesterday received copies of the proclamation issued by President Wilson removing the restrictions on the manufacture of "near-beer," and other nonintoxicating beverages. "Near-beer" means a beverage that contains less than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol. A few of the brewers were making arrangements to manufacture "near-beer," it was said, but most of them were still hopeful that the ban on the manufacture of beer would be lifted through the insistent demands of the public.

More than 1,000 liquor dealers of Newark met on Thursday afternoon at Krueger's Hall at the call of Public Safety Commissioner William J. Brennan, who wanted to know what the liquor dealers intended to do about renewing their licenses.

"If you intend to fight prohibition now is the time to get busy," said Commissioner Brennan. "This is the opportune time to take the matter up with the Legislature. The brewers of the city say that the town will be dry after May 1, so if the liquor interests are going to fight they had better get ready now."

License Commissioner A. J. Cosolino said that the city would lose about $500,000 in revenue when prohibition went into effect.

The meeting decided to fight the prohibition amendment, and $1,250 was collected to start the campaign.

THOMPSON WARNS "WETS."

Can't Define Intoxicating Beverages by State Law, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Any attempt by the New York Legislature to define intoxicating beverages under the Federal Prohibition amendment would be unconstitutional, Senator George F. Thompson, leader of the "drys" in the Senate, said today.

"Any attempt to refuse by way of legislation to enforce a provision of the Federal Constitution will violate the oath of office of every public officer concerned in it," said the Senator, who added that "any attempt by State statute to define a provision of the Federal Constitution is unconstitutional."

"The brewery-owned saloon," he said, "has been the greatest factor in forcing the amendment to the National Constitution on prohibiting the use of intoxicants for beverage purposes. The result has been completely accomplished and the amendment has been made. It appears, however, that the propaganda and lobbying activity of these same brewing interests are still engaged, first, in an attempt to defeat the constitutional amendment, and, second, in an attempt to prevail upon public officials, sworn to uphold the Constitution, to evade the provisions of the Constitution which they have sworn to uphold.

"Attempts at legislation to fix a percentage of alcohol that may be contained in beverages are directly suggested by this brewery lobby and propaganda movement. Its sole purpose is to keep the saloon and drinking places alive."

MICHIGAN CHECKS FLOW OF LIQUOR

Injunction Against Imports From Ohio, but There Is No Search.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 21.—A coup on the part of Attorney General Alex J. Groesbeck, designed to put an end to the importation of enormous quantities of liquor into dry Michigan, begun late Tuesday when the Supreme Court invalidated the search and seizure section of he State prohibition law, proved only partially effective today.

After the Attorney General had obtained an injunction in the Circuit Court at Monroe against the importation of liquor across the Ohio-Michigan boundary, with the intention of holding for contempt of court any persons engaged in the traffic, Colonel Roy C. Vandercook, commanding the State Constabulary, expressed the opinion that the writ did not authorize search and seizure. He consequently instructed his men not to attempt forcible search or seizure unless it was clearly evident that liquor was being carried in large quantities with commercial intent.

"You will stop all cars," he instructed his men, "and ask the occupants if they have liquor. If there is no liquor in sight and they say they have none or only a small quantity, let them go."

Traffic on the Detroit-Toledo interurban system, which fell off sharply with the issuance of the injunction, regained volume when word was received of the later instructions to the State Constabulary.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 21.—The toll today of Federal officials in their efforts to stamp out smuggling of liquor to Michigan was thirty arrests and four barrels, 305 cases, 20 gunnysacks, 25 suitcases, 68 jugs, and 150 bottles of whisky.

Hundreds of Michigan visitors unable to get home last night spent the night here in doorways, in railway stations, and in hotels. Early cars and trains from Michigan points today brought hundreds of persons with suitcases and traveling bags. Several of Toledo's largest saloons and wholesale houses were closed today—their shelves bare.

Holdup men and pickpockets reaped a harvest between Toledo and Detroit last night and today. Paul Schultz, Frank Schmitt, and Harvey Johns, all registering from Detroit, reported they were held up on Dixie Highway and relieved of $60 and their automobile containing thirty-five cases of liquor.

Andrew Seamski, Wyandotte, Mich., was held up on the outskirts of Toledo and relieved of $67 and two cases of liquor, he reported. Four pickpocket cases alone netted $167 and a $400 diamond ring.

More Spirits for British.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Government has decided to release an additional 50 per cent. of spirits for public consumption.

Religious Notices on Page 11.

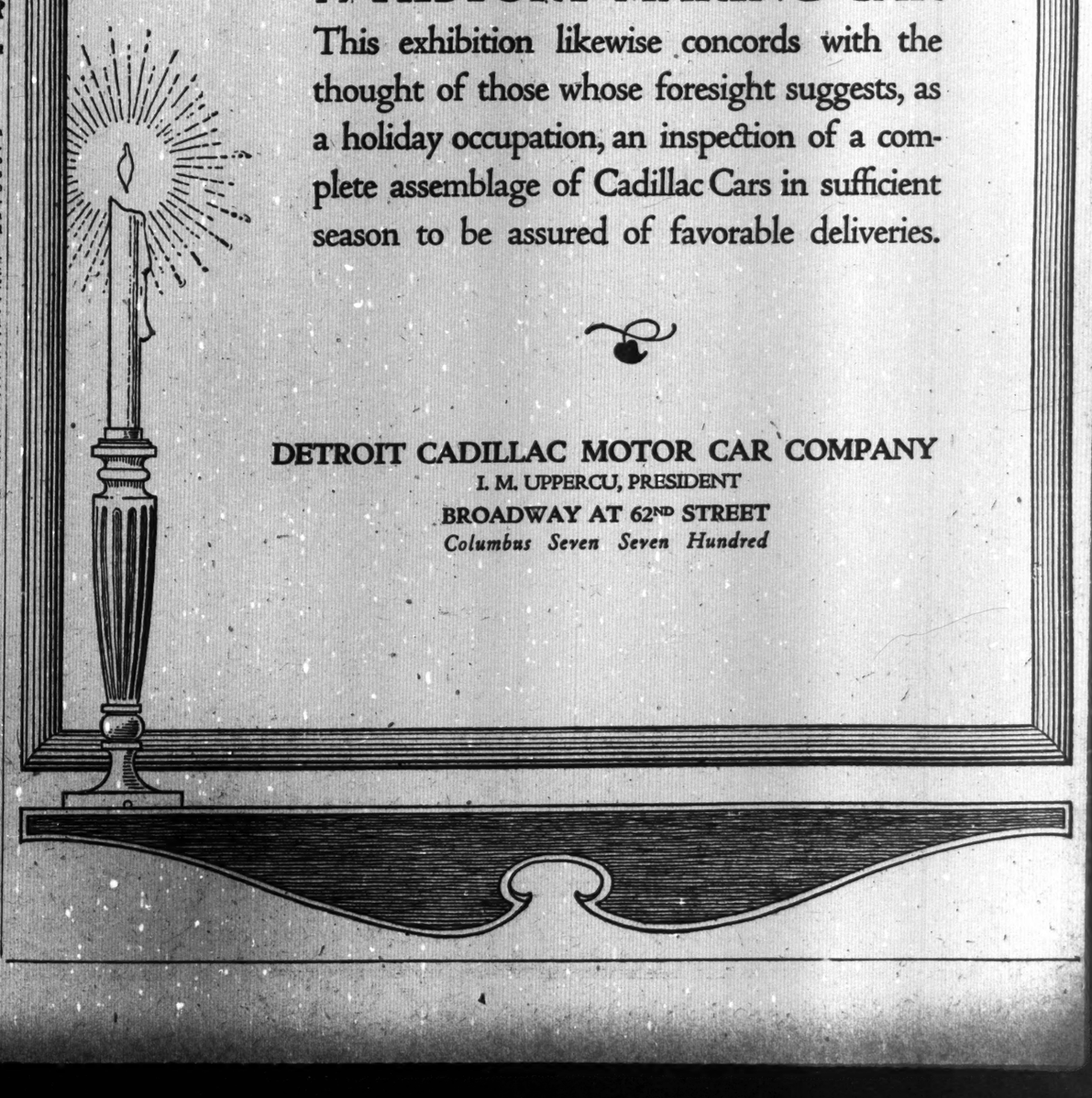
Recognition Day Exhibition
Washington's Birthday

Saturday, February Twenty-second, Nineteen-Nineteen

An annual exhibition on this appropriate day by the Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Company in recognition of and to commemorate the Cadillac contributions to the automobile industry.

A HISTORY-MAKING CAR

This exhibition likewise concords with the thought of those whose foresight suggests, as a holiday occupation, an inspection of a complete assemblage of Cadillac Cars in sufficient season to be assured of favorable deliveries.



DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY
I. M. UPPERCU, PRESIDENT
BROADWAY AT 62ND STREET
Columbus Seven Seven Hundred

INCOMING TROOPS GLAD TO SEE LAND

Men on the Woonsocket, Ancon, and Cruiser St. Louis Had Rough Sea Trips.

CAPTURED AVIATOR RETURNS

Naval Men Will Sail Today to Man German Ships to Bring More Soldiers Home.

Three storm-beaten vessels arrived several days late from France yesterday, bringing 1,366 officers and men, who said they were mighty glad to set foot on land once more.

To the one officer and twenty enlisted men who came on the Woonsocket, and were twenty-five days on the voyage from Bordeaux, partly due to losing a propeller blade, it seemed as if they would never sight land again. The men said they had become bowlegged with the rolling of the ship, also amphibious, and felt as if they could go before the Steamboat Inspection Board at once and pass for third mates. On Feb. 14 the Woonsocket ran out of coal, and her Captain put into Bermuda, where the soldiers and crew were glad to get fresh vegetables.

The next ship to arrive was the Ancon, eighteen days on the voyage, from Gibraltar, during which, the six casual officers who were on board said, she did almost everything except turn turtle.

Among the forty-five officers and 1,294 enlisted men who arrived on the cruiser St. Louis were companies E, F, and G of the 161st Infantry, under command of Captain Philip Pugh, on their way to Camp Dix, N. J. This regiment was in training at St. Aignan when the armistice was signed, and except for men taken for replacements, had not been to the front. There were also on the cruiser three casual companies with six officers and 325 men and twenty casual officers of the air service and other branches.

Dog Captured Aviator.

One of the aviators was Lieutenant Blanchard B. Battle of Columbus, Ga., who was shot down on June 12 near St. Mihiel and taken prisoner. After being taken to various camps he was sent to Veringen with Lieutenant Isaacs of the navy, who was captured when the President Lincoln was torpedoed. They both escaped on the night of Sept. 24 with the German sentries firing at them from all directions and he never saw Isaacs again. After hiding in the woods by day and waiting for two dark nights living on nuts Lieutenant Battle arrived at the banks of the Rhine on Oct. 6, when a German boarhound found him and he was recaptured and sent to the prison camp. He said that if it had been an ordinary dog he would have defied it and jumped into the river to swim across to freedom on the other side despite the strong tide, but when the hound showed its teeth with a growl like distant thunder he gave in. He said he would hate that dog until death.

Commander R. L. Stover, executive officer of the St. Louis, said that the voyage from France, from which he sailed on Jan. 28, was one of the worst he had ever experienced. On Jan. 31 the cruiser ran into a gale when the wind blew with hurricane force and caused the warship to roll and pitch so heavily that her mainmast just above the maintop was carried away.

The transport Harrisburg will sail today with 275 naval men who are going over to man some of the German vessels which are to be taken over by the United States Government to bring home troops from France. The transport Agamemnon will also sail for Brest, and among her passengers will be H. G. Worley, Collector of Customs for Liberia and delegate for the African Republic to the Peace Conference, and George S. Messersmith, United States Consul to Antwerp.

The White Star liner Olympic sailed from Brest on Feb. 18 with nearly 6,000 troops on board and should arrive here late on Monday or Tuesday forenoon.

PLANS FOR 27TH PARADE.

Officers Now Here Confer with Various Welcoming Committees.

Lieut. Col. J. Leslie Kincaid and the eighteen officers from the 27th Division designated as an advance contingent to make plans for the reception of the units of the old New York National Guard when they arrive from France, began yesterday to gather information from all the organizations planning to greet the division or its individual units. Tentative plans for the triumphal parade, to be given two days after the last unit arrives, also were announced.

Lieut. Col. William T. Starr, who was on the staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, conferred with Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops, and with Grover A. Whalen, the Mayor's secretary, upon their plans for the official welcome. He called also upon his former business associate and intimate friend, Daniel G. Reid, who is now Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's official welcoming body.

All the members of the advance contingent will call upon Governor Smith and Adjt. Gen. Charles W. Berry this afternoon, probably in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, and the official welcome of the State will be extended to them. It is probable also that the officers will discuss with General Berry the plans for the co-operation of the proposed State Welcome Committee, to be composed of all the elective State officials, with Governor Smith as Chairman.

To Ignore Hearst Controversy.

The officers said they would take no part in the controversies caused by the protests against the membership of William Randolph Hearst on the Mayor's Committee and the efforts of his sympathizers to dictate the course of the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee. It was pointed out that they had heard little of the protests, because their fighting at the front kept them busy and because many of the units have been in this city only a few months since they first entered the Federal service, on the Mexican border, almost three years ago.

Information reaching the headquarters of the contingent in the Biltmore yesterday was that the first troops to sail from Brest on the Leviathan about March 5 or 6 would be the units in the 53d Infantry Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles I. DeBrofise of Brooklyn. The Leviathan probably will carry the 106th Infantry, composed of the old 23d and 14th Regiments of Brooklyn, now commanded by Colonel Franklin W. Ward, veteran National Guard officer; the 105th Infantry, composed largely of the old 1st and 3d Regiments of up-State troops, and the old 71st Regiment of this city, now commanded by Colonel James M. Andrews, and the 105th Machine Gun Battalion, composed of troops from old Squadron A and the 1st New York Cavalry, commanded by Major Kenneth Gardner.

Five thousand men to be brought over on the transport President Grant probably will include Major General O'Ryan's staff, the headquarters troops, the 102d Field Signal Battalion, the 102d Engineers, and the 104th Machine Gun Battalion. The 54th Infantry Brigade and the artillery brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. George Albert Wingate will sail a few days after March 5 on transports to be announced later.

The entire active personnel of the division probably will have landed here before March 20, it is believed, by the advance officers, so that it will be possible to hold the triumphal parade not later than March 30. A few days will be allowed to the men to straighten out their equipment in Camps Mills and Merritt, and the units probably will remain a day in their armories in this city before the parade.

Reserved Seats for Relatives.

It was announced yesterday by the Mayor's Committee that an immense reserved section for relatives of the soldiers, a great part of it to be new grandstands, would be set apart in Fifth Avenue between Fifty-ninth and 110th Streets. Two tickets are to be allowed to every soldier in the division and it is proposed that a special city ordinance make it a misdemeanor for any person to speculate in these reserved tickets after they have been given out. Special stands also are to be set apart for the use of aged persons who have relatives in the units.

1,393 MEN OF 27TH DUE HERE MARCH 3

Liner Rochambeau Bringing First Big Force of New York Guard Division.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Departure from France of 700 officers and 20,000 men of the army on seven vessels, including the battleship Michigan and cruiser Rochester, was announced today by the War Department. The ships are due at Atlantic ports between Feb. 25 and March 5.

Included among the men are the first units of the 27th (New York National Guard) Division to start for home. They are coming on the French liner Rochambeau from Le Havre, and are due at New York March 3.

There are 1,200 men and 143 officers of the 27th Division aboard, including the Field and Staff Headquarters, band, Companies A, B, C, and D, and the ordnance and sanitary detachments of the 102d Engineers, bound for Camps Dix, Devens, Logan, Grant, and Gordon. Sixty-nine of the officers are bound for Camp Upton.

The 102d Engineers was originally consolidated from the 23d Pioneer Engineers, with 87 men each from the 1st, 12th, 14th, 71st, and 74th New York Infantry Regiments, and one officer and 83 men from the New York Engineer Train.

The White Star liner Olympic should reach New York next Tuesday with 375 officers and 5,312 men, most of whom compose units and detachments of the 92d (negro) Division.

CHAPLAIN BRADY HONORED.

Receives Distinguished Service Cross — Other Awards.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following named officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

Chaplain JOHN J. BRADY, United States Navy, attached to 9th Regiment, United States Marine Corps: For extraordinary heroism in action near Chateau-Thierry, France, June, 1918. Chaplain Brady made two complete tours of the front line under severe fire, carried on his duties as Chaplain with untiring service and ministered to the men of the regiment under unusually trying circumstances. He continually exposed himself to carry cigarettes to men of the line who had no opportunity to get them otherwise. Home address, Mrs. James J. Brady, mother, 2,019 Morris Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Private (first class) ANTHONY BUONOMO, Company F, 310th Infantry, (A. S. No. 3451073.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Cheviores, France, Oct. 10, 1918. Private Buonomo voluntarily acting as guide on a reconnaissance with an officer, when the latter was severely wounded by a bursting shell. Having himself been struck by a shell fragment, he disregarded his own injuries, but immediately bandaged the officer's wound and assisted him to the dressing station 800 meters away across an open field swept by shell fire. He then volunteered to return to division headquarters through intense artillery fire to report that the reconnaissance had not been completed. Home address, Mrs. Rocco Buonomo, mother, 749 Bergen Street, New York City.

Private (first class) GEORGE V. ROSENBERGER, Medical Detachment, 311th Infantry, (A. S. No. 2411226.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Vieville-en-Haye, France, Sept. 25-26, 1918. Private Rosenberger, with another soldier, had advanced to an exposed position and then was administering first aid to a wounded man, when suddenly surrounded and captured by a party of the enemy. While being taken toward the German lines Private Rosenberger and his companion attacked their captors and succeeded in freeing themselves, at the same time capturing two Germans, whom they brought to battalion headquarters, together with the wounded man. Home address, Mrs. J. B. Rosenberger, mother, Bloomsbury, N. J.

Private (first class) WALTER F. BURKE, Medical Detachment, 311th Infantry, (A. S. No. 2412662.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Vieville-en-Hays, France, September 25-26, 1918. During an extreme shelling Private Burke cared for the wounded, although exposed at all times to the hazard of the rain of shells. He was stunned by the concussion of a high-explosive shell, which killed men on both sides of him, but he continued until ordered to the aid post. He volunteered and returned to the lines to relieve a comrade who had fallen from exhaustion. Home address, Mrs. Mary C. Burke, mother, 362 Main Street, Orange, N. J.

Second Lieutenant JOHN J. BURKE, 165th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Villers-sur-Fere, France, July 27-28, 1918. Lieutenant Burke was instructed by his regimental commander to take four men and locate the position of the assaulting battalion. Upon leaving regimental headquarters he was severely wounded, but continued on his mission in the face of unusually heavy artillery and machine gun fire. He succeeded in locating the battalion only after four hours' search, constantly under fire, whereupon he returned and reported to his regimental commander. Home address, Mrs. Patrick Collins, cousin, 85 Main Street, Cranford, N. J.

Captain ARTHUR D. MARSH, (deceased,) 113th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, Oct. 12, 1918. Refusing to relinquish command of his company, even though suffering from illness, Captain Marsh led them up a road under a most terrific bombardment, and, while assisting a wounded man to safety, he was killed. Next of kin, Mrs. Arthur D. Marsh, wife, 206 Orange Street, Newark, N. J.

Other awards are:

Corporal Augustine C. Kelly, Battery B, 122d Field Artillery, Laurel, Miss.; Sergeant Charles Hickok, Headquarters Company, 122d Field Artillery, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Private Carl Lee, Company D, 117th Infantry, Osage, Iowa; Private Ivan S. Kay, (deceased,) Company L, 363d Infantry, Little Falls, Minn.; Private (first class) Rufus W. Warren, Headquarters Company, 360th Infantry, Douglas, Texas; Sergeant William H. Williamson, Company M, 106th Infantry, Auburn, N. Y.; Sergeant Morris Aamodt, Company K, 16th Infantry, St. Paul, Minn.; Private Frank W. Ryan, Headquarters Company, 122d Field Artillery, Chicago, Ill.; Private Dale W. Lloyd, Headquarters Company, 28th Infantry, Marenzo, Ohio; Private Eugene M. Ashcraft, Company F, 28th Infantry, Richmond, Ind.; Private (first class) George H. Burchill, Battery C, 122d Field Artillery, Chicago, Ill.; Private (first class) Harvey M. Hopp, Battery C, 122d Field Artillery, Wilmette, Ill.; Corporal Harold D. Red, Headquarters Battery A, 122d Field Artillery, Abilene, Texas.

FINDS NEW GERMAN TYPE.

Mary Heaton Vorse Describes Toller, Young Revolutionist.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 20.—"I seemed to see reflected in his eyes the face of Germany," said Mary Heaton Vorse, (Mrs. Joseph O'Brien) of New York, speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent of an interesting German she met while assisting in the International Socialist Conference. "His name was Ernst Toller. He was Vice President of the Workers' Committee of Bavaria, and a representative of the league called Young Germany.

"When the war broke out he was twenty-five years old, living in France. He returned to his country to enlist. During thirteen months at the front he learned to abhor the methods of warfare in the German army, still firmly believing, however, that his country had been attacked and thus forced into the war. He kept repeating:

"'There were thousands, thousands like me, who hated the cruelties committed by the army, the crimes perpetrated in Belgium and France.'

"Toller, after a serious illness, returned to Heidelberg, where with other friends he published pamphlets attacking the military authorities for the atrocities committed. Many of these young men were imprisoned. In 1917 Toller was expelled with the condition that he should tell no one on pain of death.

"He went to Berlin, where he joined the Bund des Neuen Vaterland, (the League of the New Fatherland,) which was investigating as to the truth of Germany having invaded Belgium without cause and having wanted the war. One day at last Toller could bind himself no longer to the facts, and faced the terrible truth of the guilt of his country.

"He shed bitter tears. From that day on he became a revolutionist, working hard in munitions centres to start a revolt among the workmen.

"In speaking with this young German, so sincere and earnest in his denunciation of militarism, imperialism, and the misdeeds of his country, I found strength to hope that the new Germany truly exists and may arise to redeem herself."

The American writer also visited the Italian provinces on the other side of the Piave. Of these she said:

"A land of desolation is the best description of those regions. The villages are demolished, and often one sees utterly abandoned. Here and there some child and mother may be seen clothed in blankets, wandering forlornly among the ruins."

DANISH DELEGATES HEARD BY COUNCIL

Schleswig-Holstein Problem Is Present at Paris Session—A Plebiscite Is Asked.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Supreme Council took action on several matters at today's session.

Besides recognizing the Paderewski Government, the Council referred the Schleswig-Holstein question to the Commission of Belgian Affairs.

A delegation from Denmark was heard by the Supreme Council today in connection with the future of Schleswig-Holstein, which Germany took from Denmark in 1866. The delegation proposed a plebiscite for the northern section, but not for the southern section, which includes the Kiel Canal. Denmark is the first neutral State to send delegates before the Council and their appearance is an indication of the universal range which the Peace Conference readjustment is taking.

The question of the creation of a neutral zone between the Bulgarians and Rumanians in Transylvania was referred to the Supreme War Council.

The Council also referred all transitory economic measures to the special Economic Commission, and permanent economic measures to a new commission, which is to be named soon.

REDS INCITE UNION LABOR.

Federal Officers in Chicago Trace Efforts of Agitators.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Bolsheviki and other varieties of Reds are making strenuous efforts to participate in union labor strikes in Chicago, circularizing workmen with flamboyant appeals to "rise against their oppressors" and attempting to bring about a situation similar to that which recently existed at Seattle, according to Federal authorities.

It was made known today that it was because of this situation that Victor L. Berger, Congressman-elect, and his four codefendants sentenced on hursday to twenty years' imprisonment for violation of the Espionage act, were forced to take a pledge not to participate in propaganda as a provision of their release on $25,000 bonds each pending their appeal.

William F. Kruse, head of the draft evading "Yipsel" organization of the anti-war Socialists and one of the first given a heavy sentence, it was shown, as late as a few days ago had been injecting himself into the strike at the Excelsior Motor Manufacturing and Supply Company plant, 3,701 Cortlandt Street. He spoke at a meeting at which I. W. W. handbills were passed out which read in part:

"The war is over, the workingmen of Russia, Germany, Austria, and other countries have overthrown their masters not by ballot, but by arming themselves, and it is your only means."

Federal authorities take the position that union men should know what is being attempted and should warn their members of the danger.

Morris Stolar, a printer employed by The Labor World, a member of the Russian Bolshevist Society, which he represented at a recent convention held in New York City, was arrested by the immigration authorities for deportation. He expressed a wish to "go back to a really free country—Russia." Under questioning Stolar admitted coming to this country in 1909 with false passports provided by Russian radicals.

WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON

Big Cunarders Arrange a Service from the Channel Port.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—It was announced at the annual meeting of the London & Southwestern Railway Company today that negotiations had been completed with the Cunard Line under which Southampton would become a port of call for the latter's large passenger vessels plying between England and America.

The fact that the express liners of the Cunard fleet, like the Mauretania and Aquitania, would go to Southampton after calling at a French port, probably Cherbourg, had been known to the officials in New York for some time, it was said last night, but no definite statement had been received from the head office in Liverpool.

PREPARES TO CURB 'BLUE SKY' DEALINGS

Federal Trade Commission Will Use Power to Stop Unfair Practices.

TO PROTECT BOND BUYERS

Promoters Try to Have Liberty Bonds Changed for Oil or Other Stocks of Doubtful Value.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Immediate use of the powers of the Federal Trade Commission to prevent unfair methods and to curb "blue sky" practices of misrepresentation in the sale of stocks and securities was urged upon the commission at a public hearing today by Representatives of the Treasury Department, Capital Issues Committee, and Federal Reserve Board.

The commission was asked to employ its authority in co-operation with the Treasury Department and others, especially at this time, to protect the great numbers of Liberty bond and War Savings Stamp holders, subject to the offerings of inferior stocks by unscrupulous promoters. In a public statement the committee announced that it was appreciated that holders of Government securities were "being sought out by stock promoters with very tempting baits under such attractive disguises that they hook and land great numbers of those who have started upon systematic plans for saving as a result of the Government's campaigns."

Among those appearing before the commission were: Charles S. Hamlin, Bradley W. Palmer, W. C. Hibberd, R. V. Bowan, E. J. Davidson, Paul V. Keyser, Frank Warrick, Howard F. Beebe, Richard H. Lee, George W. Hodges, Eugene H. Hickok, James A. Gill, and Jason Westerfield.

It was urged that the false representation of stocks had assumed interstate proportions, placing it under the immediate jurisdiction of the Trade Commission as an unfair method of commerce. Recent decisions of Federal courts, it was pointed out, have held that stocks and securities are articles of commerce. The commission has taken these decisions under consideration; but heretofore concrete cases which have come before it have been disposed of either by reference to the postal authorities or the Department of Justice.

Today's hearing was upon the question of whether the commission should at once adopt the policy of active co-operation with the Treasury in a nation-wide effort to curb unfair practices in the sale of securities. The commission indicated that it would do this.

"We have found this practice widespread," said James A. Gill, representing the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, "that promoters of fictitious and doubtful securities turned over their sales forces during the time of the Liberty Loan campaigns for the sale of Liberty bonds. The names of all bond purchasers were carefully card-indexed, and now these salesmen are attempting to show that a peace income at the 4½ per cent. interest on Liberty bonds is not sufficient return. They are offering par and sometimes par and a premium for Liberty bonds, providing that the Liberty bonds are changed for oil or other stocks that are alleged to yield in some instances as high as 50 per cent., and which are for the most part worthless."

BRINGS $150,000 FILM SUIT.

Talbot Mundy Names A. J. Drexel, Jr., A. B. Duke and Others in Action.

A suit for $150,000 damages for alleged fraud and misrepresentation filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Talbot Mundy, African explorer and author, includes among the defendants Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., his brother-in-law, Angier B. Duke, George A. Hurty, member of Henry Clews & Co.; James K. Williston, member of the New York Stock Exchange, and Eliot Norton, a corporation attorney.

The suit is brought as the result of the sale of stock in the Standard Film Industries, Inc., of 60 West Ninety-first Street, in which the plaintiff alleges that he and other persons who got stock in the corporation sustained losses through the misrepresentation of several of the defendants and the neglect of others. The complaint also names as defendants Alexander H. Jackson, Secretary of the corporation, and Louis B. Jennings, who was a voting trustee with Drexel and Norton.

Mundy says as the result of two contracts made with the corporation, under one of which he got 500 shares of stock for the film rights to his story, "The Soul of a Regiment," and another giving him 33⅓ shares for "The King of the Khyber Rifles," which, he says, had a sale of 15,000 copies in book form.

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Beginning Monday is one of several merchandise events arranged annually for our patrons.

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Silks for the many items of feminine apparel—

Silks for beautifying many a home—

Furniture Too—

Priced particularly low for our February Sale—Suites for Dining Rooms, Living Rooms and Bedrooms—

Many beautiful and substantial single pieces.

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PLANS BOLSHEVIST BUREAU HERE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

When I returned to the United States The Ledger took my entire series of stories of thirty-three articles."

"I call your attention," Major Humes replied, "to an editorial in this morning's Public Ledger. In that editorial it is stated that you never had any credentials from that paper and that they never knew anything about you until your return to this country."

"Why, Major Humes," said the witness, "the very first thing that I received after my return to America was a telegram from The Public Ledger asking me not to consider any proposition until they had seen me, and asking me to come to Philadelphia at their expense. When they published my articles they published a picture of my passport, and at their request I erased the name 'Bell Syndicate' from the document and substituted the name 'Public Ledger,' and here is a picture of the passport with the erasure and with the name Public Ledger on it."

"Well, did you, when in Russia, have credentials from The Public Ledger as you stated?"

"The arrangement was as I have stated."

At this point the witness became a bit excited, and turning to Senator Overman began to upbraid the committee for what she said was the "inhuman" treatment to which she was subjected yesterday. She said she had been cross-examined as if she were a traitor to the United States.

"I was not permitted to make a speech like the other witnesses did, and Senator Nelson tried to lecture me," she added.

"You are trying to create a sentiment for yourself, and you must realize that what you say is not based on fact," observed Senator Sterling.

"I was rather impressed with you yesterday," added Senator Overman, "but today I am surprised that you come in and try to make yourself appear as a martyr. This committee certainly has no desire to be unfair to you, and you will be accorded every privilege to which you as an American citizen are entitled. Now you may proceed with your narrative."

Mrs. Reed began by a reference to the means which are available for communication with the Bolshevist Government in Petrograd. She said she had personally communicated radical messages to the Bolsheviki. When her husband was in Stockholm Lincoln Steffens had asked her to cable her husband to return to Petrograd and tell Lenine and Trotsky that the President was sincere.

"Mr. Steffens," she added, "came to me from Mr. Creel. I sent the messages and in July following President Wilson sent his very friendly message to Petrograd. I was given to understand at that time that we were about to recognize the Soviet Government."

"Is Creel a Socialist?" Senator Overman asked.

"I suppose he is a Democrat."

"Now I want to talk about those Sisson papers," Mrs. Reed said, "and in this connection I want to say that I would not have mentioned them if Colonel Raymond Robins had been called. Colonel Robins had those so-called Sisson papers for a long time, and he gave them to Sisson as an 'interesting example of forged documents.' When I found that out I wrote to Mr. Creel about the affair, and Mr. Creel replied that he believed the documents were all right, but added that a number of them might be fakes. I heard Colonel Robins himself tell the story of those papers."

Russian Decrees About Women.

The witness next referred to the nationalization of women in Russia. She again cited Jerome Davis of the Y. M. C. A. as authority for the statement that the testimony of Mr. Simmons of the Department of Commerce and other witnesses was inaccurate on this point.

"Do you know of an official report that Mr. Davis made to the American Consulate General in Moscow?" asked Major Humes.

"No."

"Well, I may add that I have that report in my pocket, and it is a very interesting document. And may I ask you if Mr. Davis has said anything to you regarding the acts of the Kronstadt Soviet?"

"He said the Anarchist Club that published the decree of Saratov was suppressed. These anarchist clubs were punished for what they did.

"Yesterday you testified that you witnessed only two cases of shooting, one an attack by an armored car and the other the isolated case of the sniping of a man, both incidents in Petrograd. Now you say there was fighting against the anarchists by the Bolsheviki and that there was much street fighting?"

"Yes."

Mrs. Reed admitted that she did not witness any attacks on the anarchists by the Red Guards. She had been informed of them, she said.

"You say you are against American interference in Russian affairs. Now do you also oppose Bolshevist interference in American affairs?"

"I neither approve nor disapprove. I don't think America has a right to interfere in Russia."

"Do you approve of the appropriation of money by the Bolsheviki to carry on political propaganda in this country?"

"I neither deny nor affirm. Why don't you call Mr. Nuorteva; he can answer questions about that. He wants to come here and explain."

"Do you think it right for the Bolsheviki to take over and control the press for their own purposes?"

"I believe in Government ownership."

"I have a letter from a Mr. Hough of Petrograd," Senator Overman said, addressing Mrs. Reed, "in which he says it would be a good thing for us to send a man like General Wood to Russia to police the country and restore order along the same lines that General Wood followed in Cuba. Do you know Mr. Hough?"

"I do not."

"I want to say something about Arthur Ransome," said Mrs. Reed, "for his name has been mentioned here. He was in Petrograd for The London Daily News and THE NEW YORK TIMES. They called him the mouthpiece of the Bolsheviki. He was one of the ablest newspapermen in Russia and THE NEW YORK TIMES accorded him the same treatment as The Public Ledger now accords me. When a correspondent tells the truth they discredit him."

"Now, Mrs. Reed," replied Major Humes, "don't you know very well that the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Russia was Dr. Harold Williams, one of the most reputable newspapermen in Europe."

"Yes, he was with them, but so was Ransome."

"All right, we won't discuss that any further," added Major Humes. "Let me read you a line or two from the official report of Jerome Davis to our Government. In this report, written subsequent to the assassination of von Mirbach, the German Ambassador, he says that 'all legitimate criticism of Government acts is stifled by the suppression of all but Bolshevist papers,' and further on that 'all the opponents of the Bolsheviki are either under arrest or in hiding.' What of that?"

"He must be referring to the transitory period," the witness answered after a pause. "Let me show you some photographs. Here are two showing the bodies of Red Guards who were murdered by White Guards in Finland." (The witness handed two picture postcards to Major Humes.)

"How do you know these bodies are those of Red Guards?"

"By the bands on their arms."

"Did you see the bodies?"

Executioner Peters "Aesthetic."

"No. Mr. Nuorteva knows that they are accurate."

Mrs. Reed volunteered the information that Peters, the head executioner of Moscow, is not the monstrous individual that reliable Government witnesses who fell under his displeasure have testified that he is. She said he told her himself that he did not favor doing the things that American Government officials and reputable American citizens have testified he did. "Peters," she said, "is a very aesthetic young man."

"Did you know that Peters before he went back to Russia was a member of the Whitechapel group of anarchists in London?" Major Humes asked.

"No, I did not know that. I knew he had been in London."

"Revert to those picture postcards. You know that the postcard was one of Germany's most effective means of propaganda, don't you?"

"I did not know anything about it. It has nothing to do with it at all."

"Have you anything else you desire to say?" Senator Wolcott asked.

"Only that I want to express my disapproval of witnesses speaking of the Russian people as beasts."

"Name one single witness who has appeared before this committee who has spoken unkindly of the Russian people," said Major Humes.

Mrs. Reed was unable to name such a witness.

John Reed was the witness at the afternoon session. In a way he substituted for Albert Rhys Williams, who, it was announced, would be the first witness tomorrow morning.

"How many times have you been in Russia since the outbreak of the war, in 1914?" Major Humes asked.

"Twice."

"When did you go there the second time?"

"In the Fall of 1917."

"Did you have a State Department passport on that occasion?"

"Yes."

"Did you give the State Department any assurances before the passport was issued?"

"Yes, and when I arrived in Russia I refused to take part in political discussions. I do not remember whether I swore not to engage in political activities or not. I mean I do not remember making the promise under oath."

"Well, did you or did you not engage in political activities in Russia?"

"Yes, I suppose that you can so consider it."

"Then, you did disregard the oath you gave the Department of State?"

"No, for I promised in a very definite sort of way. I made a few speeches, but not speeches in a political sense. When I was coming home and was in Stockholm I received word asking me to return to Petrograd as a representative of the United States Government, but I would not even accept that commission."

"Aside from speaking, what other political activities did you engage in?"

"I was attached to the International Bureau of Propaganda which was attached to the Foreign Office."

"What was the official status of that bureau and how long were you connected with it?"

"It was a department of the Foreign Office, and I was attached to it up to the time I left in February, 1918."

Helped to Publish Newspapers.

"What was the work this bureau was charged with?"

"We collaborated in the publication of newspapers, translated decrees and other documents and work of that kind. We also published the propaganda papers which were circulated in the German trenches."

"Did you translate this decree appropriating 2,000,000 rubles for international propaganda work?"

"No, but the decree is correct. It had nothing to do with our department."

"How many newspapers did you publish?"

"Radek was in charge of the newspapers. We published 500,000 copies a day of one in German; a Hungarian paper, which also had 500,000 circulation; 250,000 copies of a Bohemian and the same number of copies of a Rumanian paper, and a fifth paper published in Turkish also had a circulation of half a million copies daily."

"Did you publish this paper?" Major Humes asked, showing a copy of it.

Reed said he had collaborated in the publication of it. He said he had disapproved of a bitter attack on President Wilson which was printed in the copy shown him.

Reed next gave his version of why the Kerensky Government was overthrown. It was a rather long drawn-out narrative, the regulation Bolshevist story of Kerensky's downfall.

"What persons did you meet in Russia who had formerly lived in this country?" Major Humes asked.

"I met quite a lot of them."

"Name them."

"Well, there was Chattof. There was Petrovsky, whom I had known in New York."

"What was Petrovsky's right name?"

"Nelson."

"Any others?"

"Oh, yes. There was George Melcherkovsky. His right name is Melchers. He had lived in Bayonne, N. J. Then there was Zorn, whose right name is Gunsberg. Reinstein, and, of course, Trotsky. And I remember another one; he had been a banker near in New York; his name was Manyinin. I almost forgot Voskoff, one of the most competent men in the Government. I think he was from New York, too. He organized the munitions factory. In America he had been an organizer of the Carpenters' Union."

"Did all these Bolsheviki use assumed names?"

"I think they did. All revolutionists do as a rule."

"When did Sisson go to Russia?"

"He turned up in December, 1917."

Saw No Atrocities.

Asked about atrocities, Reed was unable to remember any under the Bolsheviki while he was there.

It was pointed out by Major Humes that he left before the Bolshevist Government was three months old and that most of the horrors are of much more recent date.

Reed told of what he called the "wine riots." This was raiding of wine cellars by the Red Guard. According to his story, the Guard were more or less intoxicated for about two weeks and had to be threatened with machine guns before they would go back to work. These riots occurred in the first few weeks of the Bolshevist régime. He said there was only civil war while he was in Russia, no holdups, no robberies or other crime, so far as he observed. While he was in Petrograd all citizens of all classes got the same kind of food cards, but he admitted that he had been informed that subsequently the people were divided into four classes for food distribution purposes, thus verifying the statements of other witnesses as to Bolshevist "starvation tactics" against the bourgeoisie.

"Did you see any starvation in Petrograd?" he was asked.

"I saw people who were hungry, but no real starvation."

In answer to a question, Reed said that there were some anti-Bolshevist newspapers still published in Russia, one of them in Moscow. He did not have a copy of the paper with him. He admitted that the Social Revolutionists were against the Bolsheviki.

"Do you think that papers which agitate for the overthrow of government should be suppressed?"

"Naturally, I think they should be."

"Do you think speakers should be permitted to preach the overthrow of our Government by violence?"

"I do not believe in violence."

"Is it a fact that you have affiliated with anarchist organizations?"

"I do not remember having done so."

"Did you say in October last that you were helping organize Bolshevism in this country and that you expected some results before the end of the year?"

"I never said that."

"Are you in communication with the Bolshevist Government?"

"No, I am not. They are communicated with, I understand, through the State Department. Mr. Nuorteva communicates that way, I am informed."

"Do you receive any money from Russia?"

"I do not."

"Does Albert Rhys Williams?"

"I do not think so. He had a commission to organize an information bureau for them. Mr. Nuorteva is the only one who gets any money from Russia, so far as I know."

"Do you know of any plan now under way to spread information about the Bolsheviki?" Senator Wolcott asked.

"I wanted to open a bureau, and think I may yet do so. There are some wealthy women in New York who have more money than they know what to do with, and they may help me. I may add that I am under indictment in New York, and that is why I do not speak at the big meetings. I was indicted for saying the things that Senator Johnson of California said in the Senate about our troops in Russia. I want to be tried, but the District Attorney in New York does not appear anxious to put me on trial."

In conclusion Reed defended the land confiscation and other policies of the Bolsheviki.

Suggest Other Witnesses.

Protesting against the policy of selection adopted by the Senate Sub-Judiciary Committee for its investigation into Bolshevist propaganda, Percy Stickney Grant, Robert Morss Lovett, Paul U. Kellogg, and many prominent radicals have suggested in a petition that a new group of witnesses be called.

The petition avers that an accurate and impartial picture of the Russian revolution is not being drawn, and suggests that the committee interview other men who have been prominent in American relations with Russia during the various revolutionary periods. The following names are suggested: Colonel William B. Thompson, Colonel Raymond Robins, Major Allen Wardwell, Major Thomas D. Thatcher, General William V. Judson, Jerome Davis, Henry C. Emery, and F. Hinckle.

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REPORTED ARMY CASUALTIES NOW REACH 266,985

Four Army Lists Contain 2,414 Names; 17 Killed in Action; 54 Dead from Other Causes

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Four casualty lists, containing 2,414 names, were issued by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 261,278. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,707. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 266,985.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 17 killed in action, 17 died of wounds, 10 died of accident, 27 died of disease, 266 wounded severely, 572 wounded to a degree undetermined, 1,498 wounded slightly, and 7 missing in action.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Feb. 21.	Total.
Killed in action	31,064	17	31,081
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	13,124	17	13,141
Died of accident	2,877	10	2,887
Died of disease	19,598	27	19,625
Total	67,395	71	67,466
Wounded	183,680	2,336	186,016
Missing	7,783	7	7,790
Total	258,864	2,414	261,278

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA)	Died from Accident or Other Cause.	Gen.	General.
(DD)	Died of Disease.	Col.	Colonel.
(DF)	Died from Airplane Accident.	Maj.	Major.
(DW)	Died from Wounds.	Capt.	Captain.
(KA)	Killed in Action.	Lt.	Lieutenant.
(LS)	Lost at Sea.	Sgt.	Sergeant.
(MA)	Missing in Action.	Corp.	Corporal.
(P)	Prisoner.	Bgl.	Bugler.
(RD)	Returned to Duty.	Mch.	Mechanic.
(WL)	Wounded Slightly.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
(WS)	Wounded Severely.	Mus.	Musician.
(WU)	Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ANDREK, F., 1,018 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
ANDRIESSE, E., 12 W. Narragansett Av. ..... (WL)
ANGRISANI, JOSEPH A., 195 Rockaway Road, Jamaica ..... (WU)
ARUNDEL, J. W., 600 Boyd Av., Woodhaven ..... (WL)
BAUER, C. A., 16 Bay 14th St., Bkn. (WL)
BAUER, EDWARD, 57 E. 11th St. ..... (WL)
BAU, JACOB, 221 E. Broadway—Corp. (WL)
BELEMECTCH, A., 627 E. 137th St. ..... (WU)
BIELINSKY, A., 117 Ellery St., Bkn. (WL)
BILLESIS, SAM, 207 E. 103d St. ..... (WL)
BORREGINE, D., 29 Prince St. ..... (WL)
BOYLESTON, M. T., 321 E. 169th St. (WL)
BROWN, L. E., 356 Union St., Bklyn. (WL)
BURKE, W. J., 692 Grove St., Brooklyn—Corp ..... (WL)
BURKE, W. J., 202 W. 148th St. ..... (WL)
CARPENTER, J. J., 432 W. 132d St. (WL)
CASEY, T. J., 222 E. 76th St. ..... (WL)
CAWLEY, E. M., 2,282 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
CHAPLIN, W. W., 346 W. 22d St.—Battalion Sgt. Maj. ..... (WL)
CHERMACK, J., 3,394 3d Av. ..... (WL)
CLYNE, P., 114 Nostrand Av., Bklyn. (WL)
COHEN, SAMUEL, 54 E. 15th St. ..... (WL)
COLE, E. E., 5,015 Av. M, Bklyn. ..... (WL)
COMPTON, W. P., 57 W. 58th St. ..... (WL)
CONEYS, J. W., 130 St. Mark's Pl., Brooklyn ..... (KA)
CORBETT, M. M., 271 W. 150th St. ..... (WL)
CORTELLI, BIAGGIO, 12 Tiffany Pl., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
CRAWFORD, R. L., 332 E. 43d St.—Lt. (WS)
CURRY, M. J., Jr., 70 Alabama Av., Brooklyn—Sgt. ..... (WU)
DEL GAUDIO, PASQUALE, 106 Sackett St., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
DE LIA, VINCENZO, 26 Carmine St. ..... (WL)
DEMPSEY, J. J., Jr., 277 76th St., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
DEMPSEY, T. J., 178 Eckford St., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
DICHTEROW, JOSEPH, 2,166 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
DITKIN, MARTIN, 8 Washington Square—Sgt. ..... (WU)
EHRLICH, HARRY, 83 Lenox Av. ..... (WL)
FAUCI, VINCENZO, 125 Elizabeth St. (WL)
FLYNN, RUSSELL, 436 Herald Av., Richmond Hill ..... (WL)
FOGARTY, J. F., 615 Eagle Av.—Lt. (WL)
FOLEY, T. W., 244 Purdy St., Astoria ..... (W
FORD, J. J., 606 Hudson St. ..... (WU)
FREUND, H., 311 W. 81st St.—Capt. (WL)
FRIEDMAN, S. M., 105 St. Mark's Pl. (WL)
GOLDSTEIN, L., 214 Scholes St., Bkln. (WL)
COOLEY, J. A., 124 W. 36th St.—Corp. (WL)
HASTINGS, T. W., 114 W. 84th St.—Capt. ..... (WL)
HAZARD, F. G., 470 Park Av. ..... (WU)
HENRY, P. J., 137 Java St., Brooklyn—Sgt. ..... (DD)
HODGE, T. C., 76 Lorimer St., Brooklyn—Sgt. ..... (WS)
JACOBS, J. W., 191 Irving Av., Bklyn. (WS)
KRUMEICH, H. P., 545 W. 148 St.—Lt. (WS)
LAZAROWITZ, H., 293 Wyona St., Bkln. (WS)
LEE, K. S., 4,528 Beaufort Av., Richmond Hill ..... (WU)
LEVENE, MAX, 860 Kelly St. ..... (WS)
LEWIS, JACK, 140 E. 28th St.—Corp. (WU)
LIEFFIELDS, S., 195 E. 100th St.—Corp. (WU)
LOWNDES, T. L., 59 S. 6th St., Bklyn. (WU)
LOW, W. S., Jr., 256 W. 121st St.—Corp. (WU)
McCORMICK, E. R., 2,413 Ralph St., Brooklyn—Corp. ..... (WU)
McCREIGHY, H., 52 Baxter St., Elmhurst ..... (WS)
McDERMOTT, T. A., 1,414 2d Av. ..... (WL)
McDERMOTT, T. J., 1,504 3d Av. ..... (WU)
McDONALD, PETER, 560 Wythe Av., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
McDOWELL, ROBERT W., 293 Warwick St., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
McGILL, JOHN C., 397A Lafayette Av., Brooklyn ..... (WU)
McGINN, JOHN J., 276 Marcy Av., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
McGINNITY, WILLIAM, 1,170 3d Av., Brooklyn—Sgt. ..... (WL)
McGRATH, ROGER F., 904 6th Av. ..... (WL)
McKEON, E., 536 62d St., Brooklyn. (WL)
McKNIGHT, ALOYSIUS, 29 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn ..... (WU)
McLAUGHIN, F. J., 2,123 E. 4th St., Brooklyn ..... (WU)
McNAMARA, JOHN A., 69 Rochester Av., Brooklyn ..... (WU)
MacCRONE, E. E., 61 E. 80th St.—Lt. (WL)
MACAULEY, CLIFFORD, 418 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn ..... (WU)
MAISCO, L., 357 Graham Av., Bklyn. (WL)
MAISEL, JOSEPH, 60 Hester St. ..... (WL)
MARCHESE, M., 221 Bleecker St.—Corp. (WL)
MARQUARD, OTTO W. G., 154 Norwood Av., Brooklyn—Lt. ..... (WU)
MASTROGIACOMO, JOSEPH, 2,500 Vermont Av. ..... (WU)
MILLER, GABRIEL, 55 W. 109th St. (WL)
MOSES, RUDOLPH, 212 E. 123d St. (WL)
MURRAY, JAMES, 382 3d Av.—Sgt. (WL)
MURRAY, J. J., 92 East End Av. (WL)
MURTHA, J. A., 431 East 135th St. (WL)
NELSON, BENJ., 1,469 Webster Av. (WS)
NEEER, CHAS. F., 894 Prospect Av. (WL)
NOONAN, L. J., 125 Cumberland Av., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
NORTON, T. J., 237 West 10th St. (WS)
NORWOOD, W. B., 553 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn ..... (WS)
OBERMEYER, WM., 54 Bremen St., Brooklyn ..... (WU)
O'BRIEN, C., 320 South 1st St., Bklyn. (WL)
O'BRIEN, M., 301 East 64th St. ..... (WL)
OKON, JACK, 65 East 103d St. ..... (WU)
PAULINE, L. J., 1,677 76th St., Bklyn. (WL)
PAWPAW, H., East 36th St., near Av. N, Brooklyn ..... (WS)
PELLETTERE, S., 333 East 9th St. (WL)
PERLIN, SOLOMON, 240 East 9th St. (WU)
PETROZZICLIO, N., 30 Sh'lock Race, Brooklyn ..... (WL)
PHILLIPS, W. E., 192 Meeker Av., Brooklyn—Wagn. ..... (WL)
PIERCE, A., 45 West 66th St.—Sgt. (WL)
PILATO, JOHN, 164 Stone Av., Bklyn. (WU)
POWERS, F. A., 778 Vanduzer St., Stapleton ..... (WU)
QUAILE, R., Jr., 243 Sherman Av., Richmond Hill—Corp. ..... (WU)
QUIGLEY, D. H., 566 E. 169th St., Corp. ..... (WU)
QUIMBY, H. R., 707 E. 133d St. ..... (WU)
QUINN, C. A., 237 5th Av., Bklyn.—Corp. ..... (WL)
QUINN, D., 124 India St., Bklyn. ..... (WL)
RADICE, A., 143 Sullivan St. ..... (WS)
REARDON, T. J., 901 Jennings St.—Sgt. ..... (WS)
REDDY, T. J., 12 E. 93d St. ..... (WU)
RICE, REX F., 821 E. 160th St. ..... (WS)
ROULSTON, WM. A., 2,860 Briggs Av. (WU)
ROWAN, J. T., 48 Ferguson St., Corona, L. I. ..... (WL)
RYAN, J. F., 205 Maffat St., Bklyn. (WU)
SAKOWITZ, MAX, 6 W. 117th St. ..... (WU)
SCHICK, WM. F., 242 E. 74th St. ..... (WL)
SCHUHMAN, WM., 1,919 Linden St., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
SCHWARTZ, J., 25 S. Pleasant Av., Rockaway Beach ..... (WU)
SEAGRIFF, A. A., 227 Walworth St., Brooklyn—Corp. ..... (WU)
SEAQUIST, P. T., 9,105 5th Av., Bklyn. (WL)
SEIFERT, G. W., 149 E. 31st St. ..... (WL)
SIEGEL, M., 205 S. 3d St., Bklyn. ..... (WL)
SILICK, W. J., 44 Amsterdam Av. ..... (WU)
SILVERBERG, M., 856 E. 99th St. ..... (WL)
SKALETSKY, HERMAN, 140 Rodney St., Brooklyn—Sgt. ..... (WL)
SLOWINSKY, V., 61 Diamond St., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
SMITH, C. R., 1,018 North 1st St., Brooklyn—Mch. ..... (WU)
SMITH, F. A., 182 Classon Av., Bklyn. (WL)
SOLANA, F., 97 Skillman Av., Bklyn. (WL)
SOLOMON, F. F., 146 East 96th St. ..... (WU)
SPILLANE, JOHN J., 14 Prospect Av., New Brighton—Sgt. ..... (WL)
STRANSKY, J. L., 4 8th Av., Long Island City—Cook. ..... (WL)
STOTT, H. C., 76 India St., Brooklyn. (WS)
STURGIS, F., 745 East 223d St. ..... (WL)
SURBER, F. D., 400 Convent Av.—Lt. (WL)
TENZER, W. P., 235 W. 110th St.—Sgt. (WL)
TESTLER, JOHN, Jr., 446 West 25th St.—Corp. ..... (WL)
TOUROT, FRED'K G., Brooklyn—Sgt. (WL)
UETTWILLER, ALFRED, Jr., Bklyn. (WL)
VUODVIRSHES, F. F., Brooklyn. ..... (WL)
WARFIELD, L., Brooklyn—Corp. ..... (WL)
WASSERMAN, NATHAN, Brooklyn. (WU)
WHITE, JAY, Bayshore—Sgt. ..... (WS)
WILLIAMS, J. M., 912 Newkirk Av., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
WOOD, G. T., 58 Dooley St., Sheepshead Bay ..... (WL)
WRIGHT, WILLIAM, 69 W. 124th St. (WL)
WURR, W., 420 W. 48th St.—Wagn. (WL)
WYNN, J., 161 Lexington Av., Bklyn. (WS)
ZELENSKEY, J., 233 Kent Av., Bklyn. (WL)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ALGER, H. C., Franklinville. ..... (DA)
ALLEN, HAROLD F., Utica. ..... (WL)
ALLEN, MILLARD S., Plattsburg. ..... (WL)
ALLEYNE, FREDEICK M., Morris Pk. (WL)
ANTSZCZAK, JOSEPH, Syracuse. ..... (WL)
ARWIN, FRANK J., Perry. ..... (WU)
AYETTE, V. J., Rochester—Sgt. ..... (WL)
BATES, IRA F., Dansville. ..... (WL)
BERRY, WILLIAM, Lockport. ..... (WL)
BISNETT, HAROLD F., Watertown. (WL)
BOGDAN, MICHAEL S., Amsterdam. (WL)
BROWN, JAMES, Geneva—Corp. ..... (WU)
BRUSKOWSKI, FRANK, Syracuse. ..... (WL)
BURNS, JAMES E., Deposit. ..... (WU)
CALLAHAN, R. E., Cazenovia. ..... (WL)
CLANCY, MARTIN F., Cohoes. ..... (WL)
CLUBLEY, JOHN C., Binghamton. ..... (WL)
COLE, J., New Hartford—Corp. ..... (WL)
COOK, C. H., Lackawanna—Capt. ..... (WS)
CORTS, STANLEY E., Whitesboro. ..... (WL)
DAMICO, SANTO, Herkimer. ..... (WL)
DEMPSEY, JAMES E., Elmira. ..... (WL)
DEMUTH, WILLIAM F., Newburg. ..... (WL)
DENGLER, VICTOR E., Rochester. ..... (WL)
DLPCZYNSKI, FRANK, Albion. ..... (WU)
DEVELDEIS, FRANK J., Manchester. (WU)
DOMSER, WILLIAM F., Constableville. (WS)
DORATELLO, JOHN, Rochester. ..... (WL)
DOSTILIO, JOHN, Rochester. ..... (WL)
EGGERS, MICHAEL, Glen Cove—Mch. (WU)
EHREAMAN, Renry W., Maspeth. ..... (WL)
EISENBERG, HENRY G., Rochester. (WL)
ENGLE, FRANK R., Angelica. ..... (WL)
FENTON, WILLIAM E., Tonawanda. ..... (WL)
FIELDS, GEORGE D., Savannah. ..... (WL)
FITZSIMMONS, FRANK W., Linwood. (WL)
GOULD, MILES, Newberlin. ..... (WU)
GRABEK, VADISLAW, Buffalo. ..... (WU)
GRABOUSKI, JOHN J., Syracuse. ..... (WL)
GRACIE, ROBERT L., Buffalo. ..... (WU)
GRAHAM, EDWIN, Buffalo. ..... (WU)
GRANT, VALADORE, Albany. ..... (WU)
GRASSO, VINCENZO, Rome. ..... (WL)
HALL, BASIL, Suffern. ..... (WS)
HOOKER, SHERMAN A., Fredonia. ..... (WL)
HOSBORN, CHRISTIAN, Westchester. (WL)
KEOGAN, NIAL, Montela. ..... (WU)
KNAPP, JOHN C., Binghamton. ..... (WU)
KRUSZYNSKI, JOSEPH, Buffalo—Sgt. (WU)
LAWRENCE, LEROY, Camden. ..... (WL)
LAY, CHARLES J., Albany. ..... (WL)
LIEBOWITZ, LOUIS, Yonkers. ..... (WU)
LINDEN, ROBERT B., Sharon Springs. (WU)
LOMANTO, LOUIS, Buffalo. ..... (WU)
LUCEY, MICHAEL C., Utica—Corp. (DD)
McGIMISEY, G. F., Mount Vernon—Lt. (WL)
MacDONALD, GEORGE F., Piermont. (WS)
MARRA, EDWARD, Cohoes. ..... (WU)
MAXWELL, SYLVESTER, Cohoes. ..... (WU)
MEYERS, R. H., Cedensburg—Corp. (WL)
MILLER, EGBERT M., West Albany—Wagn. ..... (DD)
MILLER, LEON D., Phelps—Corp. (WL)
MILLER, WILBUR F., Peekskill. ..... (WL)
MILLIKEN, CHARLES E., Buffalo. ..... (WL)
MILLS, B. W., Niagara Falls—Sgt. ..... (WL)
MOTT, JAMES W., Albany—Sgt. ..... (WL)
MUNRO, EGBERT D., Jordan—Corp. (WU)
MURPHY, DANIEL J., Buffalo. ..... (WL)
MURPHY, D. V., Niagara Falls. ..... (WL)
MURPHY, V. B., Rochester—Lt. ..... (WL)
MUSSEN, DANIEL F., Keeseville. ..... (WL)
NICKERSON, JOHN G., Greenwich. ..... (WL)
NORDELLI, CARL E., Dunkirk. ..... (WL)
O'CONNOR, HARRY G., Wayland—Sgt. (WL)
PARKER, MIDDIE, Platisburg. ..... (WS)
PEEK, HENDERSON J., Utica. ..... (WL)
PERON, JOHN, Cohoes. ..... (WL)
PETERSON, ELBERT C., Bayport. ..... (WL)
PETTIT, JOSEPH C., Roosevelt—Corp. (WL)
PIERRE, B. H., Riverdale on Hudson. (WL)
PISCULLI, F. M., Yonkers—Corp. ..... (WL)
PUYLARA, JOHN G., Fort Edward. ..... (WL)
PYKOSZ, M., Niagara Falls—Corp. ..... (WL)
RANDALL, C. W., Glens Falls—Corp. (WL)
REDDEN, GEORGE, Catsa. ..... (WS)
RILEY, WILLIAM J., Syracuse. ..... (WL)
RYAN, WILLIAM C., Yonkers—Corp. (WL)
ST. JOHN, EARL, Cooperstown. ..... (WU)
SANCOMB, F. B., Saranac Lake—Sgt. (WL)
SCARLETT, GEORGE W., Oxford. ..... (WL)
SCHEIER, ARTHUR W., Lancaster. ..... (WS)
SCHIFS, F. L., Port Chester—Sgt. ..... (WL)
SCHMELTZ, JOHN, Floral Park—Sgt. (WL)
SCHRADER, EHRHART L., Herkimer. (WU)
SEAMAN, E. M., Glen Cove—Corp. ..... (WU)
SENORACKI, V., Niagara Falls. ..... (WU)
SHURTLEFF, M. E., Philadelphia—Corp. ..... (WL)
SIMPSON, H. H., Alexandria Bay. ..... (WU)
SIMPSON, LOUIS H., Ithaca. ..... (WS)
SIMMS, HARRY S., Little Falls. ..... (WU)
SLEASMAN, FRED J., Watervliet. ..... (WS)
SMALDONE, S., Saratoga Springs. ..... (WU)
SMEALLIE, J. D., Amsterdam—Lt. ..... (WS)
SMITH, FARRIS, Florida. ..... (WS)
SMITH, FRANK, Newfield. ..... (WS)
SMITH, FRED G., Syracuse. ..... (WU)
SMITH, HAROLD L., Buffalo. ..... (WL)
SMITH, JACOB, Newburg. ..... (WU)
SOLINO, PAUL, Dunkirk. ..... (WU)
SOMMERVILLE, A. F., Utica. ..... (WU)
STEENBURGH, W. B., Jewett. ..... (WU)
SPERBECK, OLIN, Little Falls—Corp. (WL)
SPRINGER, W. P., Buffalo. ..... (WU)
STELLATO, JULIUS, Rome—Corp. ..... (WL)
STEVENSON, WM., Criecfield. ..... (WU)
STRANG, REGINALD, Port Chester. (WS)
STRONG, L. M., Rochester—Corp. ..... (WL)
SULLIVAN, THOMAS J., Keene. ..... (WS)
SWORDS, MARTIN, Troy. ..... (WU)
SYLVIE, ORLIE, Buffalo. ..... (WL)
THEALL, HAROLD, Mount Vernon. ..... (WL)
THEURER, HERMAN F., Buffalo. ..... (WU)
THOMPSON, LOUIS C., Nunda. ..... (WL)
VACCARO, PASQUALE, Lockport. ..... (WL)
VASHO, PHILIP, Rome. ..... (WS)
WALLACE, F. P., Fulton—Corp. ..... (WL)
WANER, ANDY, Rochester. ..... (WL)
WARNER, JOHN, Gloversville—Sgt. (WL)
WASZAK, G. J., Medina. ..... (WL)
WATSON, J. D., Buffalo. ..... (WL)
WATSON, J. M., Watertown—Corp. (WL)
WESTBROOK, SETH, Plattsburg. ..... (WL)
WESTENBURG, F. Maspeth. ..... (WL)
WILLIAMS, BURTON, Salamanca. ..... (WL)
WINDLE, H. J., Rochester. ..... (WL)
WINIECKI, CHARLES, Elmira. ..... (WL)

ALABAMA.

SNELL, THOMAS, Skipperville. ..... (DA)

ARIZONA.

SIQUIEROS, F. C., Helvetia. ..... (DA)

CALIFORNIA.

FUTENNEY, L. H., Los Angeles—Bgl. (DD)
SLEEPER, GUY E., Los Angeles. ..... (DW)

COLORADO.

CUMMINGS, JOHN J., Denver—Corp. (DD)
MARTIN, J. E., Fort Collins—Saddler. (DD)
PALLADINO, JOHN, Denver—Corp. (DA)

CONNECTICUT.

ANULEWICZ, D., New Britain. ..... (WL)
BRUCE, GEORGE A., Milford. ..... (WL)
CASMAN, M. A., New Haven—Corp. (WL)
CHAPLIK, JAMES, Waterbury. ..... (WL)
CINQUINI, E., New Haven—Sgt. ..... (WL)
CLOUS, E. R., Glastonbury—Corp. ..... (WL)
DEMARTINO, FRANK, Ansonia. ..... (WL)
DIORIO, PAUL, Bridgeport—Bgl. ..... (KA)
EDMONDS, EZRA L., Danbury. ..... (WS)
FERRILLI, LEONARD, Bridgeport. ..... (WS)
FORNACIARI, AUGUSTO, Stamford. ..... (KA)
GOSKI, FRANK T., Terryville. ..... (WU)
JOHNSON, FRITZ E., Hartford. ..... (WU)
KJELLERSTEDT, H. P., Torrington. (WL)
LAWSON, JOHN M., Hartford. ..... (WL)
LIEMATKOSKY, JOSEPH, Waterbury. (WL)
McGEOUGH, PATRICK J., Derby. ..... (WL)
MURNANE, E. M., Terryville—Sgt. ..... (WL)
MURPHY, M. J., Stonington—Corp. ..... (WL)
NEENEY, SYDNEY D., Hartford—Sgt. (WU)
POSTMA, JOHN, Hartford. ..... (WL)
PUCCI, ERICO, New Britain. ..... (WL)
SAKOCUS, ANTHONY, Bridgeport. ..... (WU)
SERESUNDO, Stafford Springs. ..... (WL)
SMITH, CHARLES E., New Haven. ..... (WL)
SMITH, FRANCIS P., New Haven. ..... (WL)
SODERQUIST, ERNEST C., Hartford. (WL)
WASILEWSKI, W., Wallingford. ..... (WL)
ZOMPOLLI, M., Stafford Springs—Mch. ..... (WL)

DELAWARE.

VINSON, CLARENCE, Dover. ..... (KA)
WALKER, RAY, Wilmington. ..... (DD)

GEORGIA.

ROLAND, ARTHUR L., Jasper. ..... (KA)

ILLINOIS.

CIACCIO, GASPAR, Rockford. ..... (KA)
LEHMANN, W. J., Danville—Corp. (DW)
WRAY, HARRY C., Joliet—Lt. ..... (DW)

IOWA.

WILLIAMS, CLEON, Boone. ..... (DW)
SOOBEY, W. F., Clinton—Corp. ..... (DD)
STALEY, STEPHEN L., Webster City. (DD)

KANSAS.

BLOW, ROBERT W., Waverly. ..... (DD)

LOUISIANA.

COLLINS, L., New Orleans—Corp. ..... (DD)
O'NEAL, STEVE R., Buckeye. ..... (KA)

MASSAUHUSETTS.

BALLARD, C. B., Cumberland—Lt. ..... (KA)
WARD, ALBERT V., Roslindale. ..... (DW)

MICHIGAN.

BAIN, JAMES R., Detroit. ..... (KA)
CLARK, JOSHUA, Woodville. ..... (KA)
LYONS, MAURICE, Dowagiac—Corp. (DD)
SMITH, ELBERT L., Kalamazoo. ..... (DD)

MINNESOTA.

BROWN, W. E., Fairmont—Wagn. ..... (DD)
ROTH, MATH, Cold Springs. ..... (DW)

MISSOURI.

CROLEY, HARRY R., Nevada. ..... (DW)
ORR, DEWEY, Bosworth—Corp. ..... (DW)

NEW JERSEY.

ANELLI, LORENZO, Elizabeth. ..... (WL)
ASPDEN, D. M., Glen Ridge. ..... (WU)
BERDINI, ULDERICO, Burlington—Sgt. (WL)
BERTRAND, GUSTAVE, Paterson. ..... (WL)
BORDEN, H. J., Ocean Grove—Corp. (WS)
BROWN, JOHN, Elizabeth. ..... (WU)
BRUCKMAN, F. R., West New York—Corp. ..... (WU)
BURT, EDWARD F., Orange. ..... (WU)
CAIN, HAROLD M., Columbus—Corp. (WU)
CALDRONEY, J., North Hackensack. (WU)
CANNING, JOHN F., East Orange. ..... (WS)
CARLSON, MARTIN L., Plainfield. ..... (WL)
CARVER, L. M., Clinton—Lt. ..... (WS)
COMUNE, SALVATORE, Plainfield. ..... (WL)
COSSOLINI, JOHN A., Jersey City. ..... (WL)
COVINO, I. L. J., West New York. ..... (WL)
COX, FRANK A., Chester. ..... (WU)
DALY, JOHN, Jersey City. ..... (WU)
D'ANGELO, C., West New York. ..... (WL)
DERDIS, WATER E., Jersey City. ..... (WL)
FLYNN, JOHN D., Harrison. ..... (WL)
GEILING, ALFRED, Fords—Corp. ..... (WU)
GOLDBERGER, B., Perth Amboy. ..... (WU)
GOLDEN, S. A., West Orange—Sgt. ..... (WL)
GOULD, CHARLES, Asbury Park. ..... (WL)
GRANATO, ORACZIO, Newark. ..... (WL)
GRANDINITO, TONY, Perth Amboy. (WU)
GRYBOWSKI, S., Perth Amboy. ..... (WU)
HALLA, JOSEPH N., Salem—Corp. ..... (WL)
HAMILTON, J. S., Ridgefield Park—Lt. (WL)
HANLON, WILLIAM L., Harrison. ..... (WL)
HEALEY, JEREMIAH, Orange—Sgt. ..... (WU)
HONEGGER, JOSEPH, West Hoboken. (WU)
HORROTKY, VINCENT, Bayonne. ..... (WU)
LAWRENE, E., Hasbrouck Heights. ..... (WL)
LAZZARO, ANTONIO, Atlantic City. ..... (WL)
LONERGAN, J. L., Newark—Corp. ..... (WU)
McGOLDRICK, WILLIAM, Paterson. (WL)
McGOVERN, J. F., Bloomfield—Sgt. ..... (WU)
MAXWELL, J. W., Atlantic City. ..... (WL)
MEEHAN, FRANK, Elizabeth—Sgt. ..... (WS)
MILLER, R. H., Jersey City—Corp. ..... (WL)
MILLER, WILLARD E., Paulsboro—Lt. (WL)
MILLIGAN, H. A., Camden. ..... (WL)
MILLMAN, F. X., Trenton—Corp. ..... (WL)
MURPHY, E. J., Jr., Paterson—Corp. (WL)
MILLIGAN, H. A., Camden. ..... (WL)
MURPHY, E. J., Jr., Paterson—Corp. (WL)
MURPHY, F. X., Trenton—Corp. ..... (WL)
NIES, FRED A., Stockton—Sgt. ..... (WS)
NICKERSON, C. L., Ocean City—Sgt. (WU)
NOON, FREDERICK G., Hoboken. ..... (WL)
NUTT, ARTHUR, New Egypt. ..... (WL)
PENEY, GEORGE, Metuchen—Corp. ..... (DW)
PIONTKOWSKI, A. Newark. ..... (WL)
POTTER, S., Ocean Grove—Corp. ..... (WL)
RAINEY, HERBERT J., Paterson. ..... (WL)
RENDAN, WM. J., East Orange—Capt. (WL)
RINIGER, WM. F., Irvington—Corp. ..... (WL)
RONAN, MARTIN J., Trenton. ..... (WL)
RYAN, Raymond D., Salem. ..... (WL)
SEVERINO, ROSE, Pompton Lakes. ..... (WL)
SEBRING, F. W., Elizabeth—Corp. ..... (WL)
SIMPSON, CLIFFORD, Salem. ..... (WU)
SMITH, H. A., Trenton—Sgt. ..... (WL)
SMITH, JOHN J., Jersey City. ..... (WL)
SMOLINSKI, W., South River. ..... (WL)
SOTTONG, P., East Orange—Corp. ..... (WL)
SPEAR, WM., Montague. ..... (WL)
STEVENSON, G., Williamstown. ..... (WL)
TERMINELLO, C., Hoboken—Corp. ..... (WL)
THORP, M. K., Oxford Furnace. ..... (WL)
TOSI, N., Perth Amboy. ..... (WL)
TURNER, GEORGE, Silver Creek. ..... (WU)
TYLER, JAMES N., Bridgeton. ..... (WL)
VAN EYGEREN, ANDREW, Paterson. (WL)
VOELKER, PAUL, Jersey City. ..... (WL)
VOSSELLER, WM. T. H., Somerville. (WL)
VOVIENTY, V., New Brunswick. ..... (WL)
WALSH, HARRY S., Trenton—Corp. (WL)
WEAN, CHARLES E., Milford. ..... (WL)
WINCKLER, H. W., New Brunswick—Corp. ..... (WL)
WIRTH, JOSEPH C., Newark. ..... (WU)
WYCKOFF, S. F., Paterson—Corp. ..... (WL)
YURAN, JOHN, Jersey City. ..... (WL)
ZALINSKI, ADOLPH, Perth Amboy. ..... (WL)

NORTH CAROLINA.

BRITT, WILLIAM A., Asheville—Army field clerk. ..... (DD)
MASON, WILLIAM, Forney—Sgt. ..... (DW)
ORR, ISAAC M., Wallace—Sgt. ..... (DD)
OWENSBY, JACOB D., Rutherford. ..... (DA)
STAMPER, GURNEY A., Statesville. (DA)

NORTH DAKOTA.

LOSBY, CARL E., Drady. ..... (KA)

OHIO.

FAEHNRICH, GEORGE, Cleveland. ..... (DW)
SPEICHER, ELMER L., Akron—Cook. (KA)
WOEHLE, CHARLES J., Toledo. ..... (DD)

OREGON.

McCLEVERTY, J. A., Portland—Lt. ..... (DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

CASAGAENDI, FERDINAND, Fredericktown ..... (KA)
FLYNN, W. J., Connellsville—Mch. ..... (DD)
HEFT, EDWARD, Phoenixville. ..... (DW)
KENNEDY, FRANCIS R., Tarentum. (DW)
LADOVITCH, NIKODIM, Pittsburgh. ..... (KA)
POLOMB, ARTHUR O., Glassmere. ..... (KA)
THOMAS, HENRY A., Scranton. ..... (DD)
WALTER, W. H., Kennett Square. ..... (DD)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DURHAM, ALFRED, Landrum. ..... (KA)
JEFFERS, WILLIE, Chester—Corp. ..... (DA)
LONGSHORE, F. B., Abbeville—Lt. ..... (DD)
MANUS, THOMAS, Olympia. ..... (DA)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

AIEN, CARL JOHN, Irene. ..... (DD)

TENNESSEE.

STALLINGS, T. K., Brush Creek. ..... (DD)

TEXAS.

PARKS, T. W., Tyler—Corp. ..... (DD)
TAYLOR, ALFRED T., Zulch. ..... (DD)

VERMONT.

LARIN, G. E., Bennington. ..... (DW)

VIRGINIA.

HESS, CHARLES R., Dalla—Corp. ..... (DW)

WISCONSIN.

CAMPBELL, OLIVER P., Chetek. ..... (KA)
WALKER, JOSEPH A., Mendota—Sgt. (DW)

CANADA.

LIGHTHEART, G. S., Jr., Fort Erie, Ontario—Corp. ..... (DD)

ENGLAND.

COOKE, CECIL, Pickering, York. ..... (DW)
HORNER, HENRY, Hull—Sgt. ..... (DD)

NO ADDRESS.

AHMED, SELAM B.—Civilian. ..... (DA)

Revised Report of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Reptd.	Prev. Reptd.
BATES, THOS. E., 175 Washington Park, Brooklyn.	(RD)	(DW)
DIESTEL, E. F., 1,065 Jackson Av.	(WL)	(MA)
GOLDE, DEWEY, 501 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.	(WS)	(MA)
GOLDMAN, BENJAMIN, 129 Monroe St.—Corp.	(WL)	(MA)
GRILLO, BIAGGIO, 198 Gorham St., Brooklyn.	(D)	(MA)
KENNY, J. A., 67 Dwight St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(KA)
PFISTER, C. H., 84 Menahan St., Brooklyn.	(D)	(MA)
SCHWARTZ, LEON C., 663 6th Av., Brooklyn.	(WS)	(MA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

CEIGLER, L. A., Oneida—Corp.	(WS)	(MA)
D'ORIO, G., Mamaroneck.	(KA)	(MA)
HOLLBERG, C. A., Newburgh—Corp.	(KA)	(MA)
LANKES, A. G., Buffalo.	(D)	(MA)

OTHER STATES.

ANDERSON, C. P., Chicago—Lt.	(KA)	(MA)
ANDRZEJEWSKI, V., Chicago.	(KA)	(MA)
AGSTEN, C. C., Delta, Ohio.	(DW)	(KA)
BALFOUR, A. M., Emmond, R. I.	(KA)	(MA)
BROWNING, L. A., Siloam Springs, Ark.	(KA)	(WS)
BUSH, A. E., Athens, Mo.	(KA)	(MA)
CASTO, J. A., Morton, Wash.	(DD)	(D)
CHILCOAT, William W., Fulton, Miss.	(KA)	(WU)
GATES, A. J., Drummond, Mont.	(D)	(MA)
HARRISON, JOE M., Chattsworth, Ga.	(KA)	(MA)
HAWRYLKO, MIKE, Perth Amboy, N. J.	(WL)	(MA)
HAZELTON, L., Buckeye, Ariz.	(KA)	(MA)
IRELAND, MARTIN E., Yates Center, Kan.	(KA)	(MA)
KOPKE, J. S., Jerome, Penn.	(RD)	(KA)
LOGAN, TRACY, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.	(KA)	(MA)
MAYO, E. A., Nantucket, Mass.	(WL)	(KA)
PETTIT, J. T., Camden, N. J.	(MA)	(WS)
POWER, ROY E., Lawler, Iowa.	(KA)	(MA)
SAMPSON, E. B., Butler, N. J.	(WS)	(KA)
SCHABERT, M., Mound, Minn.	(D)	(MA)
SMITH, B. E., Lamacas, Texas.	(RD)	(DD)
SMITH, JOE W., St. Louis, Mo.	(D)	(MA)
SPANGLER, FOY H., Shanksville, Penn.	(KA)	(WU)
STREETER, B. O., Seattle Wash.	(KA)	(WU)
STUCKER, W. L., Ellsinore, Mo.—Corp.	(D)	(MA)
SUTHERLAND, E. A., Red Bluff, Cal.—Corp.	(KA)	(MA)
THOMPSON, J. U., Watertown, Mass.—Corp.	(KA)	(MA)
WHITE, J. H., S

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BARRIE, IN HIS PLAY, FINDS UNITY SYMBOL

Sends Letter for Lowell Celebration Pleading for British-American Friendship.

POINTS TO OPPORTUNITY

Says Future of Mankind Is Listening for the Decision as to Closer Understanding.

A letter from Sir James M. Barrie, in which the playwright makes a plea for a closer bond between this country and England, was read at the Empire Theatre last night following a performance of Barrie's play, "Dear Brutus," before an audience made up largely of members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and their friends. The society, now convening here in honor of the centenary of James Russell Lowell, attended the performance as a tribute to William Gillette, a member of the Academy.

Barrie's letter was addressed to Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and was read from the stage by Robert Underwood Johnson. It follows:

The Athenæum, S. W.
Jan. 23, 1919.

Dear Mr. Murray Butler: If I were there on the 20th, to appear in public for the first and only time, I should be well content if the first and only speech of my life was on the passionate desire of my heart—a closer friendship between America and Britain.

I should probably make my speech from Lob's favorite position—beneath the table. Even then the front row only would hear me, (and the others would be the lucky ones.) I would have to say that I could not make a speech to a thousand people, but that if they would join me, one at a time, beneath the table I would make a thousand speeches to them. I would tell them that the play of "Dear Brutus" is an allegory about a gentleman called John Bull, who years and years ago missed the opportunity of his life, (like Bacon when he did not write Shakespeare's) with Mr. Death of the play really John Bull—as Mr. Gillette cunningly indicates by his figure. Margaret, the Might Have Been, is really America.

The play shows how on the fields of France this father and daughter get a second opportunity of coming together; and the nightingale is George Washington asking them to do it on his birthday. Are the two now to make it up permanently, or for ever to drift apart? Second chances come to few, and as for a third chance, whoever heard of it? It is now or never. If it is now something will have been accomplished greater than the war itself—democracy will have won its noblest seed, the fruit whereof America was created to give forth, that every child born into the world should have an equal chance. The future of mankind is listening for our decision; if we cannot rise to the second chance, ours will be the blame, but the sorrow will be posterity's. We shall have to say sadly enough:

"The fault, dear Jonathan, is not in our stars
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

J. M. BARRIE.

Mr. Gillette was called before the curtain after the reading of the letter, and responded with a brief address.

Visiting English, Australian, and Canadian men of letters were guests yesterday at a luncheon given by the Executive Committee of the Pilgrims at the Union League Club, at which George T. Wilson, Vice President of the society, presided. The luncheon, as Mr. Wilson said, was an informal gathering, but short addresses were made by several of the guests. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the Pilgrims, was not present because, as Mr. Wilson said, "he is in Washington with Mayor Hylan commiserating the poor."

Henry Babington Smith, Acting High Commissioner of Great Britain, replying to a toast to England, lauded Lowell's efforts in bringing about a better understanding among English speaking peoples.

Stephen Leacock spoke for Canada and proposed a toast to the union of the two countries which he called "the feeble remnants of a passing age when high thinking and high drinking went together."

John Galsworthy and Robert Nichols, the war poet, and Henry Yule Braddon of Australia, were present.

IRISH SOLDIERS APPEAL.

Ask Lloyd George to Submit Island's Future to Peace Conference.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Captain Stephen L. Gwynn, former Nationalist Member of Parliament, now Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Irish Centre Party, and several Irish Nationalist officers who have served in the war, have sent an appeal to Premier Lloyd George to submit the Irish question to the Peace Conference.

Captain Gwynn was active in the voluntary recruiting movement in Ireland in the latter part of the war when it was feared that conscription would be imposed.

In a letter to the Premier, Captain Gwynn and his associates say that the problem of Ireland could not be better described than in the words of President Poincaré in outlining the tark of the Peace Conference as being "to remake the map of the world and respect the rights of nations, small and great, to dispose of themselves."

"The Irish difficulty," they say, "lies partly in Ireland, between a majority and a minority, but it lies also between Ireland and England. You who have accepted the principle of internationally determined equities between nation and nation cannot in honor and in justice claim that as between England and Ireland England should be the sole judge."

DOOM TWO FRENCH SPIES.

Hartmann and Guilbeaux Quickly Convicted in Court-Martial.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Charles Hartmann and Henri Guilbeaux, who were put on trial today before a court-martial, charged with espionage in that they communicated intelligence to the enemy, were convicted and sentenced to pay the death penalty.

The prosecution read an eighty-page history of the career of Guilbeaux to show his revolutionary connections, which included affiliation with automobile bandits. The account said that Guilbeaux went to Switzerland in 1915 and while there had dealings with two Austrian bankers, Rosenberg and Bettelheim, named in connection with the arrest of Suzy Depsey, an actress, charged with maintaining relations with the enemy.

M. Hartmann, it was shown, was born in Alsace and posed as a Frenchman. He went to New York in 1913 and worked there as a ship painter. When he returned to France he was reputed to have accumulated wealth. He was in Switzerland in 1916 and was also accused of having had relations with Rosenberg and Bettelheim.

Back Pessoa for Brazil Presidency.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 21.—Leaders of various political parties at a meeting here agreed to support Dr. Epitacio Pessoa as a candidate for the Presidency of Brazil. Dr. Pessoa is Chairman of the Brazilian delegation to the Peace Conference and is a member of the League of Nations Commission. Dr. Alves, the President-elect, died Jan. 17, before he could assume office.

OPERA

By James Gibbons Huneker

Mary Garden as Carmen.

"Carmen" was presented for the first time this season by the Chicago Opera Association at the Lexington Theatre last night, with Mary Garden in the chief rôle. This was the cast:

Zuniga ..... Gustave Huberdeau
Jose ..... Charles Fontaine
Morales ..... Desire Defrere
Carmen ..... Mary Garden
Frasquita ..... Alma Peterson
Mercedes ..... Irene Pavloska
Escamillo ..... Georges Baklanoff
Micaela ..... Myrna Sharlow
Dancairo ..... Constantin Nicolay
Remendado ..... Octave Dua
Lilas Pastia ..... Eugenio Corenti
Conductor—Marcel Charlier.
Incidental dances by Sylvia Tell and corps de ballet.

The opera was sung in French.

Evidently it was open season for Carmen yesterday; nevertheless those two experienced operatic sportsmen, Jerry and Molly, did not bag much game—or blast. The present writer attended Miss Garden's "reading of the score" for the first time and freely admits his mixed feelings. We were assured by perfectly honorable lobbyists that last year the Garden version was much better, more temperamental; and one who had overheard her in Paris swore that she was a seething cauldron in Act II. Her interpretation seems to us to be "overpainted," to employ studio argot. Like the canvas in Balzac's "Unknown Masterpiece," there is little left of the original design, except perhaps a miraculously painted foot.

There were bits here and there that were admirable; the slow awakening of her interest in the toreador as he thunders forth that supreme song of table d'hotes. We saw some delicate and definitive notations, yet it was lost in the cloudy chaos of the scene. All the strong theatrical points were deliberately renounced; the first tumultuous entrance, the Habanera, Seguidilla, and the duo in Act 2. The renunciation suggests technical heroism, but it doesn't help us in the development of the character.

Her Carmen is essentially frigid. And it is neither sinister nor sensuous. To be sure, it is different, but then so is Hedda Gabler "different." We went to see, to hear, Carmen, and Hedda—in a lyric mood—was more often adumbrated than the Mérimée-Bizet gypsy. The disturbing element of the performance was the undeniable fact that, granted her idea of the rôle, she didn't even "get it across." She missed fire in Act III., in the card episode particularly. Nor did she look bewitching. We quite understand her avoidance of the conventional posing, hipping, strutting, and inane postures; yet there should have been compensations.

These were slim, not her singing, nor yet the beautiful shawl that might have been designed by Sorolla y Bastida. The famous fan we missed. If Mary Garden had but lavished a tithe of her blandishments on her Don José that she so recklessly, so alluringly bestowed upon Marc Antoine Magueat in "Cleopatra," we might have been won over a little to her general conception. This Carmen was a distinguished dame. Lilli Lehmann alone outshone her in aristocratic Sevillian courtesy. But Lilli could sing. And Lilli had not the Aberdeen-cum Philadelphia complex of Mary.

The general performance was mediocre. The ballet with Pavley and Oukrainsky was a high light in the leaden rhythms of the evening. Miss Garden herself hardly did more than tap her soles in the seduction scene. Her brief grapple with a young lady in which hair flew did not thrill, though it amused, the audience.

Baklanoff was the one outstanding figure. His toreador song was so heartily applauded that he had to repeat it. It was huge, vocally and physically. Fontaine was miscast, and the Micaela was too scared to do her pretty voice and decidedly timid phrasing full justice. In a word, she was amateurish. We confess that we should like to see Miss Garden play Hedda Gabler—but without music.

Geraldine Farrar as Carmen.

Geraldine Farrar also appeared in "Carmen" yesterday, the added event recalling another such clash when two "Butterflies" were announced in the opening week of double opera at the Lexington and Metropolitan. In the Japanese opera, however, Mme. Tamaki Miura with Oriental politeness had promptly postponed her appearance for a day, refusing to challenge the American, Mme. Farrar, who in turn developed a diplomatic cold and waited two days in order to give precedence to the exotic start of the East. There was no averting yesterday's conflict, nor did international relations enter in, since both Bizet heroines were singing actresses who are rival queens of the American stage.

Hours before Mary Garden disclosed her interesting personality as the gypsy on Lexington Avenue the admirers of Geraldine Farrar erected her in the same rôle on Broadway. It could only have been more striking if the two Carmens could have held their encounter in one ring, leaving the several Don Josés, the Escamillos, and Spanish soldiers generally to fight it out in another. Martinelli and Whitehill reappeared in the matinée cast, and Miss Romaine for the first time sang Micaela with much charm, while others were as before, except for Mario Laurenti, who yielded a minor rôle to Carl Schlegel. The conductor was Monteux.

There was a Metropolitan crowd of standees in holiday mood at last evening's second opera, "Le Prophète," with Matzenauer and Caruso as the mother of Jean of Leyden and Jean himself, leader of the Anabaptist rebellion. Muzio, Diaz, Mardones, Schlegel, Rothier, and others sang, and Bodansky conducted.

Mrs. Alice Peroux Williams Sings.

Mrs. Alice Peroux Williams, a singer of taste and mature style, whose voice serves her agreeably save in high fortissimo, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall last evening. She sang a program of charming old French and Italian airs and modern songs, including Russian and a group by John Carpenter. Assisting at the piano was Bryceson Treharne.

WILL TELL OF THE ANZACS.

Private Luders to Lecture and Show New Pictures Here.

Private Frederick Luders of the 1st Australian Division, one of the few survivors of the first expeditionary force of Australia, will give an illustrated lecture on Monday night at 8:30 in the Grand Ballroom at the Hotel Astor on the feats of the Anzacs in all theatres of the war where they fought.

Private Luders was with his division for four years and five months, taking part in 200 battles, in which the 1st Division never gave ground. In the latter days of the war the 1st Australian Division fought with the 27th American Division in breaking the Hindenburg line. Private Luders will show pictures, not heretofore shown in this country, of the tremendous conflicts at Gallipoli, in which the division performed some of its greatest feats.

Gibbs to Speak at 44th St. Theatre.

Philip Gibbs will make an address at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre on Monday night, between the acts of "Sinbad," upon the occasion of the sale at auction of an autographed message from David Lloyd George to the American people. The message will be sold under the auspices of British Relief Society in New York, in aid of a fund for the families of journalist-war heroes. Al Jolson will be the auctioneer.

SEE TAMMANY PLAN TO DEMOTE M'ADOO

Goldberg Bill to Change Magistrates' Courts System Is Laid to the Tiger.

HAND OF GAMBLERS SEEN

Chief Magistrate Himself Says Only Purpose of Measure Is to Eliminate Him.

Persons familiar with the administration of the City Magistrates' Courts characterized the bill introduced by Assemblyman Mark Goldberg to amend the Inferior Criminal Courts act of this city, as told in a dispatch from Albany published in THE TIMES yesterday, as a move by Tammany Hall to interject politics into this judicial branch of the City Government. They said it would have the effect of wrecking the entire system, which has improved steadily in the eight years since the reorganization of these courts.

None of the Tammany leaders questioned yesterday would admit sponsorship for the measure, and several professed not to know the purpose of it, but this reticence in discussing it was said to show that Tammany, while not willing at this time to appear openly in favor of the bill, was secretly in accord with it. Assemblyman Goldberg is a Tammany Democrat, represents the Fourteenth District, and the belief was prevalent that he was merely acting for his organization.

It was said there was no likelihood that the bill would pass unless those anxious for its passage are able to get support for it by a trade with the Republican members. In that event, it was pointed out, they would have to reckon with Governor Smith, who was a member of the Page Commission in 1910, which created the act for the establishment of the present system of supervision for these courts.

Those Who Framed Reforms.

Some of the men who worked with Governor Smith and Senator Alfred R. Page, now a Justice of the Supreme Court, to correct the evils of the old police court system of patronage and favoritism, continue active in support and maintenance of the reforms effected. They compose the nonpartisan Committee on Criminal Courts of the Charity Organization Society, Bronson Winthrop, Chairman; Justice Victor J. Dowling of the appellate Division, Homer Folks, John M. Glenn, Frederick T. Hill, Ralph K. Jacobs, Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Philip J. McCook, Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal District Court, ex-Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice Alfred R. Page, Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State at Washington; E. P. Prentice, George W. Schurman, Nathan A. Smyth, Henry Stern, Thurston, and Lawrence Veiller, Secretary.

The present bill would, if enacted, give the Mayor power to demote the present Chief City Magistrate, whose term is not due to expire until June 30, 1925, on or after July 1 next, and in his place the Mayor would be empowered to designate the person to serve as Chief Magistrate for four years. Under the present system the Chief Magistrate holds that office for the period of his entire term, and the importance of this situation lies in the fact that he is enabled to supervise the work of all the courts without regard to politics or other outside considerations and to designate Associate Magistrates to special work for merit and special ability.

Attention was called yesterday to the fact that for a month or six weeks no applications have been made by the police or other city authorities to the Chief Magistrate for warrants in making raids on gamblers, disorderly houses or for any other purpose. Recently all raids of this character, it was said, have been made chiefly by the "strong-arm" method. That is, places have been forcibly entered and arrests made, but with the result that evidence was often lacking and the raided persons were able to free themselves in court or managed to escape on a minor charge or on paying a nominal fine. This has caused some persons to believe that gamblers and others have special reasons for wanting a change in the present administration of the Magistrates' courts.

McAdoo Only Aimed At.

Although the Goldberg bill ostensibly includes Chief Justice Frederic Kernochan of Special Sessions in the proposed demotion, it was said yesterday that the feature of the measure applying to that court would undoubtedly be stricken out in committee, as the aim was to reach Chief City Magistrate McAdoo and thus to give the city administration full control over the Magistrates.

Magistrate McAdoo said the only purpose of the bill was to eliminate himself and to put an end to the court administration he had erected, which had been accomplished by excluding politics at all times; and this, he admitted, had made him decidedly unpopular with politicians and with every administration except that of Mayor Mitchel.

"Personally, I would not lift my finger to meet any attack to oust me," he said. "But I believe that the people who want good government and have realized the steady improvement in these minor courts will not permit the old evil situation to be revived."

BRITISH MINERS AGREE TO JOIN CONFERENCE

But Still Withhold Decision on Government's Direct Offer to Them.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Miners' Federation has decided to accept the invitation to attend the industrial conference which the Government has called for Feb. 27. It has decided also to communicate with Premier Lloyd George and inform him that the Executive Committee has not passed any resolution concerning the proposed miners' strike on the lines recommended by him, but will leave it to the delegates to the miners' conference to arrive at a decision.

The Mining Association of Great Britain, which comprises all the leading colliery owners, according to The Evening Standard, has decided to invite the formation of joint councils of miners and employers to manage mines in certain defined districts. These joint councils would arrange and fix the standard of wages, labor costs, management, and interest on capital. The miners also would be brought into intimate contact with all problems relating to selling prices and costs.

The progress of the strike ballot of the miners leaves hardly a shadow of a doubt that there will be an overwhelming vote for a strike. Whether the Government's efforts to avert the strike have succeeded will not be known until Wednesday, when a national conference of the miners' delegates will meet to consider the Government's offer of a royal commission to endeavor to settle the controversy.

The Miners' Federation Executive Committee has resolved to leave the conference unfettered by any recommendations, and this is considered an adverse sign. On the other hand, the belief is expressed that the Railway Union and Transport Workers, like the miners, will agree to enter the national conference Thursday, which leaves some hope that an acceptable settlement will be reached.

In the meantime the Government will introduce in the House of Commons Monday its bill creating a royal commission. Premier Lloyd George will remain in London for the next week's conferences.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:20. "BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times. WILLIAM GILLETTE BARRIE'S BEST COMEDY DEAR BRUTUS

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2 Winchell Smith & John L. Golden Hits

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Thurs., "Pelleas and Melisande." Garden, Maguenat, Bouillez, Huberdeau, Lamare. Cond., Charlier.

Fri., "La Boheme." Melba, Ciccolini, (debut), Rimini, Favloska, Huberdeau. Cond., Sturani.

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Wed. at 8, Tabarro, Angelica, Gianni Schicchi. Farrar, Muzio, Easton; Crimi, De Luca, Montesanto. Cond., Moranzoni.

Thurs. at 8:15, Boheme. Alda, Sparkes; Caruso, Montesanto, Segurola, D'Angelo. Cond., Papi.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TERMS FOR THE TREASURY.

It seems that we may be spared four more sorts of Treasury paper. Latest reports are that there are only to be two more, making ten. That is several too many, confusing to buyers, and troublesome to the Treasury. The ideal would be a consolidated issue, with a symmetrical statement of terms, the same to all, new and old subscribers, and whether regarding exemptions or interest paid. Our loan laws have rivaled our tax laws in piling up new errors on old, without learning from experience, or reconciling earlier and later laws. The two new issues under consideration are to pay 3¾ per cent. with total exemption from taxation, and 4½ per cent. with exemption limited to $50,000. It would be tedious and futile to enumerate the varieties of interest rate and tax exemption in the earlier eight issues, which are left undisturbed. The foreigner who complained of the monotony of our soups would never complain of lack of variety in our loans. There is room for criticism rather in the excess of variety and in the steady deterioration of the proposals.

Short terms for the Treasury seem to be derogatory to the national credit. It is the sort of discipline bankers put on borrowers who are accommodated grudgingly because they monopolize facilities better used by more active traders who enable the banks to turn over their funds oftener. Repeated turnovers of credit are as bad for the banks as good for the Treasury as the banks. The Treasury should be accommodated by investors who prefer long terms. Such money is not taken from trade because it never reaches the banks, except in transit. The Treasury officials have enough to do without having their attention distracted by frequently recurring maturities and necessities for making campaigns to meet them. Even when the funds are got in that manner they are taken in too large degree from the currents of trade, and disturb too much other investments. That was unavoidable during the war, when billions had to be borrowed because billions were being spent. There is not the same excuse when the war is over, and the last loan is being issued. It ought to be issued on the best terms of all, and in the manner to equalize the benefits and burdens of borrowings which were inevitable under the conditions of haste and anxiety.

There is an opportunity which is not availed of to reconsider the merits of tax exemptions and interest as burdens to the Treasury and attractions to lenders. The increases in rate to 3¾ and 4½ per cent. with $50,000 exemption is an accumulation of evils, not a choice between them. Assuming an investment of a million dollars, the interest charge to the Treasury is raised by the smaller increase from $35,000 to $37,500. The tax on $35,000 income is $6,130, and $7,000 on $37,500 income. The increase in the interest payment is more than the tax which would be collected on the larger income, but the entire tax would be collected if there were no exemption. The true comparison is not between the increase of interest and the increase of the tax collection, but between the interest paid and the tax collected without the exemption. An increase of interest by $2,500 is well offset by a tax collection of $6,130.

It is true that the repeal of the exemption would not bring in the total tax. There are too many other tax free issues in competition with the Federal bonds. And there are high yield issues which would pay better than the Federal issues, after the deduction of the tax. The conflict between 77 per cent. taxes and tax exemptions is irreconcilable, but it is the path Congress wishes to impose on the Secretary. The time is ripe for reconsideration of the entire subject, and it offers an opportunity which the present opposition will turn to advantage, and to the confusion of the party which is bent to the ways of KITCHIN.

GERMAN PLUNGERS.

Allegations of libel and slander disturb the opening days of the German National Assembly. Chancellor SCHEIDEMANN has injured the pride of well-militarized persons by referring to their most distinguished representative, General LUDENDORFF, as a plunger—or, according to another version, an adventurer; whatever be the original word thus variously rendered, he accused LUDENDORFF of being an unduly speculative person, one addicted to taking a chance. LUDENDORFF himself sent two officers to ask for an explanation or retraction; even HINDENBURG, the Wooden Idol, wrote indignantly to SCHEIDEMANN that

"The General is a glowing patriot who, in his own energetic fashion, desired only the welfare of the German people. The unscrupulous and frivolous characteristics of the plunger are wholly foreign to his nature."

The old Field Marshal appears to have a poor memory for the venturesome days of youth. A gentleman who has a feeling that the little ball is sure to stop next time on, say, Number 28, desires only his own welfare and is acting only in his own energetic fashion when he puts all his money on the number. There is nothing unscrupulous or frivolous about it, and still less in the actions of a man who has a system which he knows cannot fail.

LUDENDORFF had a system. He was a glowing patriot, and he thought he was betting on a sure thing when in March, and again in July, he bet the whole future of the German Empire on his offensives. He did not, as SCHEIDEMANN alleges, "stake every-" thing on a single card without con-" sidering the results that failure " might bring." Your plunger nearly always knows what will be the result of failure, but he knows he can't fail. His system is infallible; he has entirely trustworthy information as to which horse will win; he has seen the card he will get in the draw. LUDENDORFF was merely doing the best he knew how for the future welfare of Germany; his only fault was that his "sure thing" was extremely unsure, that his system failed.

HINDENBURG we think of as a man who habitually plays it safe. But was not Germany's decision to take the longest and the most disastrous of her chances due to HINDENBURG? TIRPITZ and the other worshippers of the submarine could make no great headway in their demand for a campaign to sink everything till HINDENBURG was converted; as soon as he adhered to their views the submarines were unleashed. Neither HINDENBURG nor TIRPITZ acted "without considering the results"; both of them knew that the submarines would bring America in, but they thought that America would not count and the war would be over before we could get started. They were glowing patriots who in their own energetic fashion desired only the welfare of the German people. And the same can be said of the small group of personages, All-Highest and not quite so high, who started the war. They thought they had a sure thing; their system could not be wrong. It is surely ungracious to criticise LUDENDORFF, only the last plunger in a nation of plungers, because his own adventure happened to precipitate the disaster which had been accumulating ever since the series of speculations began in 1914. Germany bet everything she had on a sure thing; in her system of morals not low aim but failure is crime.

WASHINGTON THE IMPETUOUS.

That dashing, reckless fighter, that Phil Sheridan on a great scale, GEORGE WASHINGTON, was born 187 years ago; and today we shall celebrate that calm, serene, and immovable statesman, GEORGE WASHINGTON. Before we begin the celebration of him, the always poised, the never shaken, would it not be well to think of the other WASHINGTON, whom for some strange reason we always neglect?

Some well-meaning man once called WASHINGTON a Fabius; and since FABIUS is most unjustly thought of only as a man of caution, the same idea has misrepresented WASHINGTON. Who ever thinks of him as a Jeb Stuart? And yet General OMAR BUNDY and some other especially dashing fighters of this war would shake hands—respectfully, of course—with WASHINGTON and recognize him as their superior in the mere matter of dash, and JEB STUART and the paladins of the civil war would honor him.

Let the mere matter of personal bravery go for a moment, and think of him only as a campaigner. He was the cautious man who suddenly raided across the Delaware in the dead of night and pounced like a wolf on the sleeping Germans at Trenton. It was a thing that STONEWALL JACKSON in all those daring weavings of his around the Shenandoah Valley would have hesitated to do. He, this Fabius, was the man who took his troops out of Brooklyn under the enemy's guns without the enemy knowing that a man was moving. That is a thing that MOSBY would have drawn the line at.

In 1781 WASHINGTON, with an inferior army, was held along the Hudson in a vise by Sir HENRY CLINTON, while LAFAYETTE was having a hard time cornering CORNWALLIS on the York Peninsula in Virginia. Suddenly WASHINGTON withdrew his whole army and dashed from New York to Virginia, leaving a handful of covering troops to fool CLINTON into the belief that he was still here. The slightest thing gone wrong, and CLINTON would have overtaken him en route and smashed his army. It was the most reckless, the most foolhardy thing in military annals. Nothing could justify it but success. It ended the Revolution and broke up Britain's colonial empire. It was the act of a daredevil, and SHERIDAN himself, who was more cautious in action than WASHINGTON, would never have thought of it.

As for WASHINGTON the man, WASHINGTON in action, what shall be said of him? The boy who poled his way along the Ohio River through a hostile Indian country, with only one companion, grew into the man who, as JOHN FISKE says, "came galloping upon the field and rallied the troops" at the critical moment at Princeton; the man who, at the battle of Thirty-fourth Street, or Kip's Bay, had to be forcibly restrained by his own officers from dashing alone into the ranks of the enemy. Certainly, in campaigning and in personal action, we have, if we could see it, the picture of one of the most dashing, reckless soldiers that ever fought; and in all the records of the Revolution we have nothing to compare with him in either capacity. As for the subsequent wars, there is no one like him but JEB STUART. And STUART, with his wild ride around McCLELLAN'S army, is the one man in our history of whom we could say that he might have been rash enough to think of such a thing as WASHINGTON'S march to Yorktown. JACKSON, who comes nearest, had too much caution, too much desire to make a sure thing of it.

We know, too, that WASHINGTON was a man of temper. Why is it that we celebrate only the new Fabius, the calm and placid man, the man of unwearied patience? Why do we neglect the dash and vim which were even more a part of his character? Because he had managed to overcome himself so effectually that the grave side of his character is the one that remains uppermost in our eyes. No light thing, this. Here was a man of passions and of impetuous dash who managed, for years at a time, to control both features of his character, so that men saw in him only the calm patience foreign to his real self, only the untroubled sobriety of speech and manner which did not bespeak the man, which bespoke only the hard control he had won over himself. There never was a man like him in history. And it is fitting that on this anniversary of his birth we turn aside for a little from the peaceful WASHINGTON which he had made of himself and remember for a moment the volcanic materials out of which he had forged that calm and well-poised figure.

FRAU EBERT'S GREATNESS.

The ex-Kaiser, in sanctuary in Holland and brooding over his fallen eminence, had a chill of horror when he learned that a saddler named EBERT had been elected ruler of Germany—President of a republic, of all forms of government. What must be WILHELM'S dismay and the distress of his formerly august wife to hear of the unworthiness of Frau EBERT for the high station to which a political convulsion has raised her in a topsy-turvy world! The misplaced "first lady of the land," the mistress of the "White House" of Germany, does her own domestic chores.

On the eve of the revolution the EBERTS were living in the working-class quarter of Berlin. Mrs. EBERT, whose thrift with her needle made her husband presentable, could afford no servant. The industrious woman—she had no illusions, no visions of a better state—was content to sweep, to dust, to do her own washing, to go marketing and bargain for a penny a pound less, to cook the simplest dishes, and wait up for EBERT while he quaffed bock after bock with his companions. Her work was never done. She even carried up coal from the cellar. She had calloused hands. Three meals a day, sound sleep at night, and an occasional picnic on Summer Sundays satisfied her that all was well with the world. She asked for no better fortune.

Then came the "débâcle," as the French would call it, of an invincible German Army, the pitiful flight of the Emperor in a motor car across the Dutch border, and the revolution that lifted EBERT to undreamed of heights of political importance, as if a magician's wand had done the trick. And, most mystifying of all to Frau EBERT'S intelligence, occurred his selection to be President of the first German Republic, superior to and greater than Kaisers, Hindenburgs, and all the Chancellors that ever were, a saddler become the chief and ruler of 60,000,000 Germans!

Flustered Frau EBERT with her children was first moved with her belongings, such as she could take without compromising her dazzling distinction, into a marble building assigned to the Ministry of the Interior. That was before the last and greatest elevation of EBERT. Now, when he is President, the plain German workingman's wife must move on to a castle and a palace in keeping with his pomp and circumstance and her own transformation into the "first lady" of Germany.

And yet when EBERT was called to the Presidency by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, high and low alike, "we only cracked a bottle of wine with some good friends of us," says Frau EBERT—possibly on a bare table in the "official residence" kitchen, where she would feel most at home. The worthy woman does not want to transfer her household goods to a palace. For her the Ministry of the Interior's marble building is grand enough, too much so in fact. To be wrenched from her humble dwelling in the working-class quarter and made to dress in silks and strut in the public eye, when she was happier doing her own housework and sleeping like a log o' nights, content with her lot—this was a sad joke that Destiny played Frau EBERT.

SEATTLE AND NEW YORK.

The Washington conference is finding difficulty in reaching a decision on the carpenters' strike, although the Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation finds no difficulty in reaching a decision on the Seattle strike. In both cases the strike is in violation of an agreement not to strike, and for war wages in peace. In both cases employers ask that the men shall qualify to make their demands by stopping their strike and fulfilling their contract. In both cases the men refuse, insisting that the employers shall make concessions, although the men opened the hostilities. The men attach little importance to the regularity of their procedure, but are sticklers on the point of honor regarding the order in which the questions should be taken up. The employers think that good faith in the execution of contracts is as important as the question of wages, for, if contracts can be voided by the act of a single party, there can be no reliance upon any contract.

The decision "to let the Seattle shipping jobs stand" would seem to be applicable to the New York strike. As Director General PIEZ says, this is not the time to allow increases on war wages. That is particularly true of the Seattle wages, for they are responsible for setting the wage standard so high that they demoralized many other industries. If they were to be advanced now it would be necessary to raise other wages, and thus to absorb wage funds which even labor might see would better be spread over a larger number of workers, if the funds could be found at all in a time of some unemployment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Will Congress Yield as Usual?

If the question whether or not the country is to enjoy again, this Summer, the benefits and pleasures it derived last Summer from "daylight saving" is to be settled in accordance with the familiar reverence of Congress for the "farmer vote," then it is without much hope that protest can be voiced against the abandonment of a plan with the results of which a large majority of the country's inhabitants have been much more than content. Still, with or without hope, the protest ought to be made, for really it would be nothing less than outrageous if the antagonism of a single class were to take the United States out of the great sisterhood of nations which for years past has moved all its clocks ahead an hour every Spring and set them back an hour every Fall.

We were strangely slow—a harsher characterization of the delay could be made if patriotism did not forbid—in the adoption of the simple expedient that in effect gives an added hour of sunlight to every Summer day. Do it at last we did, however, and from all the cities, towns, and villages of the land there soon went up a practically unanimous commendation of the change. Conservative urban folk had growled a little before it was made, but the troubles and inconveniences they prophesied all vanished under the test of experience, and only the farmers continued to express dissatisfaction with what they thought an attempt to change their immemorial habits.

Just what their grievance was they did not make very clear, but it had something to do with their inability to get their men at work in haying time till the dew was off the grass, and with performing one hour of the day's toil when the sun was hottest instead of in the cool of late afternoon.

His Clocks, Too, Can Be Reset.

For the farmer's objection to "daylight saving" there was in reality only the excuse, or rather the explanation, that it did not add to his profits and his joys in quite the same measure that it did to those of other people. As for the reasons assigned, they were all based on the obvious fallacy that he had to advance by an hour the daily working schedule of himself and his men. He was and is, of course, under no imaginable compulsion or obligation to do that. He can continue to work exactly as he always has done. Instead of beginning his day at 5, 6, or 7 o'clock, that is, he can begin it at 6, 7, or 8, according to his preference or his needs, and instead of using the hour between 12 and 1 o'clock for rest and dinner, he can use for those purposes that between 1 and 2. Then he would be on exactly his old time table, and all his woes would disappear, while by having his clock set in the new, or newer, way he still would be in as close touch as ever with the rest of the world.

This easy expedient apparently has not occurred to the farmers, and instead of adopting it they are bombarding Congress with demands which, if granted, will both displease and injure all of the millions and millions of people for whom the daylight-saving law appreciably has increased the not too numerous joys of life. And Congress, if it is not admonished, immediately and sternly, by the other millions that they, too, have preferences and votes, is likely to heed the farmer's plea!

Types Which Should Not Be Confused.

A correspondent compliments THE TIMES by expressing the belief that it would not willingly do an injustice "even to so small and insignificant a creature as a conscientious objector." She more than intimates, however, that it was at least unintentionally unjust, the other day, when it invited all and sundry, in a discussion of severe court-martial sentences, to consider the fact that scores of such objectors "had just received their liberty with back pay and with what was practically an apology from the Government."

As proof of the injustice committed she incloses a clipping from that estimable paper The Friends' Intelligencer, dated "Second month 15, 1919." The authority is high. From it is learned that some of the conscientious objectors recently discharged from Fort Leavenworth—many of them, The Intelligencer says—took pay for service nominally military because only by taking it could they get out of prison, and they since have given it to the amount of "over $4,000" to the Friends' Service Committee for the conduct of its relief work among the soldiers.

This news THE TIMES, of course, is glad to promulgate if by so doing the grief of any tender hearts can be assuaged. It cannot see, however, that it is convicted even of unintentional wrong by the fact that certain Friends were moved to make this disposition of money which they surely had not earned. That was what was to be expected of them, though why any Friend should have been in Fort Leavenworth at all it is hard to see, as the law explicitly exempted members of that well-established religious denomination from going to war on the easy condition that they would perform for the Government services of kinds which by the Friends officially had been declared not in violation of their consciences.

The majority of the prisoners in Fort Leavenworth as conscientious objectors were not Friends. Some of them were honest fanatics who carried to intolerable lengths refusal to do a citizen's first duty; the rest apparently objected to war either because it was dangerous or because it was against Germany.

THE TIMES still considers the "happy release" of all of them deserving of study.

MARINE INSURANCE.

A Reply to Charges of Exorbitant Rates and Foreign Interests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not about time that something was done to protect American business from false accusations by public officials? I refer in particular to a special news item appearing in THE NEW YORK TIMES Feb. 19, and purporting to give the views of Mr. Hurley and Senator Fletcher regarding marine insurance in connection with American ships and cargoes.

According to the article referred to, Mr. Hurley and Senator Fletcher charge that the rates of American marine insurance offices are "exorbitant."

On what do these gentlemen base their statement? Have they secured the experience of a majority of the marine insurance companies? Do they speak from exact knowledge after having secured actual figures showing the cost to the insurance companies of doing business, i. e., the cost of insuring a certain commodity for a certain voyage on a certain type of vessel? If they have not secured such information, they are simply making irresponsible and unsupported statements.

As a matter of fact what is the actual situation in regard to marine insurance rates? At the present time the rates for war risk insurance are purely nominal, averaging about 7½ cents per $100. Surely, no one can successfully contend that this is an "exorbitant" charge in view of the serious hazard from the thousands of mines which have been sown in the congested waters in the so-called "war zone."

As far as concerns "exorbitant" rates for marine insurance, (as differentiated from war risk,) I need only to ask Mr. Hurley and Senator Fletcher to obtain the experience of the marine insurance companies, which, I happen to know, will show that the insurance is and has been written below cost or at a ridiculously small percentage of profit, taking into consideration the volume of business and the hazardous nature of the undertaking.

Another statement which is even more indefensible is that ascribed to Senator Fletcher to the effect that American marine insurance offices are dominated by British insurance interests—the plain inference being that the American marine insurance offices purposely discriminate in favor of British vessels and purposely penalize American vessels in order to cripple the American Merchant Marine and foster the British Merchant Marine.

I know whereof I speak when I say that such an accusation is absolutely false. The American marine insurance offices are in keen competition with the London market. Since the beginning of the war the American marine insurance market has expanded enormously, but there have been comparatively few new British companies, the new companies representing American or other than British capital. The management of the marine insurance offices, (with one or two exceptions,) is vested in American citizens, and, knowing these men, it is ludicrous to hear them accused of being dominated by British interests and—by inference—plotting to favor Great Britain against their own country. Public officials should think before talking such nonsense and should be held strictly to account when making baseless statements tending to injure business and personal reputations.

AMERICAN.

New York, Feb. 19, 1919.

LINES ON WASHINGTON.

Not vain, indeed, O Washington, thy word
Foretold in ages past. For lo! again
The New World 'gainst the Old is prompt to gird
Thy sword of Justice to avenge the slain
Of Freemen's ranks, and now the world's applause
Rings o'er the seas to glorify thy name.
For what we do, thou didst in Freedom's cause,
First champion of ideals the nations cheer
In new-found brotherhood.

Thine, then, the praise
Of marveling posterity, Ancestral Seer,
Whose vision pierced the veil of distant days,
Whose heart's magnetic throb drew kindred hearts,
A-lit with Freedom's hopes, from weary lands
Of tyrant sway to play heroic parts
In Liberty's great drama.

There it stands. . . .
Star-sprayed, blood-consecrated, white of deed,
The holy Banner for the truly brave,
Who, spurning pride and territorial greed,
Proclaim all brothers where its colors wave,
Proud and beloved.

Of thee it boasts,
O Washington! Of thee and later men,
Tried, true, and trusting in the Lord of Hosts
Whose angels build where prosper mortal ken.
O Father of our Country, thine the gift
Whose folds in proud inheritance we press
Today, and all our days, while we uplift
Our voice in song thy memory to bless
And first inscribe upon our roll of fame.

PHILIP PAULDING BRANT.

MAKE HOLIDAY PLANS FOR SOLDIERS HERE

Washington's Birthday Observances at Places Where Men of Fighting Forces Gather.

MASSES FOR THE FALLEN

Dinners to be Provided for 1,200 Newsboys—69th Regiment to Attend Church Service.

Washington's Birthday will be celebrated today by many civic and patriotic societies. Under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service and other welfare organizations the day will be observed in practically all places where soldiers and sailors gather. There will be a number of special church services, among them numerous solemn requiem masses for the Catholic dead in the war.

One of the celebrations to be held by the Community Service will be a smoker at the Temple Beth-El Unit. There will be refreshments suggestive of Summer time at the beaches and all the smokes the men can consume. At a celebration to be held by the Council of Jewish Women at 71 St. Mark's Place, at 8 P. M., there will be victory singing led by a song leader of the Community Service. At the 12th Regiment Armory, Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, the Hayward Unit of the Community Service will give a dance for the veterans of the old 15th Guard Regiment, and it is expected that Colonel William Hayward will attend.

In addition to other celebrations there will be special entertainments by artists and song leaders from the War Camp at the Debarkation Hospital on Ellis Island and the Greenhut Hospital. Both these shows will start at 8 P. M.

The Washington Headquarters Association, of which Mrs. Simon Baruch is President, will hold a patriotic service and public celebration at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Washington's Headquarters, West 160th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Judge will deliver the invocation and the speakers will be John J. Ryan, the Rev. Dr. A. C. McCrea, the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans and Colonel Henry C. Davis.

Military and naval chaplains will officiate at a memorial mass for deceased members of the Knights of Columbus at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10 o'clock this morning.

A patriotic celebration in the Straus auditorium of the Educational Alliance tonight will include songs, a patriotic moving picture in five reels and speeches by Arthur J. Westermater and the Rev. Dr. Z. H. Masliansky.

The Surveyor's Customs Welfare Association of the Port of New York has invited its members to attend at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Barclay and Church Streets, at 10:30 this morning the second solemn high military mass "for the safe return of the Federal employes and all American sons and daughters who have offered their live in defense of their country."

There will be a special celebration at the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home, which will include a dinner given to 1,200 boys of New York and Brooklyn by Mrs. Eliza Guggenheimer in memory of Randolph Guggenheimer. The dinner will be held in four sittings from 1 to 5. Among the speakers expected to join in the patriotic service are Governor Smith, William Church Osborn, Captain F. H. La Guardia, Controller Craig, Bird S. Coler, and Louis Wiley. Every boy is to receive a cap and a flag, gifts from the Guggenheimer family.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Guard, under the command of Colonel John J. Phelan, will attend a solemn requiem mass at 10 o'clock in St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-sixth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, for the benefit of the members of the 165th Infantry (old 69th) who died during the war. Father Joseph F. Dineen, Chaplain of the new 69th, will be the celebrant, and the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Chaplain Bishop of the United States Army and Navy, will be present in the sanctuary. The regiment will parade from the Armory on Lexington Avenue to the church. The regiment will act as escort to the Women's Auxiliary to the 165th Infantry, which received numerous letters of praise from the commanders of the old 60th.

The Teachers' Loyalty League held a general meeting in Morris High School yesterday afternoon, presided over by District Superintendent Joseph H. Wade. Among those who made addresses were Vice President Wilsey of the Board of Education; Thomas W. Churchill, former President of the Board, and Lieutenant Frederick J. Kersley of the British Rifle Brigade.

In Governor Smith's Washington's Birthday proclamation, issued a few days ago, the Governor urged that wherever people assembled in this State to celebrate the day they should set forth "by resolution and address" the faith of the people in the President in his efforts to form a league of free nations, and it is expected that many of today's gatherings will take the action requested.

WILLIAMS LOSES A POINT.

Senate Committee Will Hear Riggs Bank Official Despite His Protest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Action on a renewed request by John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, for publication of names of bankers who had criticised his administration in letters to Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, was deferred today by the Senate Banking Committee.

Mr. Williams said that not "a single case of oppression had been cited by Senator Weeks or any one else," and repeated the charge that he had been attacked by anonymous critics. He objected to the committee calling officials of the Riggs National Bank of Washington to testify, as suggested by Senator McLean of Connecticut, on the ground that court records introduced in regard to his controversy with the Riggs National Bank five years ago were sufficient.

Replying to the statement of Senator Weeks that 95 per cent. of the national bankers opposed confirmation of his renomination, he said he believed that, on the contrary, at least as many were favorable to it. He scouted the suggestion that he was being opposed by financial interests backed by Thomas F. Ryan, as intimated in a letter which he read.

Concluding his statement, Mr. Williams said that there had been fewer national bank failures during his administration than before, and that the banks had made more money. He read a letter of commendation from William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, and declared that only two bankers out of representatives of nearly 8,000 national banks had appeared in person to oppose his confirmation.

After an executive session, Chairman Owen announced that the hearings would end with another session Monday, when Frank J. Hogan, attorney for the Riggs National Bank, would testify.

WON'T RETURN PRISONERS.

Allies Tell Germans Repatriation Is Impossible Just Now.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Mathias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, has been informed by the Allied War Council that there can be no discussion at present of the repatriation of German prisoners of war, except of wounded men or men who are seriously ill.

ART NOTES.

American Masters' Paintings in the Montross Collection on View.

The American paintings from the private collection of N. E. Montross, now on view at the American Art Galleries, are in some respects the most important and interesting among all the pictures exhibited during the present season. They represent what for many years has been known as "the American School" on the side of its greatest dignity and most personal inspiration. Nearly all are small canvases, and each is a work of devotion, a painting in which technique is used to express original feeling and never as a matter of formula and recipe. The artists are many of them living masters, and none of them can visit the exhibition with any other emotion than joy that so fine an expression of himself exists in the world.

Perhaps Childe Hassam is the most fortunate. Certainly his masterpiece is here in "October's Gold," painted in 1901, a great patch of hillside, rich in Autumn color, seen against a sky of robin's-egg blue. Three trees lift their branches, dazzling with red and gold, above the crest of the hill. Lichen-covered rocks are seen through rents in the gorgeous garment of leaf and shrub and grass spread over the surface of the earth, and twisting freakishly down the hillside is a deep-blue stream. There is realism enough—you feel the ponderable quality in the mass of earth and stone, your imagination climbs over the hilltop to the descent on the other side, the clouds float in the exquisite sky, the leaves twinkle on their stems, the stream leaps, pauses, and renews its course, everything is according to nature's plan, but there is not a trace of literalism in the work, the canvas breathes the strangely exhilarating spirit of the dying year in purest poetry.

The "Morning" by Charles Melville Dewey is poetry of a more severe and profound beauty, the kind of picture that has a hymnlike quality. The design made from the path of light from the full glow on the horizon to the keen reflected note in the foreground is sensitively planned, and the subtle pattern of the foliage against the flushed sky has a beauty that only can be realized by the odious device of comparison. There is nothing to equal it among all the shining gems of the collection.

A group of Tryons shows the direct method of the artist's earlier years. Nothing in his later work surpasses the noble "Near the Shore: Moonrise," painted more than thirty years ago. The magnificent sweep of the broad shore road to the distant dwelling and the classic dignity and serenity of the composition bring into one's mind the concerto between Electra and her chorus in the solemn throbbing meter of Orestes:

And that way doth no footstep rude
Disturb the wished-for solitude?
This way no rude step beats the ground,
But all is still, all safe around.

The later work of Tryon is represented by an "Autumn Twilight," dated 1911, in which the suave, mysterious charm of the evanescent moment is caught and elaborated. Beautiful as it is, the earlier canvases have a quality lacking in it. The "Apple Blossom Time" of 1882, for example, what force and plasticity, what daintiness of color, what joyousness of mood are found in it! It is a picture for the old, renewing the youth in their veins.

The other pictures are not less distinguished and appealing than these, two fine little Blakelocks, without a flaw; a very early Blashfield, decorative and refined; a George de Forest Brush of 1885; a recent J. Francis Murphy; a beautiful Dewing, aristocrat of aristocrats; a Chase still life; a Bruce Crane; a Bolton Jones of unusual freedom and freshness; Charles Warren Eaton, Twachtman, Rehn, Daingerfield, a considerable and diverse group by Horatio Walker, examples of the work of Maynard, Minor, Low, Whittredge, and a few peerless things by the so-called "romantic" painters, which must be reserved for later notice.

LIEUT. BRADLEY'S VALOR.

Young Times Man Mortally Wounded While on a Dangerous Mission.

How Lieutenant William E. Bradley of the Marines, for eleven years with THE NEW YORK TIMES, met his death in the fighting of last Fall is told in a letter just received here by Lieutenant Bradley's mother from the young officer's companion, Lieutenant William T. Hutchinson. His letter follows:

Schloss Mon Repos, Germany, Jan. 21, 1919.

My dear Mrs. Bradley:

I have wished to write to the mother of Bradley for some time, but it was but yesterday that I learned your address. I knew your son so well, and he was such a good comrade in pleasure and hardship that I want you to know how true a friend I lost on that second day of Blanc Mont Ridge.

Your son was Battalion Liaison Officer and I was Battalion Intelligence Officer. Before being detached to Battalion Headquarters we had both been together in the 18th Company and had learned to know each other very well. On Oct. 3, 1918, we made our initial advance in the Champagne sector, "jumping off" at Somme-Py, and striking for Blanc Mont Ridge and St. Etienne. Bradley and I were together all that first day and the advance went ahead like clockwork. We spent the night in a little muddy trench, and your son and myself shared blankets, since it was biting cold and we thought that by sleeping close together we could keep each other warm, in spite of the fact that we had but two blankets between us.

We were up before dawn on that terrible Oct. 4th, and were heavily shelled while getting in position for the second day's advance. Things went finely until noon, although we were suffering severe losses. About 10 o'clock we halted, and Bradley and I went over to the left flank to reconnoiter a place for Battalion Headquarters. However, shortly after, we returned the order to advance was given again and by noon we were in a small evergreen grove which bordered the road to St. Etienne. In order to get nearer to the centre of his battalion, the Major led us about two hundred yards to the left into another little grove along the road.

We must have been observed by the enemy as we crossed the open field dividing the two, for, no sooner had we reached our destination than we were severely shelled with high explosives and gas. The Major and his Adjutant were lying in a small hole and a shell, bursting directly overhead, wounded the Adjutant and rendered the Major unconscious from the heavy concussion. The place being untenable, Bradley and I, who were alone left of the Battalion Staff, decided to move the Headquarters group across again to the place from which we had come. Upon arriving there we found that the Adjutant, in going back to the dressing station, had left in the hole where he had been wounded, a case containing maps which were indispensable. Bradley volunteered to go after this case, and it was on this mission that he was seriously wounded. I saw him on a stretcher a few moments afterward, but he was unconscious. I was struck by a high explosive about fifteen minutes later.

Bradley was wounded on a service for which he volunteered from a high sense of duty and eagerness to help in a trying situation. He was always that way—ever conscientious and ever anxious to serve. He died like a true American at the high tide of the severest battle in which the Marines had the privilege to participate. I can imagine no nobler comrade nor no nobler death for such a friend. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM T. HUTCHINSON,
First Lieutenant, U. S. M. C.

INJUNCTION BLOCKS CITY STOCK ISSUE

Justice Cropsey Grants Order Restraining Administration in $4,500,000 Project.

DECIDES IT IS ILLEGAL

Opinion States $3,500,000 Intended for General Fund Should Be Raised by Taxes.

Justice James C. Cropsey, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon issued an injunction restraining the Board of Estimate from issuing the $4,500,000 worth of corporate stock which the board at a meeting on Friday, Feb. 7, passed a resolution to float. The injunction was granted to William J. Schieffelin and will be in effect, pending the trial of a taxpayer's action brought by the latter on behalf of the Citizens Union.

When the resolution was adopted by the Board of Estimate, Leonard M. Wallstein, former Commissioner of Accounts and now connected with the Citizens Union, objected to it on the ground that it was illegal. Mayor John F. Hylan replied to Mr. Wallstein by denouncing the Citizens' Union as a "bunch of fakers." On Thursday, Feb. 13, Justice Lazansky at the request of Mr. Schieffelin, granted an order to show cause why an injunction should not be issued. The argument took place before Justice Cropsey last Saturday.

Mr. Wallstein appeared for the plaintiff while Corporation Counsel William P. Burr represented the city administration. It was claimed on behalf of the Board of Estimate that $1,000,000 of the fifty-year bonds that the city wished to issue was for redemption of special revenue bonds issued to provide funds to meet the expenses of the Public Service Commission and that the other $3,500,000 was to be paid into the general fund for the reduction of taxation.

Craig Charges Politics.

Controller Craig at the hearing before Justice Cropsey branded the injunction proceedings as a political move on the part of the Citizens Union to embarrass the present city officials. Mr. Wallstein asserted that the issue of the bonds was a scheme of the administration to make the tax rate low by artificial means and that future generations would have to meet bonds that were issued to operating expenses for this year and that they would suffer in consequence.

Justice Cropsey in his decision ruled that the city could not issue corporate stock for $1,000,000 to redeem the special revenue bonds issued to meet the Public Service Commission's expenses on the ground that the charter requires that special revenue bonds shall only be met by their inclusion in the tax levy of the year succeeding their issue.

As to the remaining $3,500,000 proposed, the Justice ruled that the payment of this sum into the general fund would result in the reduction of the tax rate and would permit the administration to dispense with the necessity to raise an equal amount by taxation to meet the operating expenses of the city. These he holds should be raised by the tax levy. Justice Cropsey said as to the provisions relating to the $3,500,000 of the proposed corporate stock:

"That amount is not to be paid to discharge special revenue bonds or bonds or obligations of any kind of the city. That amount the resolution provides shall 'be paid into the general fund for the reduction of taxation.' It would pay no specific debt or obligation. It would merely furnish so much additional funds applicable by the city for its general need. The sum to the credit of the general funds has to be deducted from the sums necessary to be raised by taxation. (Charter, §9000.) So the payment of this sum into the general fund would result in reducing the tax rate. It would merely dispense with the necessity for raising an equal amount by taxation to cover the needs of the city for the current year.

"It cannot be claimed there is any 'refunding' as to this amount, for Section 235 says that such bonds may be issued for the purpose only of paying 'any stocks or bonds outstanding.' The charter (Sec. 169) 'prohibits

RED CROSS FORMS LEAGUE OF ITS OWN

Davison Explains in Paris a Worldwide Movement for Public Health.

WAR ON WHITE PLAGUE

Sanitation, Child Welfare, and Nursing to be Taught in All Lands.

WILSON INDORSES PLANS

President Says It Will Help Lift Burdens of Humanity Everywhere —Clemenceau Approves.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Members of the peace delegations of all the powers interested in the proposed League of Nations and Ambassadors and Ministers from various countries, together with several hundred newspaper representatives from allied and neutral countries, at a dinner here tonight heard H. P. Davison of the American Red Cross announce in outline international Red Cross plans for world welfare.

Mr. Davison has been named Chairman of a commitee of Red Cross societies representing the organizations in the United States, Great Britain, Italy, France, and Japan "to formulate and propose to the Red Cross societies of the world a program of extended Red Cross activities in the interest of humanity."

Among those present at the dinner were Eleutherois Venizelos, Premier of Greece; William F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand; W. F. Lloyd, Premier of Newfoundland; William Graves Sharp, American Ambassador to France; N. P. Pachitch, former Premier of Serbia; Jules Pams, French Minister of the Interior; Robert Woods Bliss, Secretary of American Embassy; Paul Hymans, head of the Belgian peace delegation; Gabriel Hanotaux, former French Foreign Minister; Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada, and Messrs. Gauthier and Rappart, representing the International Red Cross of Geneva.

Mr. Davison read a wireless message from President Wilson, which the President sent to be communicated to the guests, as follows:

"I sincerely regret I am not in Paris to join in expressing support and approval of the plans announced for coordinating and extending the efforts of the Red Cross societies of the world. I have been familiar with these plans from their inception. They contain great possibilities for lessening and preventing distress among all peoples.

"This would be enough amply to justify the utmost effort, but there is a further promise that the joint efforts of the Red Cross societies, acting in concert, will hasten and broaden the spread of fraternal feeling among the peoples.

"For these two reasons, I am heartily in accord with the step now to be taken, to bring together, through the Red Cross societies of the world, all those forces which in this way can be directed toward lessening the suffering and burdens of humanity wherever and in whatever form they may exist. I sincerely trust that the plans which are now to be announced may have the support and active assistance of all Governments and all peoples before whom they may be brought."

Mr. Davison then read a letter from Premier Clemenceau to Colonel House, written the day before the Premier was shot:

Dear Colonel House—I have read with the keenest interest the letter which you have done me the honor to send me. I approve in the fullest possible manner of the plans to extend and to co-ordinate the activities of the Red Cross, and I believe that from this step great good will accrue to humanity, which has so many wounds that need dressing.

It would indeed have given me the greatest pleasure to present in person to Mr. Davison, whose generous efforts I have been in a position to fully appreciate personally, the thanks of France and her promise of most cordial co-operation in his undertaking, but the state of my health will not permit me to assist at the dinner over which he will preside. However, I have directed M. Pams, the Minister of the Interior, to represent the French Government at this banquet and at it to express the feelings of the French Government on the subject.

I beg you, dear Colonel House, to accept, with my regrets at being unable to attend the banquet, the assurance of my high esteem and of my friendship.

G. CLEMENCEAU.

Davison's Peace Views.

A memorandum distributed among the guests told of what the combined Red Cross societies of the five powers proposed to do, and Mr. Davison explained and summarized the great plans and preparations.

"What is peace?" he said. "I am one of those who believe that ninety-nine per cent. of the people of this world are not interested primarily in questions of boundary, in questions of economic or financial treaties, in questions of government and international relations. Peace to them means peace of mind and peace of body. They desire to live a normal life and to be permitted to carry on their vocations without unlawful or unreasonable interference.

"The situation in the world today is tragic beyond description. The distress in the world is, of course, greater than ever before and beyond the comprehension. To me, therefore, it is clear that while the leading men of the world are convened to draw up conditions of peace, there is no man or set of men who can by pencil and paper establish a peace which can endure in the presence of the distress throughout the world. I refer, of course, primarily to conditions in those countries which have suffered directly from the war.

"But our experience and studies have revealed conditions in other countries which are conducive to disquiet and unrest and which will continue to breed a spirit of dissatisfaction until they are at least in some degree improved. The fundamental basis of these conditions is primarily lack of proper foods, but also lack of medical, scientific, and general health practice."

$7,000,000 Contributors Here.

Mr. Davison alluded to the work of all the Red Cross societies and the countries represented in them, including America, with its $7,000,000 contributors. He continued:

"As soon as the armistice was signed we, who were informed concerning the crying needs of the world, felt an impelling obligation to get together for the purpose of finding a way of contributing to the world the benefit of our experience, with the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of all the Red Cross societies of the world in the interest of mankind. It seemed to us that with a League of Nations based upon high ideals there should also come a League of Red Cross Societies of nations, and that there should be developed in every country an active Red Cross society for the purpose of doing everything possible to endeavor not only to cure disease but, so far as practicable, to cleanse the world and prevent disease and suffering.

"I am fearful that if I were to stop here you would rate me as a theoretical idealist, but I am confident that when you become fully informed of the plan which we shall present you will find it not only simple in design, but easy of execution. I will relate it as briefly as possible.

"The Red Cross organizations of the five great powers represented here to-five great Powers represented here to-Cannes, where views were exchanged and a general program adopted. We adjourned from Cannes to Geneva, where we called upon the International Red Cross and presented our suggestions. Gustave Ador, the President of the International Red Cross and the President of the Swiss Confederation, gave us a most cordial reception and received our suggestions with every consideration.

"After the conference at Geneva we of the five Red Cross organizations constituted ourselves a committee to be known as the 'Committee of Red Cross Societies' to formulate and to propose to the Red Cross societies of the world a program of Red Cross activities in the interest of humanity. In response to the request of our committee, the International Committee has called a conference of Red Cross societies of the world to be held at Geneva thirty days after peace shall have been declared.

"Our committee will now adjourn to Cannes, where we will devote ourselves to the formulation of a program to be submitted at the Geneva conference. It is our idea eventually that the program will include many subjects.

Aims for Public Health.

"Our present thought is that our first efforts should cover the subjects of public health and sanitation, tuberculosis, nursing, child welfare, and malaria, and certain other infectious diseases. There would be developed at Geneva an organization which would receive from every Red Cross society in the world any information of interest and importance bearing upon the various subjects in which they were interested. This organization would immediately communicate such information to every other Red Cross organization in the world. By this method the entire world would be kept fully informed of the latest and best practices in various subjects.

"It is expected that there will be established in Geneva a bureau which will devote itself, not to the actual study of human diseases, but to the coordination of the results of such studies. This bureau would be kept informed of the work done by the research specialists of the world, and would itself keep the research bureaus fully informed of all of the work being done. This not only would avoid duplication, but would result in intelligent direction of endeavor.

"Any pertinent development or discovery of importance in science would at once be transmitted to Geneva and from there in turn immediately transmitted to every Red Cross organization in the world. The result of this program, as we see it, may be briefly stated under three heads:

"First—It would awaken the peoples in every country of the world to a sense of their obligation to their fellowmen, and there would naturally follow in each country an awakening to the needs within that country and a determination to meet them as far as possible.

"Second—It would throw light on the darkest corners of the earth and would give to all the world the full benefit of scientific study and experience in the prevention and cure of disease.

"Third—It would make possible the immediate co-operation on the part of the various organizations to render aid when necessary in the case of great disasters.

"If it had been possible to effect this organization two years ago it is conceivable that there would be going day by the various countries now in distress supplies and aid which would give comfort to and restore to health millions of people who cannot now be cared for. No one knows how many millions have died during the last year from influenza. I have been told that the losses of India in the war were about 100,000, and the deaths from influenza in that country alone are estimated to be about 2,600,000.

"If the organization which we are planning had been operating a year ago it would have been in a position to know of the start of this unprecedented and terrible wave of disease which has swept around the world. It would have called upon experts best qualified to study the disease and would have requested them to report to Geneva plans for the campaign against it, and through efficient organizations could probably have stopped or stayed its progress and undoubtedly have saved numberless lives.

"One of the strongest features of the plan, as I see it, is that it encourages all endeavor. It can create no jealousies. It conflicts with no societies and involves an expenditure trifling in amount when compared with the results to be obtained."

M. Pams, as the representative of Premier Clemenceau and the French Government, thanked the Red Cross for the great work it had done in France before, during, and since the war, and expressed himself as fully in accord with the projects of Mr. Davison, which will receive full co-operation from the French Government.

BORLAND DIES IN FRANCE.

Congressman from Kansas City Had Visited Battle Areas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative William P. Borland of Kansas City died yesterday in Army Field Hospital No. 31, in France, according to an official cablegram received tonight by Adjt. Gen. Harris.

Mr. Borland had been in the hospital of the 4th Division from Feb. 1 to 18. His death was caused by bronchial pneumonia. He went to France with a party of Congressmen shortly after the last election. Mr. Borland was defeated in the primaries of the last election by C. T. Bland of Kansas City. He had traveled over most of the battle areas, and up to the time the cablegram that announced his death was received, no intimation even had come of his illness. Arrangements for the return of the body are now being made.

Mr. Borland was born in Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 14, 1867. He was graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1892. He assisted in the organization of the Kansas City School of Law and remained in that connection until he resigned to go to Congress. He attained some prominence in Kansas City when he served on the "Municipal Lobby" and drafted several municipal bills for the Legislature of 1907. He was elected to the Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, and Sixty-fifth Congresses.

POSE IN WATER TABLEAUX.

Fountain of Youth at Artists' Ball—Jungle Dance at Delmonico's.

A number and variety of entertainments last evening marked the eve of Washington's Birthday.

An entertainment for the wounded in the new theatre in the Greenhut Building was given by the Red Cross, and included dancing by professionals, recitations, monologues, and singing by artists from the various opera companies.

A jungle ball, founded on Kipling's "Jungle Book," was held at Delmonico's, the rooms reproducing as much as possible the aspects of the jungle. Micho Itow, the Japanese dancer, was Bagheera, and Tulie Lindall did the dance of the death of Sheer Khan. The patrons and patronesses included Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Conde Nast and Prince and Princess Pierre Troubetskoy. Men in uniform were the only ones permitted to take part without either disguise or fancy dress.

An Artists' Ball was held at the Hotel des Artistes with continuous dancing from 10 o'clock. At midnight a fantasy arranged by John Murray Anderson, called "A Dream of Fair Women," was presented, which included models of Howard Chandler Christy, James Montgomery Flagg, Penrhyn Stanlaws, Neysa McMein, Harrison Fisher, and J. Knowles Hare. At 2 o'clock Madeline Gilderseleeve and other models with attendants appeared in the Fountain of Youth, a glass tank on a stage, where they appeared in water tableaux. There were also spectacular dances by professionals.

The ball at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund for Soldiers and Sailors of the Allies was largely attended. Well known girls in colonial costumes appeared in an old-time dance, among them being the Misses Symphorosa and Grace Bristed, Margaret Schroeder, Ethel Potter, Rosalie Bloodgood, Constance De Lancey, Lucille Baldwin, and Marianne McKeever.

Among the artists who volunteered their services were Rosina Galli, Irene Bordoni, Emma Eydoux, Simone d'Herlys, Evan Burroughs Fontaine, and Sidney Thompson, who danced or sang. The patronesses included Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, and Mrs. Arthur Iselin.

Mrs. Olin D. Gray of 50 West Eighty-sixth Street was the hostess at a small dance for her young daughter, Miss Blossom Gray.

Noyes Gives Poems to War Relief.

Alfred Noyes has presented his two poems "The Avenue of the Allies" and "Victory" to the Book Committee of the Art War Relief to be published and sold for the benefit of its work and the Royal Literary Fund of England, the money being used to aid the families of those who have suffered through the war. The little volume has a medallion on its cover, the work of Paul Manship. The committee has invitations out for a reception and tea on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 27, at 3:30 o'clock, in the Crystal Room of the Ritz-Carlton, in honor of Mr. Noyes and Mrs. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. Childe Hassam, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Manship, and Miss Belle McMurtry, and Mr. Noyes will then read these two poems.

Miss Haviland Weds G. H. Hanauer.

Announcement has just been made of the marriage of Miss Edna Haviland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Waldron Haviland and a granddaughter of the late C. Augustus Haviland of Brooklyn, to George Harold Hanauer, which took place on St. Valentine's Day, quietly owing to the recent death of her grandfather. They had been engaged some months, but it had not been formally announced. Mr. Hanauer is a son of Mrs. Nettie Spoor Hanauer of Chicago. He volunteered two days after the declaration of war and served eighteen months in the United States Navy, being released last December, and is now in business in New York.

Miss Mildred Dodge Betrothed.

Mrs. Edward Dodge of 49 East Seventy-eighth Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mildred Dodge, to Loring Washburn, also of New York, and a son of Mrs. M. P. Washburn.

RICHARD E. COCHRAN, BANKER, DIES AT 69

President of Empire City Savings Succumbs to Heart Disease in Englewood Home.

PROMINENT IN INSURANCE

Official of U. S. Life Began Career as a Printer and Afterward Became a Coal Operator.

Richard Ellis Cochran, Third Vice President and Director of the United States Life Insurance Company and President of the Empire City Savings, 231 West 125th Street, this city, died yesterday of heart disease at his home in Englewood, N. J. His office was at 273-277 Broadway.

Born in York, Penn., June 24, 1849, Mr. Cochran began life as a printer, and later became a coal operator. In February, 1885, he became connected with the United States Life Insurance Company, of which he was recently Third Vice President and a member of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Cochran's interests were not confined to banking and insurance, but he was connected with various other important enterprises. He was a Director of the Crex Carpet Company, President and Director of the Hygeia Ice Company of New Jersey, President and Director of the National Dairy Supply Company, and Director of the Prairie Grass Furniture Company and other corporations.

For two years, 1898-9, Mr. Cochran was President of the National Association of Life Underwriters and Chairman of the Executive Committee for several years. Mr. Cochran was a member of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York, American Automobile Association, Pennsylvania Society of New York, and was also a member of the Automobile Club of America, Republican Club of New York, Englewood Field Club, and the Union League Club of Bergen County.

Lieut. W. C. Potter Killed in France.

Word has just been received in New York of the death of First Lieutenant William Clarkson Potter, Twentieth United States Aero Squadron, who was killed in action Oct. 11 near Stenay, France. He was a son of Clarkson and Mathilda Allien Potter, who have lived in Paris for several years. Coming to this country at the beginning of the war, Lieutenant Potter lived with his uncle, Frederick Allen, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, until early in 1916, when he entered Princeton University which he left later to join the American Ambulance Corps in France. He was cited by the French Army for distinguished conduct and later, after he was transferred to the American Aviation Service, General Pershing conferred upon him the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Dun Sur Meuse Sept. 26.

Ferdinand E. M. Bullowa.

Ferdinand E. M. Bullowa, a lawyer, a member of the firm of Bullowa & Bullowa, 32 Broadway, died Thursday in Cleveland, Ohio, after an illness of some time. In the forty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Bullowa was a Trustee of the congregation of the Central Synagogue, at Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. He was also a member of the Harmonie Society. The funeral will be held at the Central Synagogue Sunday morning.

Dr. James Tyson.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Dr. James Tyson, one of the oldest professors of the University of Pennsylvania, and well known author on medical subjects, died here today. Dr. Tyson was born in this city seventy-seven years ago, and after graduating from Haverford College he received his M. D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1863. Haverford conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. on him in 1908, and similar honors were bestowed by the University of Pennsylvania in 1912.

Mgr. William A. Fletcher.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 21.—Mgr. William A. Fletcher, rector of the Catholic Cathedral here since 1900, died suddenly today of heart disease. He had been in poor health for the last six months. Mgr. Fletcher was born in Baltimore fifty-five years ago and was a confidant of Cardinal Gibbons.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM G. BUTLER, a retired hatter who had stores in Boston, Mass., and New Haven, Conn., where he was also prominent in politics, died on Wednesday, and the funeral services will be held this evening at the home of his brother, 180 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Butler was in his sixty-eighth year.

GEORGE WASHINGTON DREW, a wholesale poultry dealer in Manhattan and a member of Jerusalem Commandery, K. T., and Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, died on Wednesday at his home, 627 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-third year.

ROLLIN DAVID BURDICK, a retired merchant of Hartford, Conn., for fifty years in business on one corner in that city, died in his eighty-ninth year on Thursday at the home of his daughter, 879 Kenmore Place, Flatbush.

DAVID SCOTT, a retired Brooklyn grocer, died of pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 407 Park Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Scott was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites and of Amaranth Council, R. A. He was 70 years old.

JAMES STANLEY, civil war veteran and retired manufacturer, died on Thursday at the home of his son, 2,121 Avenue J, Brooklyn, aged 74 years. He was a native of London, England.

JOHN RANDEL, in the general commission business in Manhattan for many years, died on Feb. 11 at his home in Islington, L. I., aged 61 years. He was a member of the Douglaston Civic Association and of Queens Council, R. A.

The Rev. JAMES A. KELLY, until recently assistant rector of St. Francis's Catholic Church, Newburg, N. Y., is dead there of pneumonia. Father Kelly was 30 years old.

ETHAN C. ROGERS, 20 years old, a graduate of Rutgers College and a civil engineer, died Thursday night in New Market, N. J.

HENRY PALMER CALDWELL, for forty-one years Grand Keeper of Records and Seal of the Knights of Pythias of Illinois, died of Chicago Thursday. He was 78 years old.

Mrs. MARY Y. REILEY, wife of Charles C. Reiley, a lawyer, died Thursday at her home, 102 West Seventy-first Street.

STEPHEN W. CODEY, a veteran of the civil war, died Thursday night at his home in Orange, N. J. He was 80 years old.

HENRY PREVOST TRACY, a poster artist and advertising designer of this city, died in Denver, Col., Wednesday of pneumonia. He was 31 years old.

The Rev. GEORGE S. BERGEN, for many years a missionary of the Presbyterian Church in India and other lands, died Thursday at the Presbyterian Hospital in this city.

TERRENCE DORAN, a retired member of the New York City Fire Department, formerly of Hook and Ladder Company 120, College Point, died yesterday at his home, 104 Horton Street, Elmhurst, N. Y.

Mrs. ELLA FEW COULTER, wife of John Coulter, financial editor of The Morning Telegraph, died yesterday at her home 549 Riverside Drive, in her 58th year. She was a daughter of Dr. Samuel S. Few, who was in charge of the general hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in the early 50's.

Mrs. HARRIET HAYES CHURCHILL, wife of Thomas William Churchill, a lawyer and formerly President of the Board of Education of this city, died at her home, 561 West 161st Street, yesterday, of apoplexy.

HENRY EVANS, a mechanical engineer, died yesterday at his home, 19 West Nineteenth Street. During the war he had been supervisor of airplane and submarine construction. Mr. Evans was 54 years old.

Mrs. ROLENA ALEN UNDERHILL, 79 years old, widow of Robert T. Underhill, died yesterday of heart disease in East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. MARGARET PERCIVAL DENTON, widow of John Denton, died yesterday at her home in Glen Brook, Conn., at the age of 91 years.

FREDERICK WILLIAM HUNTER, lawyer, died a few days ago at his home, 127 East Thirty-seventh Street, at the age of 53 years.

JAMES K. HUTCHINGS, in the cotton business at Passaic, N. J., for many years, died at his home in that place after a long illness.

MISS DRYDEN BETROTHED.

Daughter of Forrest F. Dryden to Wed Newcombe C. Baker.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Dorothy Dryden, a daughter of Forrest F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Company, and Mrs. Dryden of Newark and Bernardsville, N. J., to Newcombe Chandler Baker of 137 Riverside Drive, a son of Charles W. Baker, Chairman of the Board of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, and Mrs. Baker. He is in the senior class at Harvard, and was until recently an officer in the United States Navy.

Born.

DIAMOND.—Mr. and Mrs. Milton Diamond (nee Abrahams) announce the birth of a daughter at their residence, 163 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Feb. 20, 1919.

YURDIN.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Yurdin, 1,060 Bryant Av., announce the birth of a son Feb. 17, 1919.

Confirmed.

HERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Herman of 611 West 116th St. announce the confirmation of their son, Harold Nichols, at the synagogue of the Hebrew National Orphan House, 52 St. Mark's Place, at 9 A. M. Informal reception at the Hollywood.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—Entered into rest Feb. 20, 1919, John Ackerman, husband of Anna E. Ackerman, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral at his late residence, 336 Undercliff Av., Edgewater, N. J., Sunday, 2:30 P. M.

ANESH.—In her 26th year, at her residence, 978 Aldus St., on Friday, Feb. 21, 1919, Jennie Anesh, (nee Jacobson,) beloved wife of Morris, daughter of Mr. Joshua Jacobson, and sister of Isabelle, Alexandra, Emmanuel, Victor, and Isaac.

BATTERMAN.—Christopher H., suddenly, Feb. 20, beloved husband of Margaret Otersen. Funeral from his late residence, Hicksville Road, Massapequa, L. I., Monday, Feb. 24, 10 o'clock A. M. Automobiles on arrival of train leaving Penn. Station at 8:36 A. M.; Flatbush Av. at 8:34 A. M.

BERGEN.—Rev. George S. Bergen, on Feb. 20. Funeral services will be held at the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at 10:30 Monday morning, Feb. 24. Interment at Princeton, N. J., 2:30 P. M., Feb. 24.

BERRY.—Suddenly, at Nyack, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1919, in his 72d year, Edward L. Berry, beloved husband of Elizabeth (Versance) Berry, late of Rutherford, N. J. Funeral services at St. John's Church, 166 Mountain Way, Rutherford, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 23, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at Cedar Lawn Cemetery. Members of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., kindly note. Rutherford and Passaic papers please copy.

BIRD.—On Friday, Feb. 21, 1919, Maria Antoinette Bird, aunt of Harold D. Watson and Frances B. Watson. Funeral services at her home, 424 McDonough St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 23, at 2:30 P. M.

BLAINE.—On Thursday, Feb. 20, 1919, after a short illness, Grayilla P. Blaine, beloved mother of Jennie, Carrie, and James. Funeral services Sunday, 2 P. M., from the residence of her son, 162 West 130th St.

BRENNAN.—Suddenly, Feb. 20, of pneumonia, William M. Brennan, formerly with Palmer & Silver, furriers. Funeral services at parlors of S. M. Hook & Son, 1,776 Park Av., New York City, at 11:30 o'clock Sunday morning, Feb. 23. Burial in Kensico Cemetery immediately thereafter.

BRUNDAGE.—At Pelham Heights, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1919, Louise Marion, wife of Dr. Walter H. Brundage, and daughter of Thomas M. and Amelia M. Barnard. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BULLOWA.—Ferdinand Ezra M., beloved son of the late Moritz and Mary Bullowa, on Feb. 20, 1919, after a lingering illness, at Cleveland, Ohio, in the 47th year of his age. Funeral services at Central Synagogue, Lexington Av. and 55th St., on Sunday morning, Feb. 23, 1919, 10 o'clock.

BULLOWA.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Central Synagogue the following minute was unanimously adopted: With deep sorrow we have learned of the death of our co-Trustee and friend, Mr. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, who, for many years, was an earnest and active member of the Board of Trustees of this Temple. Throughout the long period of his activity in the affairs of Central Synagogue he was actuated by a sterling integrity, a high sense of honor, and an unswerving fidelity to the best interest of Judaism. By his courteous demeanor, his modesty and candor, he won the respect of those who were privileged to be associated with him. In his death this congregation has lost a true friend, a man of noble and philanthropic impulses and one who was inspired by a remarkable loyalty to the congregation with which he was so actively identified for a lifetime. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of our departed brother.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, President.

BULLOWA.—Members of Central Synagogue are requested to attend the funeral of our lamented member and Trustee, Mr. Ferdinand E. M. Bullowa, on Sunday, Feb. 23, at 10 A. M., from the Temple, Lexington Av. at 55th St.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, President.

BULLOWA.—Truce Craftsman's Lodge, 651, F. and A. M. With deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved brother, Ferdinand E. M. Bullowa. You are requested to attend the funeral at the Central Synagogue, 55th St. and Lexington Av., Sunday, Feb. 23, 10 A. M., and assist in paying the last tribute of respect.

HENRY I. SCHOEN, Master.

BULLOWA.—Members of the United Brothers Society are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Ferdinand Ezra M. Bullowa, Central Synagogue, 55th St. and Lexington Av., Sunday, Feb. 23, 10 A. M.

JOS. M. BAUM, President.
JACOB FLACHNER, Secretary.

BURKE.—Suddenly, on Feb. 21, 1919, Katharine Morrow, at her residence, The Gardens Apartments, Forest Hills, L. I. Funeral private. Dallas (Texas) papers please copy.

BURNETT.—Suddenly, Feb. 21, 1919, James G. D. Burnett, second son of the late David W. and Lavinia W. Burnett. Services at the Y. M. C. A. Building, 5 West 125th St., on Sunday, Feb. 23, 1919, at 9:45 A. M.

CARLOCK.—At Suffern, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 20, 1919, Edna B. Carlock, wife of W. Howard Carlock and daughter of Henry C. Brummer and Anna E. Brummer, (nee Eidman.) Funeral services Saturday, Feb. 22, at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 74 Maple Av.

CHESTON.—In New York, Feb. 21, of pneumonia, in her 26th year, Sydney Helen, wife of Radcliffe Cheston, jr., of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, and daughter of William Struthers and Cintra Hutchinson Ellis.

CHURCHILL.—On the 21st inst., at her residence, 561 West 161st St., Harriet Hayes Churchill, beloved wife of Thomas W. Churchill. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARK.—On Thursday, Feb. 20, William A. Clark, husband of May Emery and son of Alexander Clark. Funeral from his father's residence, 907 Summit Av., Bronx, Sunday, Feb. 23, 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

CODEY.—At Orange, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 20, 1919, Stephen Codey, in his 80th year. Services at his late residence, 167 Cleveland St., Saturday, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.

COULTER.—At her home, 549 Riverside Drive, Feb. 21, 1919, Ella Few, wife of John Coulter and mother of Hazel Coulter Van Benthuysen. Services at the house Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

CROMMELIN.—At East Orange, N. J., Feb. 21, 1919, Eliza C., daughter of the late Robert J. and Eliza B. Crommelin, aged 80 years. Funeral private.

DEVLIN.—Kathryn. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway-66th St. (Frank E. Campbell's,) Saturday, 11 A. M.

DORAN.—At Elmhurst, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 21, 1919, Terence, beloved husband of Mary Doran, (nee McKenna.) retired from New York City Fire Department, formerly member of Hook and Ladder Company 120, College Point. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 104 Horton St., Elmhurst, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1919, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Bartholomew's Church, Elmhurst, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the happy repose of his soul, at 10 A. M.

DOWIE.—At her home, 362 Quincy St., of pneumonia, on Thursday, Feb. 20, 1919, Jeannette Murray Dowie, daughter of Louis H. and Lucy Thompson Dowie, in her 18th year. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.

EVANS.—On Feb. 20, Henry Riegel, husband of Adele K. Evans. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) B'way and 66th, Sunday afternoon 1:30 o'clock. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

GASTON.—At Somerville, N. J., on Feb. 20, 1919, Susan D., beloved wife of Hugh K. Gaston. Funeral from her late residence, No. 108 West Cliff Street, Somerville, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GILMARTIN.—Edna May, (nee Armstrong,) beloved wife of Edward E., suddenly, at her residence, 5,000 Broadway, on Feb. 20. Funeral Monday, Feb. 24, at 10 A. M., Church of the Good Shepherd, 207th St. and Broadway. Automobile cortege.

Died.

GRONQUIST.—Gustaf. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Sat., 3 P. M.

HARMS.—After a lingering illness, Adolph J. Harms, in his 50th year. Funeral from the chapel of Edward Gehlert & Son, 37 West 127th St., between 5th and Lenox Aves., on Sunday, Feb. 23, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery. Motor cortege.

HARMER.—After a short illness, Emma M., beloved wife of Louis E. and mother of Ethel and Irene Harmer. Funeral from her late residence, 230 11th Av., Long Island City, Monday at 2 P. M.

HAVILAND.—Entered into rest eternal Friday, Feb. 21, Annie, daughter of the late Daniel E. and Phoebe C. Haviland. Services at 68 Glen Ridge Av., Glen Ridge, N. J., Saturday, 1 P. M. Interment Friends' Cemetery, Crescent Park, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Hoboken, (Lackawanna,) 11:45 A. M.

HEALY.—On Feb. 21, at her residence, 20 Spruce St., Arlington, N. J., Sarah E., beloved wife of Daniel Healy. Requiem mass Feb. 24, 10 A. M., St. Stephen's Church, Arlington. Burial St. Peter's Cemetery, Staten Island.

HESS.—Emil, beloved husband of Selma (nee Heppenheimer) Hess, devoted father of Milton, Jack, and Ira and brother of Barney Hess. Funeral will be held on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock from the chapel, 503 Atlantic Av., near 3d Av., Brooklyn, one block from subway. Interment Mount Nebo Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

HESS.—Franklin Lodge, No. 447, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby notified to attend an emergent communication of our lodge for the purpose of paying the last Masonic honors to our late brother, Emil Hess, from the chapel, 503 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, this morning, 11 o'clock.

ISAAC J. WOOLF, Master.
LOUIS C. MOSS, Secretary.

JACKSON.—Agnes, daughter of the late Alexander M. and Mary A., passed away. After a short illness, on Thursday, Feb. 20. Funeral services at her late residence, 104 Miller Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock. Interment private on Monday.

JOHNSON.—On Friday, Feb. 21, 1919, Annie Spencer, wife of Alvan R. Johnson of 826 President St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

JONES.—On Feb. 19, at Rahway, N. J., David Jones, aged 72 years. Funeral services at the residence of his son, 163 Elm Av., Rahway, Saturday, Feb. 22, at 2:30 P. M.

JUDD.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 20, 1919, of meningitis following Influenza, Hila Margaret, beloved daughter of Orrin R. and Bertha Grimmell Judd, aged 8 years and 3 months. Funeral services at the residence of her parents, 224 Carr St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 22, at 8 P. M.

KELLY.—The Rev. James A., son of John and Elizabeth and assistant pastor of St. Mary's Church, Rosebank, S. I. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Kingston, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 24, at 11 A. M. Reverend clergy, relatives, and friends are invited. Train leaves West Shore Railroad, West 42d St., 9:45 A. M.

KILKENNY.—Bridget, widow of the late James Kilkenny. Funeral from her late residence, 1,836 Crotona Av., on Monday, Feb. 24, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

KLINGENSTEIN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, after a short illness, in service, at Otten, N. C., Sergeant Edmond, beloved son of Adolph and brother of Fannie Isaacs. Services Sunday at 10 A. M. at the Tabernacle, 130th and 7th Av. Remains at chapel of I. Well & Son, 120 East 110th. Interment in Mount Hope Cemetery, L. I.

KYDD.—On Friday, Feb. 21, Mary Elizabeth Mitchell, wife of the late Charles Kydd of Jersey City. Funeral private.

LA FARGE.—On Feb. 20, Catherine M. La Farge, in her 74th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., Saturday, Feb. 22, at 11 A. M.

LEVY.—After a short illness, Mamie, (nee Serf,) dearly beloved wife of Edward J. Levy and mother of Selma F. Levy, daughter of Henrietta Serf and sister of Henry, Louis, and Lavinia Platt. Funeral notice hereafter.

McKAY.—On Feb. 21, 1919, Janet, daughter of Chester and Ruth McKay, aged 3 years. Notice of services in this evening's Brooklyn Eagle.

McLEAN.—Friday morning, at the home of his parents, at Morristown, N. J., James Hammond McLean, Jr., youngest son of Captain James Hammond McLean, U. S. A., now in France, and Cecil McLean, daughter of Albert B. Boardman. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Monday, Feb. 24, at 11 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn, at the convenience of the family.

MAHONY.—Feb. 21, 1919, Edna M. Mahony, beloved wife of Daniel F. Mahony, Jr. Funeral Monday, 9:15 A. M., from her late residence, 788 Riverside Drive, (156th St.;) thence to St. Catharine's Church, 153d St., near Amsterdam Av. Mass 10 o'clock. Interment Gate of Heaven Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

MALTBY.—At her home, 106 West 13th St., Manhattan, Feb. 21, Adelaide Bowles Maltby. Services at Greenwich Church House, 139 West 13th St., Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.

MATHEWS.—At East Orange, N. J., Feb. 21, 1919, Gertrude H., daughter of the late James M. and Anne Hone Mathews. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOONEY.—Entered into rest, on the 20th inst., Patrick, husband of Mary Mooney, in the 51st year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family, also Division No. 10 A. O. H., and the Enneling Department of the J. L. Mott Company are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 630 Lamberton St., Trenton, N. J., on Monday morning at 8 o'clock. Requiem high mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart at 9 o'clock. Interment at St. John's Cemetery.

NAUCREDE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, at her home, 9 Via della Mercede, Rome, Italy, Emily Kearny, wife of the Rev. Harry de Naucrede, and daughter of the late John Kearny Rodgers, M. D., of New York.

POTTER.—Killed in action Oct. 10, 1918, near Stenay, France, in the 23d year of his age, First Lieut. William Clarkson Potter, Distinguished Service Cross, Croix de Guerre, 20th Aero Squadron, United States Air Service, son of Clarkson and Mathilda Allien Potter of Paris, France.

REDFIELD.—On Friday, Feb. 21, 1919, at her residence, 28 Stryker Av., Woodside, L. I., Mary A., widow of the late James H. Redfield, M. D. Funeral services at her late residence on Sunday, Feb. 23, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

REHER.—Herman, Jr.—Brethren of New York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M., are requested to attend Masonic services at his late residence, 276 West 11th St., Sunday, Feb. 23, at 2 P. M.

J. JOSEPH SNYDER, Master.
ALBERT DU BOIS, Secretary.

REILEY.—On Feb. 21, at 102 West 75th St., Mary R. Phan, beloved wife of Charles C. Reiley. Funeral from St. Stephen's Church, 28th St., near Lexington Av., on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

RICHTER.—After a short illness, of pneumonia, following influenza, Agnes Meskill, dearly beloved wife of George Richter, of Boonton, N. J., and mother of Mrs. G. C. Schnittberger, Mrs. Joseph Kastner,

PRIDE'S HILL TWEAK 'EM WINS CHIEF TROPHY IN SERVICE CLASSES AT WESTMINSTER DOG SHOW

CAPT. M'KEAN WINS WITH FINE TERRIER

Pride's Hill Tweak 'Em Placed at Head of Dogs Exhibited by Men and Women in Service.

SUNSTAR TAKES RIBBON

Greyhound Owned by Mrs. B. F. Lewis, Jr., Is Winner of Blue in Variety Sporting Class.

The variety classes brought canines of all breeds into the show ring of the Westminster Kennel Club show at Madison Square Garden yesterday in the most interesting competitions of the exhibit. A large throng crowded about the ring when the entries were being shown in the service classes for the Westminster Cups. These trophies were offered for the best dog, male or female, exhibited by a man or woman who had served or is serving in the army, navy, air, or auxiliary forces of the United States or allied countries. All the entries were shown by the owners in uniform.

The first prize was won by Captain Quincy Adams Shaw McKean of Pride's Crossing, Mass., with his wire-haired fox terrier, Champion Pride's Hill Tweak 'Em. Second place went to Kinnelon Kennels' Old English Sheepdog, Kinnelon Selection, while third place was won by the best collie of the show, Alstead Beasley Satisfaction, exhibited by Mrs. Lunt, who is a Lieutenant in the Motor Corps of the Red Cross. Lieutenant Tyler Morse, exhibiting his Sealyham terrier, Brazen Brimful, took the fourth ribbon.

Mrs. B. F. Lewis, Jr., with her greyhound Landstowns Sunstar, took the blue ribbon in the variety sporting class, while in the nonsporting class first honors were captured by John Prokorski's old English sheepdog, Ridgeleigh Hero, with Mrs. E. C. Walker's Chow-Chow, Hok Lo Foo, second. In the variety class for terriers the blue went to Miss J. G. Hinkle's wire-haired fox terrier, Greentree Greenbrier Pergetorio, with George J. Whleck's Wilde Wave Gamester second. Among the toys, first place went to Mrs. T. S. De Moe's Pomeranian, Ball Mah Wee Goldenrod, which was also Winners over the Yorkshire, Kennels' Peke Yankibourne Chi Mex.

When the best of their breeds assemble in the show ring this afternoon to wrest the highest honors from Kennelmaid Shuilder, the entry which will attract the attention of the expert fanciers will be the little tan-faced wire-haired terrier from Detroit, Gallaich Glo, which has won all ex-cellications in the show by winning the special for the best in its breed. This terrier is owned by Major Herbert Hughes, and it was freely predicted last night that the entry had a fine chance of wresting top honors from last year's winner.

Captain C. Oliver Isalin of Middleburg, Va., carried off the blue ribbon in winners beagles with champion Belray Chancellor, which was bred by Raymond Belmont, who, before the war, was one of the largest exhibitors of beagles. The blue for the best of the opposite sex went to Captain Iselin's Wolver Barmaid.

There was some little commotion about the bench where Francis X. Bushman's Great Danes were exhibited, because Deputy Sheriff Walter Fitzsimmons and two of his deputies appeared just when the actor was rejoicing over his numerous victories. The Sheriff wanted to attach the Danes to satisfy a claim of $5,226 of William H. Aronson, an agent. Bushman told the Sheriff that the Great Danes belonged to his wife, who is Beverley Bayne, the co-star in the Bushman movies. The telephone wires were busy for some time between counsel for all parties concerned, and the trouble ended by Bushman promising to satisfy the claim next week. The actor's entries captured a dozen or more ribbons in many classes.

The show will come to a close this afternoon, when the specials will be judged, which will determine the best in the show. The judges will be Messrs. Peters, Offerman, and Mitchell.

RALLY BY CORNELL SCARES COLUMBIA

Whistle Saves Game for Blue and White Basket Ball Five —Score Is 25 to 21.

The Columbia basket ball team scored its first victory in the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League at the Columbia Gymnasium last night by defeating Cornell in a fast rough game by a score of 25 to 21. The Ithacans defeated the Blue and White last Saturday night.

Columbia led all the way, but were given a bad scare in the last ten minutes of play when the Red five began to travel at top speed and outplayed Columbia both offensively and on the defensive.

Columbia was in front at the end of the first half by a score of 19 to 10. Early in the second period, Columbia set a fast pace, scoring six points in rapid succession. Then Cornell woke up and stopped Columbia short.

The Ithacans came along so fast that only the whistle ending the game put a stop to their rally.

The lineup:

Columbia. (25.)	Position.	Cornell. (21.)
Tynes	L.F.	Stewart
Farrell	R.F.	Ortner
Jackson	C.	Molinet
Kiendl	L.G.	Sidman
Weinstein	R.G.	Kendall

Goals from foul—Columbia: Tynes, (2.) Farrell, (3.) Johnson, (2.) K. Kiendl, Weinstein, (2.) Cornell: Stewart, (3.) Molinet, Kendall, (2.) Sullivan. Goals from foul—Farrell, 5 out of 7; Ortner, 5 out of 12. Substitutions—Columbia: Stewart for Farrell, Sullivan for Sidman. Referee—E. H. Doering, Manhattan. Umpire—R. Tyson, De La Salle. Time of periods—Twenty minutes each.

YALE BEATS TIGERS IN POOL

Binney Swims 50 Yards in 24 2-5 Seconds, a New College Record.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 21.—Holding tonight's swimming meet in doubt until the final event, the team relay race, was decided, Princeton succumbed to Yale, 34 points to 19. There were contests of exceptional quality. In the 50-yard dash Edward Binney, Jr., of Yale swam the distance in 24 4-5 seconds, clipping a fifth of a second off the intercollegiate record which he recently created.

Kinnard of Princeton won the distance plunge by covering 70 feet 6 inches, and the Yale relay team, by defeating Princeton in the time of 1:44 1-5, came within three-fifths of a second of the world's record. When the 5-lap race was started Yale led by 26 points to 19, and Princeton by winning would have taken the meet, 27 points to 26. Although the Yale relay team led from the start, Captain Hincks, the Yale anchor swimmer, led Captain Johnson, his Tiger rival, by inches at the finish.

The summaries:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Binney, Yale; second, Johnson, Princeton; third, George, Princeton. Time—24 4-5 seconds, breaking intercollegiate record of 25 seconds, held by Binney.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Andersen, Princeton; second, Benjamin, Yale; third, Driscoll, Princeton.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Friable, Yale; second, Hopkins, Yale; third, Twitchell, Princeton.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Kinnard, Princeton, distance, 70 feet, 6 inches; second, Loeb, Yale, distance, 67 feet 4 inches; third, Driscoll, Princeton, distance, 61 feet 6 inches.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Hincks, Yale; second, between Johnson, Princeton, and Binney, Yale. Time—58 3-4 seconds.

Team Haley Race.—Won by Yale, winning team, Archbald, Tyler, Binney, and Hincks. Time—1 minute 44 2-5 seconds.

Princeton defeated Yale at water polo, 20 points to 10, leading 15 points to 5 when the first half closed.

TO REVIVE HUNTS MEETS.

Races Will Be Conducted During Summer and Autumn.

That there will be a general resumption of hunt meetings this season is indicated by the reports of the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, announced yesterday by Frank J. Bryan, who has been elected handicapper for all meetings. A revival of the sport on a large scale is anticipated.

It is expected that during the Summer and late Autumn there will be meetings nearly every Saturday, at which generous purses will be offered. Many prominent owners will co-operate with donations of purses and plate, and will send their horses to race.

A. Harry Higginson was elected Chairman for 1919, G. Bernard Fenwick, Vice Chairman, and J. E. Davis, Henry W. Bull, and Mr. Higginson were selected for the Executive Committee. The meeting was attended by J. E. Davis of New York, Henry G. Vaughn, New England; H. S. Page of Virginia, G. Barnard Fenwick of Maryland, Rufus C. Finch of New Jersey, Henry W. Bull, and Mr. Higginson for the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

BURNHAM'S BIG DAY AT BILLIARD TABLE

Nutmeg State Champion Wins Two Games in Class B Tourney in Brooklyn.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.	W.	L.	H.R.	Av.
George T. Moon, Jr.	3	0	86	8
Chas. F. Matthews	2	1	35	4 32-42
Fredk. C. Burnham	2	1	85	6 14-31
Julian Rice	1	2	39	6 18-24
Herbert C. Merrill	0	4	22	4 16-27

Frederick C. Burnham of Hartford, Connecticut State champion, scored two victories yesterday in the national amateur Class B championship 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the Brooklyn Academy. In the afternoon Burnham gave Charles F. Matthews his first setback of the tournament, when the Nutmeg State titleholder won by a score of 200 to 129 in thirty-one innings. In the evening Burnham continued his impressive work, and administered a defeat to Herbert G. Merrill by a count of 200 to 110 in thirty-two innings.

Burnham's defeat of Matthews came as a distinct surprise, Matthews starting in his accustomed form and with brilliant runs, including clusters of 31 and 16, led at the tenth inning by 79 to 25. Burnham's game improved then, and the issue took on a different aspect. The Connecticut champion gathered 25 for his eleventh turn at the table. Then in order, he clicked off 9, 18, 15, and 9, a total of 76 points for the five innings, with an average of 15. This display by Burnham completely demoralized Matthews's game and the result thereafter was never in doubt.

The Hartford player alternated his style, driving the balls about the table and playing finely executed draw shots as the conditions demanded. Always, however, Burnham held to the lead, and gradually increased his margin.

In the evening Burnham's victory was more one-sided. The Connecticut titleholder advanced to a commanding lead early in the match and increased the advantage as the play progressed.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Frederick C. Burnham—0 0 4 4 0 2 1 4 8 2 25 0 18 15 9 0 2 8 0 0 13 8 6 1 12 1 0 21 14 0 4. Total, 200; average, 6 14-31; high runs, 32, 25, and 21.

Charles Matthews—1 5 0 0 16 5 4 16 31 6 7 10 2 2 8 0 1 2 4 0 0 3 1 2 2 1 3 0 0 5. Total, 126 points; average, 4 6-30; high runs, 31, 16, and 10.

EVENING GAME.

Frederick C. Burnham—0 6 9 9 1 0 4 11 0 4 35 0 1 7 0 1 5 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 4 25 13 23 2 14 15. Total, 200; average, 6 8-32; high runs, 35, 25, and 23.

Herbert G. Merrill—1 3 8 0 0 0 3 4 6 1 1 0 0 1 2 0 7 7 1 5 4 4 0 4 2 0 16 3 8 18 1. Total, 110; average, 3 17-37; high runs, 16, 15, and 8.

Horace Mann Midgets Win.

Horace Mann School's second midget basket ball team defeated the Berkeley-Irving fourth quintet yesterday in a one-sided game on the Horace Mann court by the score of 20 to 1.

ROVERS WIN POLO MATCH.

Defeat Eagles 11 to 9 After Extra Period of Play.

An extra five minutes' period was needed last night for the Rovers polo trio to defeat the Eagles in the Phillips Cup indoor tournament at Durland's Riding Academy. The count was 11 to 9. Earl Hopping, No. 1 for the victors, gave the Rovers success with two goals in the extra period.

WALDO WINS GOLF FINAL.

Defeats Kerr at Bellesair in 37-Hole Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Feb. 21.—One of the best matches of the season was played here today when C. G. Waldo, Jr., of Detroit defeated Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich, in the finals of the Washington Birthday tournament, by 1 up after playing thirty-seven holes.

New York Boy Heads Hockey Team

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 21.—John T. Mills, Jr., of New York City, has been elected captain of the Williams hockey team for next year. He is a member of the junior class. He has played two years at wing on the 'Varsity seven, and he was also centre on the undefeated Williams football eleven of two years ago.

JOE MOORE SKATES FAST.

New York Skater Heads Field in Heat in Title Race.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Forty of the fastest skaters of the United States and Canada, some of them noted champions, gathered today at Lake Placid for the Eastern championship. Thus far Jewtraw of Lake Placid has proved himself invincible, winning all of the senior finals on today's program, and finishing first in his qualifying heat in the mile race, the final of which will be skated Saturday. The quarter-mile and three-mile events will also be decided tomorrow.

Wheeler of Montreal, former international champion, did not seem today to be in his old form.

Joe Moore of the 181st Street Ice Palace, New York City, skated his qualifying heat for the mile in the fast time of 2:33 1-5. The ice was in excellent condition, resulting in fast time being made in all events.

The summaries:

220-YARD SENIOR.—Final—Won by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid; Ed Horton, Saranac Lake, second; Charles Fisher, Milwaukee, third. Time—0:20.

ONE-HALF MILE SENIOR.—Final—Won by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid; Charles Fisher, Milwaukee, second; Joe Moore, New York, third. Time—1:20.

ONE-MILE SENIOR.—First Qualifying Heat —Won by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid; William Steinmetz, Chicago, second; James Hennessy, Lake Placid, third; David Schultz, Chicago, fourth. Time—2:54 4-5.

Second Qualifying Heat—Won by Joe Moore, New York; Ray Bryant, Lake Placid, second; Charles Fisher, Milwaukee, third; Russell Wheeler, Montreal, fourth; Martin Topper, Chicago, fifth. Time—2:38 1-5.

The above nine qualified for the one-mile final, which will be skated tomorrow.

ERASMUS SKATERS WIN.

Defeat Flushing and Tie Jamaica for First Place.

Standing of the Teams.	W.	L.	Tie.	Pts.
Erasmus Hall	4	1	0	8
Jamaica	4	1	0	8
Poly Prep	3	1	1	7
Manual Training	3	2	0	6
Flushing	1	3	2	4
New Utrecht	1	3	2	4
Commercial	1	3	1	3
Boys'	0	5	0	0

Erasmus Hall High School's hockey sextet beat Flushing H. S. last night at the Brooklyn Ice Palace by a score of 9 goals to 4, and moved into a tie with Jamaica H. S., in the chase for the Public Schools Athletic League championship. Bob Hall was the principal figure in Erasmus Hall's success, accounting for four goals. Erasmus closed the first half in front by 4 to 2, its fourth success.

In another game New Utrecht H. S.'s puck chasers downed the Commercial H. S. sextet by 4 goals to 0. Sadler and Hettrick gave the victorious team its scores, all four of which came in the second period. The first period was one of the closest of the tournament and ended with no scores being recorded.

WILSON SHOWS WAY HOME.

N. Y. A. C. Athlete Wins Two-Mile Run at Artillery Armory.

Arthur H. Wilson carried the Mercury Foot of the New York A. C. to victory last night in the two-mile handicap run in the meet conducted by the New York A. C. at the First Field Artillery Regiment Armory. Wilson was aided by a handicap of 135 yards. His time was 10:28 2-5.

The young Mercury Footer, although nearly overtaken on the last lap by Charley Pores, national distance champion, who started from scratch, showed an unusual burst of speed which carried him to the front by about fifteen yards. Terry Halpine, off the fifty-yard mark, stuck to the fast closing pace set by Wilson, and annexed second place from Pores by about five yards.

HOLDOUT PROBLEM PUZZLES HUGGINS

Yankee Manager Returns, but Brings No Glad Tidings About Stubborn Ball Players.

Manager Miller Huggins of the Yankees got back to town yesterday, but he brought no glad tidings that his players were falling all over themselves to sign their contracts for the coming season. While the club made no definite announcement on the subject, it is believed that several of the players are holdouts and are not satisfied with the terms of the contracts which have been forwarded to them.

"A lot of the boys haven't signed their contracts yet," said Manager Huggins. "I expect to go out and see some of them, while others will be invited to come here to talk over their supposed grievances with the officials of the club."

The Yankee leader had a long conference with Colonel Ruppert and Colonel Huston regarding the holdouts, and it is believed that the club officials have decided on a definite policy in dealing with the players. Manager Huggins said that he had not received any more word from Frank Baker and that the last letter he received from Del Pratt, the second baseman, brought the news that the player was not satisfied with his contract. Pratt did not play the kind of game that was expected of him last season, so it cannot be said that the club was overpleased with his work.

All the trades which Manager Huggins has been trying to make have fallen through, and it begins to look as if he would not be able to land another experienced outfielder. The Yanks put out feelers to the White Sox in an effort to coax a trade for Hap Felsch or Joe Jackson, but it now develops that Manager Kid Gleason does not want to part with any of his outfield talent.

ORANGE FIVE BEATS POLY.

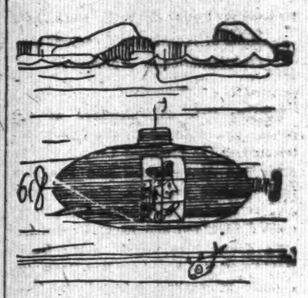
Syracuse Has Better of Basket Ball Tilt by 27 to 20.

A rally in the second half gave the Syracuse University basket ball quintet a victory over Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute on the latter's court last night by the score of 27 to 20.

The lineup:

Syracuse. (27.)	Position.	Brooklyn. (20.)
Dolley	R.F.	Regelin
Leonard	L.F.	Nelson
Marcus	C.	Fraser
Martin	R.G.	Bachrach
Barsha	L.G.	Blumenthal

Field goals—Dolley, (3.) Marcus, Marcus, (2.) Martin, Barsha, (4.) Specht, (2.) Fraser, (2.) Goals from foul—Martin, Barsha, (4.) Nelson, (3.) Substitutions—For Syracuse: Kernan for Leonard. For Brooklyn Polytechnic: Schsartzman for Fraser. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia University. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.



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CHIEF AWARDS AT ANNUAL DOG SHOW IN BIG GARDEN.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.

Judge—T. Willoughby Mitchell.

Open, Dogs.—Won by Senn Senn Kennel's Mite's Model.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Anna B. Radcliffe's Boy Blue; reserve, Senn Senn Kennel's Mite's Model.

Open, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Anna B. Radcliffe's Lady Tena; second, Mrs. M. Menges's Fairy.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Mr. and Mrs. William C. Thompson's Gatsby's Kings Princess; reserve, Mrs. M. Menges's Fairy.

SEALYHAM TERRIERS.

Judge—Harry T. Peters.

Open, Dogs.—Won by Lieut. Tyler Morse's Brazen Brimful; second, Brockwood Kennel's ch. Brockwood Paramount; third, Barberryhill Kennel's Barberryhill Glo Rickey; fourth, Hemlock Hill Kennel's ch. Hemlock Hill Boy Scout.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Hemlock Hill Kennel's Brockholt Dessler; reserve, Lieut. Tyler Morse's Brazen Brimful.

Open, Bitches.—Won by Greentree Kennel's Greentree Highlands Gamble; second, Brockwood Kennel's Mayston Mignonne; third, Hemlock Hill Kennel's ch. Brockholt Inspiration; fourth, same owner's Hemlock Hill Patch.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Greentree Kennel's Greentree Highlands Gamble; reserve, Brockwood Kennel's Mayston Mignonne.

GREAT DANES.

Judge, John Hartmetz.

Open Dogs, (Harlequin.)—Won by Mrs. M. Hodman's Sartan; second, Francis X. Bushman's Prince Romeo of Bushmanor; third, Dr. Irving E. Johnson's Raginvald Jarl; fourth, W. A. Jamison's Yuban; reserve, Abram F. Morrill's Ludwig's Caesar.

Open Dogs, (Brindle.)—Won by Walter Graham's ch. Ruffles Marquis; second, Francis X. Bushman's Rolling Hill Frey; third, same owner's Prince Albert of Bushmanor; reserve, Sleepy Hollow Kennels' Dukonia of Grassmere.

Open Dogs and Bitches, (any solid color except brindle.)—Won by Francis X. Bushman's Rolling Hill Rasks H.; second, Charles Ludwig's Arta L. V.; reserve, third, Francis X. Bushman's Duke of Bushmanor; V. H. C., same owner's Marcus Superbus of Bushmanor; V. H. C., Dr. Irving R. Johnson's Betty; V. H. C., Dr. Irving R. Johnson's Raginvald Jarl; reserve, H. Schaaf's Black Erik.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Walter Graham's Ruffles Marquis; reserve, Mrs. M. Hodman's Sartan.

Open Bitches, (Harlequin.)—Won by J. Burkart's Burkart's V.I.; second, Francis X. Bushman's Jane Regina of Winderhurst; third, Mrs. H. Hedman's Lady H.; reserve, Charles Ludwig's Ludwig's Pete.

Open Bitches, (Brindle.)—Won by Francis X. Bushman's Rolling Hill Gerda; second, Charles Ludwig's Princess L.; third, Francis X. Bushman's Rolling Hill Ingen; V. H. C., Sleepy Hollow Kennels' Tess of Grassmere; reserve, Henry Elfer's Lady E.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Francis X. Bushman's Rolling Hill Rasks H.; reserve, J. Burkart's Burkart's V.I.

RETRIEVERS.

Judge, J. Willoughby Mitchell.

Open Dogs and Bitches.—Won by D. F. Livesey's Misty.

DOBERMAN PINSCHERS.

Judge, Harry T. Peters.

Open Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Justin H. Dempsey's Prince Kitel von Wreden; second, Paul P. Ihris's Brownie Doberman; third, Mrs. Carl Brueck's Bella Evergreen; fourth, Max Donath's ch. Lucie Doberman.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Work's Tasso Von Der Hult; reserve, Upton Liptrott's Lona Von Steinfield.

SHIPPERKES.

Judge—J. Willoughby Mitchell.

American-Bred Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Victor Verhelle's Yperland Chum.

Winners—Dogs and bitches, withheld.

COCKER SPANIELS.

Judge—Dr. H. B. Kobler.

Open, Dogs, (black.)—Won by W. T. Payne's Midkiff Dare II.; second, Robinhurst Kennels' Dark Secret; third, Brookside Kennels' Beautiful Joe.

Open, Dogs, (any solid color other than black.)—Won by Charles Bowerbanks's Senator B.; second, Robinhurst Kennels' Robinhurst Red Rambler.

Winners, Dogs, (solid color.)—Won by W. T. Payne's Midkiff Dare II.; reserve, G. B. Hark's Pleasant Hill Echo.

Open, Dogs, (parti-colored.)—Won by W. T. Payne's Midkiff Ornayre; second, Cordova Kennels' Cordova Curator; third, Mrs. George W. Watson's Aladdin; fourth, Brookside Kennels' Brookside Marcus.

Winners, Dogs, (parti-colored.)—Won by W. T. Payne's Midkiff Ornayre; reserve, Cordova Kennels' Cordova Curator.

Open, Bitches, (black.)—Won by W. T. Payne's Midkiff Demonstrator; second, Mrs. Harry Moore's Moore's Magic; third, Mrs. E. Mellenthin's Lady Kennel; fourth, Robinhurst Kennels' Robinhurst's Desire.

Open, Bitches, (any solid color other than black.)—Won by W. T. Payne's Midkiff Beverly; second, Mrs. George W. Watson's Goldie W.; third, S. D. Sinkler's Vixen; fourth, Joseph B. Wiseman's Newport Beatrice.

Winners, Bitches, (solid colored.)—Won by W. T. Payne's Midkiff Demonstrator; reserve, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Marians.

Open, Bitches, (parti-colored.)—Won by Brookside Kennels' Brookside Olivia; second, Mrs. Haley Flake's ch. Overcross Iris; third, Stuart Cassaru's Martha Dressac; fourth, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Seductive.

Winners, Bitches, (parti-colored.)—Won by Brookside Kennels' Brookside Olivia; reserve, Mrs. George W. Watson's Beetle W.

GORDON SETTERS.

Judge—Edward B. Chase.

Open Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Dr. H. H. Kingston's Nanny MacFarlane; second, George Vernon's Jovey.

IRISH SETTERS.

Judge, Edward B. Chase.

Open, Dogs.—Won by Lismore Kennels' ch. Lismore Freedom; second, Chas. Esselstyn's St. Joe Kenmore's Boy; third, Mrs. E. A. Sturdee's Glencho Connemara; fourth, Mrs. Walter Simmons's ch. Midwood Red Jacket.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Walter Crougbauer's Brack Law; reserve, Lismore Kennels' ch. Lismore Freedom.

Open, Bitches.—Won by Lismore Kennels' ch. Lismore Machree; second, Louis C. Wessel's St. Cloud's Lenise; third, Mrs. Edward L. Clarkson's Lansdowne Colleen; fourth, Lismore Kennels' ch. Lismore Deirdre.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Lismore Kennels' ch. Lismore Machree; reserve, Louis C. Wessel's St. Cloud's Louise.

IRISH WOLF HOUNDS.

Judge, J. Willoughby Mitchell.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Albert J. Davis's ch. Jericho's Ballaghboy; reserve, William C. Browning's Lindley Larry.

WHIPPETS.

Judge, J. Willoughby Mitchell.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Harvey S. Ladew's Boshill's Beechnut; reserve, Mrs. Bayard S. Tuckerman, Jr.'s, Julep.

WIRE HAIRED POINTING GRIFFONS.

Judge, Edward B. Chase.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Louis A. Thebaud's Marquis de Meriemont; reserve, J. O. Enders's Fleak's Boy.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Geo. H. Hyman's Ophelia; reserve, Mrs. Grace E. Jackson's Shadow.

WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIERS.

Judge, J. Willoughby Mitchell.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Miss Marguerite Van Schaick's ch. Arcoch Chief; reserve, Harris & Gemmell's The Hieland Chief.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Miss C. Illingworth's Greenwich Duchess of Sutherland; reserve, Miss C. Illingworth's Greenwich Wolvey Rheda.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOGS.

Judge, Harry T. Peters.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by John Fierkovsky's Ridgeleigh Hero; reserve, Kinnelon Kennels' Kinnelon Selection.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Kinnelon Kennels' Kinnelon Phyllis; reserve, Kinnelon Kennels' Kinnelon Kitty Ann.

POODLES.

Judge, J. Willoughby Mitchell.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Red Brook Kennels' Red Brook Astronomer; reserve, Red Brook Kennels' White Cloud.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Red Brook Kennels' ch. Red Brook Lightfoot; reserve, Red Brook Kennels' Red Brook White Rose.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

Judge, Edward B. Chase.

Open, Dogs.—Won by Brookbound Kennels' Brookbound Sir Marmaduke; second, James Cole's Britannia; third, R. L. Veatch Boomerang; fourth, L. J. O'Conner's Moncmack Duke.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Brookbound Kennels' Brookbound Sir Marmaduke; reserve, James Cole's Britannia.

Open, Bitches.—Won by R. Vagt's Belle of Plymouth; second, Sandy Brook Kennels' Sandy Brook Freckles; third, R. F. Maloney's ch. Runstens Blue Bell.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by M. I. Mangan's Noble Pearl; reserve, R. Vagt's Belle of Plymouth.

SHEPHERD DOGS.

Judge, Leo F. F. Wanner.

Open, Dogs.—Won by Elmview Kennels' Boro of Elmview; second, Babe Kennels' Otto of Sabo; third, William Ashton's Rex III.; fourth, Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Moffit's Blucher V. Hornsheim.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Elmview Kennels' Boro of Elmview; reserve, Babe Kennels' Otto of Sabo.

Open, Bitches.—Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Holmes's Flora of Harrington Park; second, Elmview Kennels' Sonia von Grunstein.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Holmes's Flora of Harrington Park; reserve, J. Winthrop Trewabury Blanes of Belcaze.

CHOW CHOWS.

Judge, John Z. Adams.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Coasscok Kennels' ch. Yuey; reserve, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Axtell's Wong Foo.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Southwood Kennels' Shockheaded Sadie; reserve, Mrs. H. T. Peters's ch. Windholme's Wanlung.

BADGER DOGS.

Judge, F. Louis Hauptner.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Blue Blood Kennels' ch. Teckelheim Tenor; reserve, Gus Stoffel's Hans II.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by John M. Tienken's Lulu K.; reserve, Mrs. C. Davis's Taintor's Blackteft Sonia.

POINTERS.

Judge, U. R. Fishel.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Runnymede Kennels' Runnymede Regent; reserve, Runnymede Kennels' ch. Runnymede Launcelot.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by James W. Dorr's Bert's Syracuse Girl; reserve, Joseph Wirsching's Lilly Von Jaegerlust.

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They represent the utmost in quality and are sold with courtesy and painstaking service.

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SEEKS TO ABOLISH COMMERCIAL STRIFE

Hull Urges Nations to Start Peace Trade Policies "with a Clean Slate."

DENOUNCES LAND GRABBING

Would Make Wilson's "Third Point" Effective Against All Unfair Economic Discriminations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Asserting that the time had come when the commercial nations of the world "might well begin with a clean slate," Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee, father of the American income tax law and a strong advocate of plans for eliminating sources of commercial strife in international relations, today delivered an impressive speech in the House of Representatives dealing with No. 3 of President Wilson's "fourteen points."

This is the point in which the President contended for "the removal so far as possible of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

Mr. Hull argued that this proposal was of the broadest consequence, and that upon the solution of the problems it presented depended measurably the permanent peace and friendship of the principal commercial nations.

"Instead of vainly striving to prevent war after the causes have once arisen," said Mr. Hull, "this proposal has for its purpose the prevention of many causes of war. Since its announcement by the President, some misconception as to its exact scope and meaning has arisen, and a few politicians have pretended and falsely intimated that the policy proposed would or might affect the right of a nation to determine its own economic policy as it relates to custom house taxation."

Mr. Hull's speech, which went into an exhaustive study of international trade methods, practices, discriminations, and policies, the question of economic barriers, and equality of trade conditions among nations, was received with considerable attention by his colleagues, not only because of the manner in which he dealt with various pending international economic proposals, but because it was known he had for several years been giving serious study to the problems involved.

Early in February, 1916, Mr. Hull, after an investigation of various acts, methods, and policies practiced by many nations in their pursuit of international trade and commercial power, became convinced that many of them were illegitimate, unfair, and unequal in their effects on other nations, with the result that much friction, ill-feeling, and bitter economic strife often arose.

As a result of his investigation he prepared a joint resolution requesting that at the close of the war an international trade conference be held in Washington, with all commercial nations represented, for the purpose of establishing a permanent international trade agreement by which such methods should be eliminated. After some conferences with Administration leaders Mr. Hull deferred introduction of this resolution until last April.

Wouldn't Abolish Tariffs.

"The proposal I offered then," said Mr. Hull today, "as does that contained in Point No. 3, would require all commercial nations by mutual consent to abandon as far as can be agreed upon such acts, methods, and policies as I refer to. This proposal does not mean the internationalizing of trade and finance in the slightest objectionable sense, but would only require nations to refrain from the acts and conduct stated, in their efforts to develop or maintain their foreign commercial interests or to extend their economic power abroad. Any nation could prescribe as high or low or no tariff without the least interference except as to any provisions of discrimination and retaliation which such tariff might embrace."

Mr. Hull said the United States must move forward or backward financially, commercially, and industrially, and could not stand still and stagnate like China. "Our chief expansion," he said, "must be beyond the seas. We have today an international commerce of more than $3,000,000,000, a substantial portion of which is temporary war commerce, and, maintaining a goodly portion of our present great volume of foreign business after the war, we must have shipping, harbor, banking, and other business relations with almost all nations.

"The United States emerges from the war in a stronger position than any other country. It is now a creditor nation to the extent of more than $10,000,000,000, and has a favorable trade balance of $3,000,000,000 per annum. If a real economic peace can now be effected it will afford the greatest possible assurance of permanent world peace. The attainment of this most desirable end would in no wise conflict with any suitable plan for a League of Nations, but would supplement and make easier its operation."

Against Grabbing Colonies.

Mr. Hull cited a long list of wars, at least one of the principal underlying causes of which was trade wars, economic strikes, jealousy, and contest for commercial advantage. He said President Wilson's Point No. 3 should not only deal with the ordinary acute commercial controversy, such as had occurred between Austria and Italy, Germany and Russia, Serbia and Austria, America and Germany, Sweden and Norway, but with any in which the controlling purpose was to secure economic gain and commercial ascendancy by unjustifiable methods. Point No. 3 should also deal with struggles for colonies, protectorates, and concessions in undeveloped countries, "including intense rivalries between business men, financiers, and traders, which activities have brought dangerous clashes between different nations as in the cases of Egypt, Morocco, Tripoli, the Transvaal, Persia, Mexico, China, and the Balkans."

"I wish to emphasize," said Mr. Hull, "that the conduct of powerful commercial nations in grabbing colonies and concessions and in assuming protectorates, usually by force, threats, bribery, or other unfair means, is almost invariably prompted by motives of trade conquest and commercial gain, and when so prompted should fall for treatment under Point 3. Innumerable instances might be cited in which commercial nations in the past have striven to reach the goal of commercial supremacy either by fair means or foul. Commercial power means political power, and as a rule military power. We have seen practiced with impunity all forms of tariff discrimination and retaliation, preferential right of entry of ports, violations of the 'open door,' discriminating embargoes and restriction, seizure of patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade brands, wrongful interference with trade routes, unfair utilization of bounties, bonuses, subsidies, drawbacks and rebates, the economic and financial violation of the territory of small, uncivilized or backward nations, economic alliances, trade concessions, and other preferences by special arrangements.

"Are all these and numerous vicious, unjust, and war-breeding methods and practices again to be revived and made part of our future international, financial, and commercial activities, or shall the nations by mutual agreement establish a fair and just international commercial and financial code which will insure, as nearly as possible, fair dealings?"

Mr. Hull said that before the outbreak of the war the world presented a network of commercial treaties, but that these unfortunately had not contained the foundations of a general commercial policy calculated to appeal to the fair-mindedness and intelligence of all nations.

"The war, however," said Mr. Hull, "has now broken the mass of commercial treaties formerly existing between belligerent countries, and several nations are now proposing to abrogate these treaties existing with Allied or neutral countries, with a view to the establishment of national trade policies calculated to promote greater material development. This is undoubtedly a stage at which every commercial nation might well begin with a clean slate."

Mr. Hull spoke in detail of the recommendations made by the Paris Economic Conference of the Allies and said he assumed the peace terms would abrogate "the two sets of resolutions emanating from the rival economic conferences" that had been held.

DEMANDS LOWER RATES IN MARINE INSURANCE

Hurley Warns Underwriters That America Must Meet Foreign Shipping Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representatives of marine insurance companies, who met here today with Chairman Edward M. Hurley of the United States Shipping Board, were informed that the Government was determined to see that American shipping and commercial interests should hereafter be able to obtain rates of insurance on cargoes and vessels which would make it possible for them to compete with foreign interests without facing a handicap that was almost prohibitive.

The proposition was set forth that insurance must be extended to wooden as well as to steel ships and their cargoes; that American tonnage must receive all the benefits accorded to tonnage of Great Britain or any other foreign nation, and that rates must be brought quickly to a normal basis.

While no agreement was reached today, there was a general understanding that the marine insurance underwriters would prepare a proposition which they felt would meet the Government requirements. It is also probable that, pending another conference, no definite action will be taken by the Shipping Board, at least to expedite the movement which has been started by Senator Fletcher, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, for the establishment of a permanent Government marine insurance bureau.

The Shipping Board officials today, in contending that existing rates were altogether too high, brought forward the facts in connection with insurance on hulls extended by the Emergency Fleet Corporation to tonnage under its control since America entered the war.

Up to Jan. 31, 1918, the Fleet Corporation made a profit of $23,200,000 on the insurance which it gave on hulls against submarine and other war risks, and approximately $800,000 profit on its straight marine insurance business on hulls, involving only insurance against loss or damage by storms or other risks encountered in normal times.

The Fleet Corporation did not enter the business of insuring cargoes.

The private marine insurance interests had balked against granting insurance to wooden ships and their cargoes except at rates which the Shipping Board held to be prohibitive, and this was one of the points under discussion today. This matter was referred to in the following announcement made after the conference:

"The delegation of marine insurance men assured Mr. Hurley they had placed no obstacles in the path of building up a great merchant marine and offered to co-operate with the Shipping Board.

"One of the plans the insurance brokers will work out is on the basis of taking from 20 to 50 per cent. of the hull insurance of the wood vessels of the Emergency Fleet, and full insurance on cargoes. This tentative plan, together with others, will be worked out through the marine insurance underwriters and brokers forming the delegation that called today. Tentative plans will be submitted next week."

$20,578,000 ABOVE ISSUE.

Total of Certificates of Indebtedness Sold Now $3,845,678,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The last offering of $600,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness was oversubscribed by $20,578,000, the Treasury announced today. Oversubscriptions were given by the St. Louis, Minneapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, and Philadelphia districts, while the San Francisco, Boston, Richmond, Atlanta, Kansas City, and Dallas districts failed to reach their quotas.

The Treasury now has sold $3,845,678,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness, to be redeemed out of payments from the Victory Loan. With a new issue of $500,000,000 announced today, and additional issues of that amount every two weeks, the total will be more than $6,000,000,000 by May 1, when the first payments from the Victory Loan will be received. This indicates that the Victory Loan total will be in the neighborhood of $6,000,000,000.

ANSWERS MEXICAN CHARGE.

Norman Bridge Explains Position of Doheny and His Company.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appeared today in your columns a Mexico dispatch in which Señor Santaella is quoted as saying that the Huasteca Petroleum Company alone of the principal oil-producing companies in Mexico "refused to justify its rights."

The fact is that, in accordance with agreement between these producing companies and in harmony with the attitude of its Government, it, in common with all but two companies, did refuse to register its title deeds as the first step toward the confiscation of its properties in 1918; but that there in any "mystery" involved is negatived by the fact that all its titles were reported for registry in 1915 and that its deeds and leases are all spread in full in the Mexican registry offices, and have been since their execution.

The land taxes paid on its properties are in no case less than those paid by its neighbors. In the case of its largest property it pays a land tax much in excess of the rate paid by adjoining lands. In addition to this, it pays the only taxes levied on oil properties as such in the form of an export tax on its product, amounting to thirty-three pesos per annum on the valuation quoted by Señor Santaella. This tax the farmers do not pay.

His allegation that Mr. Doheny, our President, has made a "threat of intervention" in his offer to help the people to a modern system of civilization is an instance of the frequent charge against those who would help Mexico. The American Red Cross, for its efforts to feed the starving of Mexico in 1915, was charged with the same malevolent intention. Mr. Doheny is not in favor of armed intervention. He has proved by his deeds that his ambition is to raise the Mexican workman to a higher plane by education, especially along lines of industry and higher living standards. An examination of the schools, hospitals, dwellings, and shops under Mexican management at the camps he has established is sufficient to prove his aim.

Señor Santaella's reference to the present contention as a tax matter is noteworthy. There is no tax question between the Government and the companies. It is purely a matter of proposed confiscation masked in decrees called tax laws. NORMAN BRIDGE,
Vice President Huasteca Petroleum Company.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1919.

$20,000 IN FIRST B. R. T. SUIT

Jury Gives More Than Widow of Wreck Victim Asked.

A jury in Supreme Court Justice Gavegan's court, which heard the first suit arising out of the Malbone Street tunnel wreck in Brooklyn, returned a verdict yesterday for $20,000 against the New York Consolidated Railway Company, the subsidiary of the B. R. T. on which the wreck occurred.

The suit was brought by Mrs. Laura V. Flahive, widow of James Flahive, a Government stevedore employed on Governors Island, in behalf of herself and infant child.

Her lawyer, Lyman A. Spalding, had the action preferred for trial because Mrs. Flahive and her child are in need. The railroad company offered to settle for $14,000, but the lawyer demanded $16,000 before [illegible]

GOV. SMITH AIMS AXE AT INDUSTRY BOARD

Appoints J. F. Connor of Oneida to Investigate Affairs of Commission.

MAY BE PATRONAGE HUNT

Private Settlement of Compensation Claims His Target—Republicans Call It "Job Drive."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Governor Smith appointed Jeremiah F. Connor of Oneida today to investigate the management and affairs of the State Industrial Commission. Ostensibly the inquiry is to determine the cost of workmen's compensation to the industries of the State and the working of the law itself, with particular reference to the direct settlement clauses, which were written into the act after a bitter legislative fight in 1915. Republicans expressed the belief tonight that the proposed investigation was another move of the Governor's to get jobs for Democrats.

Mr. Connor was counsel to the State Workmen's Compensation Commission from Aug. 15, 1914, to June 1, 1915, at which time he became counsel to the Department of Labor of the State Industrial Commission. His appointment is made under the Moreland act. There is only $10,000 available to Mr. Connor for the inquiry in the fund created by the Moreland act, according to the State Controller's office.

The legislators remaining in Albany were frankly nonplussed in arriving at Governor Smith's intention in investigating the commission at this time. Some said that labor and the Democrats bitterly opposed the enactment of the direct settlement clause and contended that the investigation is aimed to create dissatisfaction with the working of the compensation law, as amended by the Republicans, and thus bring about its repeal. F. Spencer Baldwin of New York, manager of the State insurance fund at $7,000 a year, which partly administers the law, has always been a target for Democratic criticism.

Republicans further declare that the inquiry means that Governor Smith wishes to "clean house" in the Industrial Commission. They point out that there are 847 places in the commission, many of which are under civil service, and some 400 jobs under the Bureau of Compensation and the State insurance fund, administering bodies for the compensation law, which might be made available for Democrats.

The cost of administering the compensation law is approximately $400,000 a year. This is one of the things that interest the Governor.

Smith's Orders to Connor.

Governor Smith left Albany for New York before announcement of the proposed inquiry was made at the Executive Chamber. He notified Mr. Connor of his appointment by letter.

"I would call your attention to section of my first annual message to the Legislature, to be found on Page 14, entitled 'Workman's Compensation Law,'" wrote the Governor. "You will note therein that I promised, at a later date, to communicate to the Legislature the results of workmen's compensation to the industries of the State, and to compare such cost with the amount actually received by injured workmen and their dependents.

"I further promised an inquiry into the working of the law itself, by that, I meant the so-called direct settlement clauses, written into the Workmen's Compensation Act in the Spring of 1915.

"Any matter coming under your observation in the course of this investigation that in your belief needs remedial legislation, should have your attention to the end that you may make recommendations to me that I could, in turn, transmit to the Legislature. I have selected you as best fitted for this important work because you were counsel to the Workmen's Compensation Commission at its inception.

"When the Senate last week confirmed the Governor's appointment of Miles Frances E. Perkins of New York as member of the State Industrial Commission it was believed that the commission went into Democratic control. But the Republicans in debate failed to find that the Democrats adopted her as one of their party. John Mitchell, Chairman of the Industrial Commission, is regarded as an independent in his politics, and possibly not to be relied upon politically by either party. Phelps Phelps was referred to by the Republicans as indicating that the contemplated inquiry is a "job drive." Besides Mr. Baldwin's job there is a possibility of Democrats obtaining the places now held by A. Wakeman Bowray, chief actuary, and William C. Archer, head of the Bureau of Compensation at $6,000; J. P. Richardson, head of the Bureau of Claims at $5,000, and Raphael Lewy, Chief Medical Examiner, at $5,000. These are fat jobs places, and there are several hundred minor ones that could be obtained.

May Get Bonynge's Place.

The highest salaried offices the Democrats can hope for in the Industrial Commission are those held by Robert W. Bonynge, President of the Republican Club of New York City, who is counsel to the commission at $6,000 a year; William S. Coffey of Mount Vernon, Secretary, and James L. Gernon of New York, First Deputy, both at $6,000 a year, and one or two Deputy Commissioners and several counsel.

Mr. Connor besides practicing law in Oneida has offices in Maiden Lane, New York City.

MORE CREDIT FOR BELGIUM.

Banks to Aid Further in Financing Its Institutions.

It was stated yesterday on high banking authority that additional credits will soon be arranged here for the benefit of Belgian institutions. The initial credit for $50,000,000, which was recently announced, is now said to be merely the first of a considerable amount of this sort of financing. Not only will Belgium receive bank credits, as was the arrangement just announced, but it was stated that there probably would be an offering of Belgian Government bonds at no far-distant date, probably shortly after the United States Victory Loan is out of the way.

Belgium, it was explained, is badly in need of goods and materials which the United States can supply at short notice, and while England and France are doing a good deal of financing for Belgium, American bankers have not been slow in offering their services to the Belgian representatives in this country, it is said, were anxious to secure considerably more than the $50,000,000 originally granted them and are now asking that additional credits be arranged as soon as possible.

Belgium, it is further pointed out, will receive a large indemnity from Germany, and, in addition, will also receive back the gold and securities stolen by the German armies. At the present time the international commission appointed to adjust this situation is finding some difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory rate of exchange, among other things, and it is expected that there will be a rather long delay before the whole matter is closed. Thus, Belgian financial and commercial interests are looking about for other ways to finance their needs and are asking bankers here to advance funds in anticipation of the final settlement with Germany.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., BET. 6TH AND 7TH AVS.
10:30—WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, STATE SUPERINTENDENT NEW YORK'S ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.
SUBJECT: "AMERICA'S ANSWER TO BOLSHEVISM."
8—SAMUEL W. CRAFTLIN, RELIGIOUS WORK DIRECTOR WEST SIDE Y.M.C.A.
SUBJECT: "THE SOCIAL TASK OF CHRISTIANITY."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"THE LORD'S CHOSEN."
8—"WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th St.
Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN at 11.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. Rev. John Kershaw, Leader. Men's Class, 9:40. Mrs. Merrett, Leader, Women's Class, 10.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"MYSTERY OF GODLINESS; OR, GOD NOW VISIBLE IN IMMORTAL FLESH."

Beginning of series on Seven Mysteries as interesting as the Seven Parables of Matthew Thirteen.

8 P. M.—"THE DISCIPLES ASKED THE LORD: 'WHAT SHALL BE THE SIGN OF THY COMING?'"
He said:
"AS IT WAS IN THE DAYS OF NOAH!"
Paul says:
"WHEN THEY SHALL SAY PEACE AND SAFETY, THEN SUDDEN DESTRUCTION COMETH UPON THEM."

Dr. Haldeman will again protest against participation of United States in League of Nations, testifying that promise of peace now is a deception. AUTOCRATIC IDEAL: 18M a month to the rich, and that there can be NO PERMANENT peace till CHRIST HIMSELF SHALL COME.

Friday Night, Feb. 28, 8 o'clock, "The Avenger of Blood and the Cities of Refuge."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Sq.
11 A. M.—A. RALPH BETTY, Pastor, preaches.
8 P. M.—JOHN K. SAGUE, President of China Society of American, "THE EXPLOITERS OF CHINA."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST ST.
DR. CHARLES A. EATON, PASTOR.
AT 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M. SERVICES.
Eaton Class for Men, 10 A. M., led by Dr. Eaton. Women's Bible Class, 10 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"The Overcoming Faith."
8 P. M.—"The New Nationalism," in series "Building the New World."

"WANTED—A MAN."
Theme—8 P. M. Service, by
REV. E. S. HOLLOWAY, PASTOR

WADSWORTH AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH
179th-180th Streets-Wadsworth Avenue
(Block E. 2-way—Block W. 181st St. Sub. Sta.)

200 MEN EXPECTED
(SPECIAL SINGING BY DOUBLE MALE QUARTETTE.)
Service also at 11 A. M. by Pastor.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 146th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. James H. Spencer, D. D., Preaches.
11 A. M.—"Spiritual House of God."
8 P. M.—"Worship of the Beast."

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 54 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,035 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—100 W. 82d St. 11 A. M. only.
Eighth Church—Subway Bldg., 86th & Lex. Av.
Bedford Park Society—2,062 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH ST.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN CHURCH,
Broadway, near 76th St.
Dr. MacELVEEN at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M.
6-8 P. M., Soldiers' Supper and Social.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE,
Grand Ballroom, Waldorf-Astoria.
Service Sunday, 11 A. M. Speaker,
Rev. Dr. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Subject: "PROCRASTINATION."
Adult Bible Class, 10 A. M.

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 64TH ST.
Sunday Morning, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock.

PATRIOT'S DAY FESTIVAL
to be given by the Pupils of the High School. Brief addresses will be given by DR. JOHN LOVEJOY ELLIOTT and MR. FRANKLIN C. LEWIS.

Interdenominational

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Corner Broadway and 104th St.
Minister, Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP.
11 A. M., Rev. David Ross.
8 P. M., Dr. James Law.
Tuesday, 7:30 to 9:30,
Bible Training Classes.
Wednesday afternoon at 3, Bible Hour. Devotional studies in the Gospel of John, by Mr. W. W. Clark.
Thursday at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Anton Hok will tell "The Story of Czechoslovaks" in speech and song.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor EUGENE WILLIAM LYMAN, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
The last of the four historic organ recitals in the chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., by Dr. Clarence Dickinson, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 25, at 4 o'clock. The public is invited.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214 West 35th St.
DON O. SHELTON, Pres.
4:15 P. M.—"The Watchword of the Hour: A Great Spiritual Offensive.

Jewish

FREE SYNAGOGUE
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, at 10:30 A.M.
DR. WISE
WILL PREACH ON
"BOLSHEVIKI AND JEWS."
SOME FACTS AND MORE FICTION.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
FIFTH AV., AT 76TH STREET.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SATURDAY MORNING—(Sermon) 10:15.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11.
"THE JEW'S PLACE IN THE WORLD."

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY at 10:45 A. M.
DR. WISE:
"BOLSHEVISM VERSUS JEWS."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE, Mt. Morris Theatre, (116th St., corner 5th Av.)—Sunday, 10:45 A. M.—Congressman Siegel, "Political Reconstruction."

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Lexington Av. and 55th St.—Dr. KRASS lectures today, 10 A. M. Sunday, 11 promptly. Subject, "WILSON AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS."

JUDGE JULIAN W. MACK will speak on "ZIONISM," at the Sabbath morning service to be held at the JEWISH CENTRE, 131 West 86th St., Saturday morning, Feb. 22.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Sunday, 11:15—Dr. Joseph Silverman on "Social Reconstruction." All welcome.

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway at 93d St.
Rev. A. Steimle, D. D., Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
11—Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., preaches.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d St.—Dr. Rasmussen at 11.

Methodist Episcopal

GRACE—WEST 104TH, NEAR COLUMBUS.
11 A. M., DR. HARRIS.
7:45, FRANK W. PEARSALL.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
Sunday 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M.
Special Thursday Service, 1 P. M. (Feb. 27.)
Address by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman.
Topic: "The League of Nations."

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60TH ST.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11—BISHOP FRANK W. WARNE.
8—MUSIC: PARKER'S "Hora Novissima."
Dr. Sockman will speak.
6—Social Tea, Soldiers and Sailors.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av.
Rev. Joseph W. Chaney, D. D., Minister.
11—"The Dynamics of the Gospel."
8—Rev. David S. Downey, D. D., will preach.

REV. EDWARD M. SANDYS
the eloquent evangelist, plans St. Methodist Episcopal Church, near 8th Av., for the week. Sunday, Feb. 23, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., and 8 P. M. each evening.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST CHURCH,
76th St., near Columbus Av.
11 A. M., 8 P. M., Dr. ALLAN MACROSSIE.
7 P. M., Young People's Fellowship.
Sailors and Soldiers invited. Tea Served.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 126th St.
Dr. Marshall at 11 and 8.
At 6—Ensign Burkholder on "Torpedoed and Marooned."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. RAYMOND L. FORMAN, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Mother-of-Pearl."
8 P. M.—"The Trail of Crumbs."
10 A. M.—Men's Bible Class—Soldiers and Sailors.

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th Street, west of Broadway.
10 A. M.—Sunday School.
Preaching by Rev. HALFORD E. LUCCOCK.
11 A. M.—"Finding a Life Work."
8 P. M.—"Excuses."

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10:15 A. M. Service, 11.
The pastor will preach on the subject,
"SHOULDERING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE WORLD."
All in U. S. service especially welcome.

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 WEST 72D STREET.
TONIGHT—VIOLIN RECITAL, MISS VERA BARSTOW—All welcome.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Miss Edith A. Martin, 3:30 P. M., "How to Demonstrate Success."
People's Open Forum—ANNA C. NOLLE.
8:15 P. M., SPENCER AND EARNEST HOLMES OF LOS ANGELES.
Monday, 8:15 P. M., the Holmes Brothers.
8:15 P. M.—Healing, MISS MARTIN.
Tuesday, 3 P. M.—Miss JULIE M. COOKE.
8:15 P. M.—Lecture, G. CANNON.
8:15 P. M.—HARRY GAZE.
Wed., 3 P. M.—Healing, Mrs. CANNON.
8:15 P. M.—Miss MARY ALLEN.
8:15 P. M.—Mrs. A. VANCE CHENEY.
Thurs., 3 P. M.—Healing, Mrs. E. D. Ackerly
8:15 P. M.—Mrs. LAURA G. CANNON.
Friday, 3 P. M.—Healing, Mrs. CANNON.
8:15 P. M.—Dr. C. S. M. ARDEN.
8:15 P. M.—Mrs. ANNA MacDANIELS.
Sat., 8:15 P. M., Guests of the Humanitarian Cult.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF LIFE AND LOVE
HARRY GAZE, SPEAKER.
Gold Room of Chalif Studios,
Opposite Carnegie Hall, 163 West 57th St.
Sunday Morning at Eleven.
"SCIENTIFIC SALVATION THROUGH VITAL ATTAINMENT."
Prosperity Meeting, Friday evenings, 8:15, Hotel St. Andrew, 72d St. and B'way.
All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE AND UNITY CENTER,
28 West 72d St.—Sunday, 9:30 A. M., Sabbath School. 11:15 A. M., WALTER NEWELL WESTON, Subject: "Experience vs. Truth."
3:30 P. M., PAULA VERDU. No evening meeting. Mondays and Fridays, 8:15 P. M.
ADA RAINEY, "Principles of Truth."
Tuesday, 3 P. M., Mrs. ADDIELEEN STEVENS, Good Words Club. Wednesday, 3 P. M., JULIE M. COOKE.

CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND,
Hotel McAlpin, (Green Room,) 11:15.
MRS. FREDERICK NORTHCLIFF.
The Wonder of the 20th Century.
HE DEMONSTRATES.
and more, he is able to show others how. Come early. Last Sunday Standing room only.
WONDERFUL MEETINGS.
GOOD MUSIC—EVERYBODY WELCOME.

SEARS PHILOSOPHY
makes life livable here and hereafter.
Nothing like it anywhere.
Not better—Not worse—but *different*.
CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway at 44th.
Sunday 11 a. m. F. W. Sears, M. P. Orator.
Subject: "THE INVISIBLE SUPPLY."
A BIG lecture by a wonderful man.

MISS VILLA FALKNER PAGE,
Fellowship of the Life More Abundant.
Every Sunday, 11 A. M., at Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject, Feb. 23, "The Confidence of the World—How to Secure It."
MUSIC. ALL WELCOME.

DR. AND MRS. JAMES PORTER MILLS hold meetings Sundays at 11, 505 Lexington Av., near 48th St. Subject, Sunday, Divine Birthright of Health and Intuitional Knowledge to be Realized Through a New Order of Meditation."

Mrs. MARY CHAPIN
West Ballroom, The NEW COMMODORE.
Sunday Morning, 11 o'clock, Subject:
"ARE YOU READY FOR PROSPERITY?"
All Welcome. Fine Music. Interviews.
Monday Eve. Class, 8. The Biltmore, R. 641.

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.
163 West 57th, opp. Carnegie Hall.
Sunday, 3 P. M., Florence Morgan.
KATHARINE EGGLESTON, Speaker.

Presbyterian

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers { Theodore Ainsworth Greene.
DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4.
Bible School at 9:40.
Men's Bible Class at 10:00.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily (except Saturday) at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th Street.
Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILLTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor.
10 A. M.—Men's Bible Class.
11 A. M.—Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D.
3:30 P. M.—Special Oratorio Service, Gounod's "Gallia," 3 quartets and orchestra.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON, D. D., will preach in the morning, and
Rev. WILLIAM RUSSELL BENNETT, D. D., in the afternoon.
Offering for American Tract Society.
Bible School at 9:30. Men's Class at 10, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. in the Chapel.
REV. JOHN P. CARSON, D. D.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Founded 1716.
Old First, University Place, Madison Square Foundation,
FIFTH AVENUE, 11TH TO 12TH STREET.
11 A. M.
REV. DR. GEORGE ALEXANDER.
8 P. M., Musical Service.
Oratorio of
THE CREATION.

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway at 174th St.
Daniel Hofman Martin, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"DISGUISED BLESSINGS."
7:45 P. M.—Address by Professor WILLIAM B. GUTHRIE, "PROBLEMS OF THE PEACE TABLE."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Central Park West and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.
4 P. M., Dr. C. L. Goodell preaches.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. ARTHUR A. FELLSTROM will preach at both services.

Presbyterian

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D.,
Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
4:30—Rev. Prof. Harry A. Ward, D. D.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. Mackay.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
announces the return of
REV. DR. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D.,
Pastor, Sunday, February 23d, who will preach morning and evening at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Special music with Evening service.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park Av. and 85th St.
Rev. Tertius Van Dyke, pastor,
will preach at 11 and 8.

WEST END,
Amsterdam, cor. 105th.
Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches.
11—"The Return of George Washington."
8—"Where Do We Go from Here?"

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av. and 86th St.
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. EVANS will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
At 6 P. M.—Selection by choir from Oratorio, "The Creation."

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon
Rev. Dr. William Austin Smith, D.D. 11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas) .. 4 P. M.

ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10TH ST.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—"Religion and Superstition." Rector.
4—Music: Handel's "Samson." 8—Forum.
Mr. BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER, Pres. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, "THE 44HOUR WEEK."

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. (Chinese.)
11 A. M.—Preacher Ven. J. H. Greig, Archdeacon of Worcester, England.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Dean Robbins. (Victory Service for Young People.)
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.)

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
80th St., near Madison Av.,
Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
Services at 7:30, 10:40, 11 A. M. (Rector.) 4 P. M.
GOUNOD'S "GALLIA" will be sung in the afternoon.
VIOLIN, 'CELLO, HARP, ORGAN.
All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services at 10:15, and 8 (Rev. C. R. Hill.)
8 P. M. (Rev. Wolcott Cutler.)

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St.
The Rev. JOHN R. ATKINSON, D.D., Rector.
Holy Communion, 8:00 and 11 A. M.
3 P. M.—Rev. Chas. L. Slattery, Rector of Grace Church.
9 P. M.—Mrs. Frederick C. Hodgdon, President of the Woman's Municipal League.

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street

Quality

An investor's holdings should always include certain securities which are known to possess "sterling" quality.

Two issues which we recommend for immediate purchase as being of this character are the

SOUTHERN RAILWAYS
New 6% Notes,
due Mar. 1, 1922

LIBERTY BONDS
All Four Loans

Complete circulars on first issue free on request for Circular Z-1.

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
11 BROADWAY, N.Y.

PENNOK
OIL COMPANY
(H. J. Parker Properties)
Stock Bought and Sold

LUKE, BANKS & WEEKS
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. New York
Telephone 3845 Rector

Excess Profits Tax Chart
for Corporations with Incomes of $25,000 and over. Includes a practical illustration embracing Inadmissible and Intangible Assets and Changes in Invested Capital.
You can learn more in five minutes with the aid of this Chart than you can worry out in five weeks.
Specially Prepared Under Supervision of Former Internal Revenue Officer
Mailed upon receipt of $1.00
CERTIFIED AUDIT & TAX SERVICE CO.
149 B'way, N. Y. Cortlandt 2974.

Procter & Gamble Co.
Rights bought and sold.

H. M. Kidder & Co.
5 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 3780.

MEETINGS, AND ELECTIONS.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY.
Notice of Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Vacuum Oil Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 61 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 25th day of February, 1919, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of eight directors for the ensuing year; to appoint two inspectors of election to act at said meeting; to amend the By-Laws to conform to the changed status of the Company and changes in the law; to confirm employees' annuity and death benefit plan; and to transact such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting.

Transfer books will close at the close of business on January 28th, 1919, and will open March 1st, 1919. Only whole shares can be voted at the said meeting.

Dated at New York, January 13, 1919.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WENDELL M. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

CITY HALL
New Orleans, Feb. 3rd, 1919.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 170 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1902, ratified by Constitutional Amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon on the 6th day of March, 1919, for the purchase of $600,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City, authorized by the Act aforementioned, and the constitutional amendment ratifying same, and of the numbers, denominations and maturities of the said issue of $2,000,000.00, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue, as prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1917, and Ordinance No. 8816, Commission Council Series, approved January 28th, 1919, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $600,000.00 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. (1%) of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds when delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No bid shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $600,000.00 in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. Bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.—Material Disposition. Section Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A., Nineteen West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.—Sealed bids are requested for the whole or any portion of the following buildings now located at the plant of the Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co., Ditmars Avenue, Astoria, L. I., to which title may be had by applying to the officer in charge at Astoria: One structural steel building four hundred feet long by sixty feet wide, also forging of two (two forty feet); also mill construction, including corrugated galvanized iron sheeting and roofing, with monitors and steel sash. There are numerous additional brick and wooden corrugated iron covered buildings for sale and two circular terra-cotta tile tanks. Complete information, specifications, and other details may be obtained from this office. Bids on Form M. D. 13 will be received until 10 A. M., March 5, 1919.

SURPLUS PROPERTY, LAKEHURST RECEIVING GROUNDS, NEW JERSEY. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 3 P. M. February 25th, 1919, for disposition of approximately 1,000,000 Quarts Dextrine. Further information on application to COMMANDING OFFICER.

THE 369TH INFANTRY.
New York's "Hell Fighters," colored soldiers, marching up Fifth Avenue today
a fine illustration in the Rotogravure
Sunday Section of The New York Times
tomorrow.—Advt.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Copper Stocks Join in Strong Rise Under Large Purchases—Loans Down.

The strength and breadth of yesterday's stock dealings were unusual for a session preceding a holiday and following a series of markets in which the trend had been distinctly forward. Traders who persuaded themselves before the start of business that possessors of paper profits would seek to convert them into cash found reason to doubt their calculations before noon and were convinced later that they had been entirely incorrect. The last hour brought the most insistent buying of the day and was made notable by reason of the unexpected upturn of copper stocks to an extent which ranked some of them among the strongest issues. The day's copper news was of a character which hardly lent itself to the furtherance of speculation for the rise of copper stocks, containing several highly unfavorable reports of producing companies and also intimations that the price of the metal would go lower before an active demand appeared. The Utah, Chino and Ray Consolidated Companies showed that surplus had to be drawn upon in providing for dividends in the last quarter of 1918, while the summary of the full year's operations, afforded by quarterly statements, emphasized the extent to which high costs and the shrinkage of consumption in the last months had cut down profits.

The advance of the metal issues in the face of developments was in part the result of a disturbance of the short interest by the broad and strong market in industrials generally. At the same time, the movement was not out of line with what happened a fortnight ago, when the list, excepting the copper stocks, turned from a lethargic condition to one of activity and strength. Industrial developments then appeared uncertain, strikes were in force at home and abroad, corporations were beginning to report rather unfavorable results for 1918 and the burden of the pending Revenue Law was coming in for rather gloomy discussion. Yesterday's business in stocks was well up toward the 1,000,000 share mark and the best prices were recorded near the close. Liberty bonds moved with considerable irregularity, sentiment being swayed by conjecture over the probable interest rates for the forthcoming tax-exempt and taxable notes.

The Clearing House bank statement showed a decline of $17,000,000 in loans, as compared with a gain or close to $90,000,000 the week before. Yesterday's preceding week subscribers were preparing to make payments on a $600,000,000 issue of Treasury certificates. The reverse movement this week indicated that only a moderate contraction of the private loan expansion had occurred, and it was probable that the increased activity of the stock market played a part in week's loan account, greater than for some time past. The Treasury announced a new offering of certificates to appear on the 15th of the month, but this appeared to have no effect on money rates, as call funds slipped down from 5½ to 4½ per cent. during the day. The bank statement showed, further, a decline of $35,500,000 in the surplus reserve and a gain of about the same amount in demand deposits. The excess reserve movement was in line with a decline of $30,800,000 in reserve credits at the Federal Bank. The Government institution reported a decline of $23,700,000 in rediscounts of United States obligations, in contrast with an expansion of more than $91,000,000 the week before, while commercial paper rediscounts declined $4,500,000. The Reserve Bank notes outstanding increased $2,200,000 during the week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLATERAL ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High .....5½ High 6
Low .....4½ Low 6
Renewals .....5½ Renewals 6
Last .....4¾ Last 5

Call Loans on Acceptances.
Prime eligible acceptances.....6%

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days.....5¼@5½ Sixty days.....5¼@5½
Ninety days.....5¼@5½ Ninety days.....5¼@5½
Four months.....5¼@5½ Four months.....5¼@5½
Five months.....5¼@5½ Five months.....5¼@5½
Six months.....5¼@5½ Six months.....5¼@5½

Bank Acceptances.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¾@5

Commercial Paper.
30 to 90 days.....5 3/4%
4 to 6 months.....5 3/4%
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7570	$4.7570	$4.7570	—.0005
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	
France—				
Demand	5.45¾	5.45¾	5.45¾	—.00¼
Cables	5.45¼	5.45¼	5.45¼	+.00¼

Closing Rates.

	—Yesterday's Close.—	
Normal Rates	Demand	Cables.
of Exch.	or Checks	
London	$4.7570	$4.7670
5.1913 Paris	5.45¾	5.45¼
5.1813 Belgium	5.84	5.84
China—		
Hongkong	74.25	75.05
Shanghai	112.50	114.25
Yokohama	114.00	114.25
40.20 Holland	41.125	41.375
19.30 Greece	19.25	19.40
23.44 India—		
Bombay	35.48	35.73
Calcutta	35.48	35.73
5.1813 Italy	6.56¼	6.55
Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.50
Yokohama	51.25	51.50
19.33 Spain	20.30	20.40
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.65	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	23.90	23.95
Copenhagen	25.15	25.20
Christiania	37.30	37.45
South America—		
Buenos Aires	44.80	44.75
Rio	25.70	25.75
5.1813 Switzerland	4.91	4.87
51.46 Russia. (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 Rubles	15.50	15.80
500 Rubles	15.50	15.80

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.75¼	$4.71¾	$4.75¾	$4.75

Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $624,453,-390; balances, $63,856,396; Treasury credit balances, $3,062,822; Federal Reserve credit balances, $36,806,686.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $19.21875 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 47⅛d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77⅛@$0.91c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$9,454,701	$66,859,708
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits tax	$1,125,826	749,783,272
Miscellaneous	72,714,477	774,481,598
Miscellaneous rev....	17,726,845	202,603,324
Total receipts....	$121,077,660	$1,825,200,604
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts.	624,949,876	2,099,353,708
Excess of total disb. over total receipts.	251,799,180	1,911,423,467
Expenditures	749,418,935	10,944,753,513

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Gold in hand increased	15,910,523
Silver in hand decreased	122,522
Notes in circulation decreased	14,340,995
Treasury deposits decreased	30,049,261
General deposits increased	19,049,261
Bills discounted decreased	23,700,000
Advances decreased	31,096,318

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	840,300	Holiday	533,852
Year to date	19,501,624	21,630,248	28,650,274

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22¾	23¼	100	Advance Rumely	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	—⅛
59¾	60	200	Advance Rumely pf..	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	
70¾	71¼	4,500	Ajax Rubber	71¾	74½	71¾	74	+3
3½	4	400	Alaska Gold Mines..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
17	18	2,000	Alaska Juneau	17	17	17	17	
35¾	36¼	4,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	35	35¾	34¾	35¼	+¼
88	89½	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	86¼	89¾	86¼	89½	+2¾
102¼	103¼	700	Am. Agricul. Chem..	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+¼
99¾	99¾	300	Am. Agri. Chem. pf..	99	99	99	99	
69¾	69¾	7,200	Am. Beet Sugar	69¾	71	68	69¼	+1¼
44	45	4,400	Am. Can	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	+1¼
101	102	100	Am. Can pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+¼
91	91½	2,400	Am. Car & Fdry	89¾	91¾	89¾	91¾	+1¾
115¾	116	300	Am. Car & Fdry pf..	115	115¾	115	115¾	+¾
45¾	46¾	5,000	Am. Cotton Oil	44¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	+1
12¾	13¼	700	Am. Druggists	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
17¾	18	2,000	Am. E. & Leather...	16¾	17¾	16¾	17¾	+¾
93	93½	11,800	Am. H. & L. pf....	93¾	94½	92¾	93¾	
62¼	62¾	500	Am. Ice pf.	61¾	62¾	61¾	62	+¼
54½	54¾	700	Am. International..	54¾	55	54¾	54¾	
46	46¼	1,700	Am. Linseed	45¾	46¾	45¾	46	+¼
64	64¾	1,500	Am. Locomotive	64¾	64¾	63¾	64	+¼
7¼	7¾	600	Am. Malting	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	+¼
45½	46½	100	Am. M.lst pf.c.of d.	46	46	46	46	—¼
68	69	17,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	65¾	69¾	65¾	68	+2¼
80	80¾	2,800	Am. Steel Fdries....	78¾	80¾	78½	80¾	+1¾
118	118½	5,400	Am. Sugar Ref.	118	119¾	118	119	+¼
117¾	118	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	
108	108¾	4,100	Am. Sumatra Tob....	106¾	108¾	107	108	—¼
104¼	105	1,700	Am. Tel. & Tel.	105	105	104¾	105	+¼
195	198	500	Am. Tobacco	198	198¾	196	198¾	+1¼
53½	53¾	600	Am. Woolen	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	—¼
96¾	97	300	Am. Woolen pf....	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+¼
36¾	37¼	5,000	Am. Writing P. pf..	35¾	37¼	35¾	37	+2¼
40	45	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S.pf..	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
60¾	60¾	9,000	Anaconda Copper	58¾	60¾	58¾	60¾	+2¼
20¾	21	300	Asso. Dry Goods	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	+¼
87	88¼	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F..	91¾	92¼	91¾	92¼	+1¼
87	88	500	Atch., T. & S. F.pf..	87	88	87½	87½	+¼
7¾	7¾	100	Atl., Birm. & At....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
96¾	97	1,500	At., Gulf & West I..	97¾	99	97¾	99	+1½
79¼	79¾	11,500	Baldwin Loco.	76¾	77	75¾	76½	+¾
47½	48¼	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio...	47¼	48½	47¼	48½	+1
55	55¼	200	Baltimore & O. pf..	55	55	55	55	
120¾	121	1,400	Barrett Co.	120	121	119¾	120	—½
14	14¼	1,100	Batopilas Mining	13¾	14¼	13¾	13¾	
63¼	63¾	7,100	Beth. Steel, class B.	62¾	63½	61¾	63½	+1¾
91	100	100	Beth. Steel 7% pf...	91	91	91	91	+2
104¼	104½	100	Beth. Steel 8% pf...	104¾	104½	104½	104½	
105¾	106¾	1,900	Booth Fisheries	105¾	106¾	104¾	105¾	+1
25	25½	1,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran....	25	25½	24¾	25½	+½
9	10¼	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
144	145	500	Burns Brothers	146¾	146¾	144¼	144¼	—3¾
5¾	5¾	100	Butte Cop. & Zinc...	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+⅛
52	52¾	700	California Packing..	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+⅝
28	28¾	11,000	California Petrol....	27¾	28¾	27¾	28¾	+¾
73	74	2,900	California Pet. pf..	73¼	74	72¾	73¾	+¾
59	61	200	Calumet & Arizona..	59¼	60	59¼	60	— ⅜
160¾	161¾	1,100	Canadian Pacific	161	161	160¾	160¾	—¾
35	37	100	Central Fdry pf....	33½	33½	33½	33½	+1½
33	33¼	9,500	Central Leather Co..	32	33¾	32	33	+¾
200	230	900	Cerro de Pasco	200	200	200	200	—18
124	124¾	1,500	Chandler Motor	123¾	125	123¾	124½	+1
56¾	57¾	900	Chesapeake & Ohio..	57	57¾	57	57¾	+¾
7¼	10¾	100	Chi. & Alton.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
36¼	36¾	2,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P..	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¾	+¾
69½	70	1,100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	69	69¾	68¾	69¾	+¾
90	91	200	Chi., Northwest n..	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+¼
24¾	24¾	2,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P..	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	+¼
78	79	200	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf..	78¼	79	78¼	78¾	—2
63	63½	300	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf..	63	65	63	64½	
15¾	15¾	2,500	Chile Copper	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾	—½
32¾	33	3,100	Chino Copper	32¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	+¾
61¾	61¾	100	Chinese Eastern	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	
37¼	37¾	200	Chrysler Motor	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾	
42¾	43	400	Col. Fuel & Iron...	42¾	43	42¾	43	+¼
62	67	100	Columbia Gas & El..	62	63	62	63	+¾
63¾	64	4,100	Continental Insur...	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	—¼
48¾	49¾	4,100	Corn Products Ref..	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¾	+¾
103	103¾	5,500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+1
58¾	58¾	7,300	Crucible Steel	58	58¾	57¾	58¾	+¾
23	23¼	1,300	Cuba Cane Sugar....	23¼	23¼	22¾	23¼	+¼
74	74¾	2,675	Cuba Cane S. pf....	74¾	74¾	73¾	73¾	+¾
100	106	200	Del. & Hudson	100	106	106	106	+1½
7	7¼	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..					
56	56¾	7,000	Distillers' Secur....	55¾	56¾	53	56¾	+2¼
12¾	13	100	Dome Mines	12¾	13	12¾	13	+¼
16½	16¾	2,400	Erie	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	+¼
28	28¼	1,800	Erie 1st pf.	27¾	28	27¾	28	+¼
20¾	22	400	Erie 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	+1
44¾	45	200	Fisher Body	43½	44¼	43½	44¼	+¼
29½	30	7,600	Gaston, W. & W....	29¾	30	29¾	30	+¼
53¾	54	1,600	General Cigar	54¼	54½	53¾	53¾	—¼
154	155	600	General Electric	153	154½	153	154½	+1¼
140¾	141½	5,200	General Motors	141	141½	140¼	141	+¾
83	85½	100	General Motors pf..	83¾	85¾	83¾	85¾	+1¾
84¼	84¾	1,000	General Motors deb..	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	
65¾	65¾	14,600	Goodrich, B. F.	62	65¾	62	65¾	+3¾
93	93¾	1,100	Great Northern pf..	92¾	93¾	92¾	93¾	+¾
40¾	40¾	5,500	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	40	40¾	39¾	40¾	+¾
42	42¼	500	Greene-Can. Cop.	41¾	42	41¾	42	+¼
56	56¾	200	Gulf States Steel....	56½	56½	56½	56½	+¾
41¾	42	1,000	Hanna(M. A.) Barber	42	42	42	42	+2¼
97	98	100	Illinois Central	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	—1¾
45¾	46	4,900	Inspiration Copper..	43¾	46	45½	46¾	+2¼
7	7¼	11,100	Interboro Consol.	6¾	7¾	6¾	7¾	+¾
22¾	23¼	1,500	Interboro Con. pf....	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	+¼
57¾	58¼	600	Int. Agricultural pf.	57¾	58¼	57¾	58¼	+¼
114	115½	25,000	Int. Harvester new..	114¼	115½	115	115½	+1¼
24½	25	2,400	Int. Mer. Marine....	24½	25¼	24½	24¾	+¼
103¼	103¾	25,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf..	100¾	103¾	100¾	103¾	+2¾
26¾	27	2,600	Int. Nickel	26¾	26¾	26	26¾	+¼
47¼	47¾	29,400	Int. Paper	45¾	47¾	45¾	47¾	+2¼
69	69	300	Int. Paper pf. .... sta.	69	69	69	69	
17½	18¾	800	Kansas City Southn..	17¾	18	17¾	18	+¼
99¾	100	16,600	Kelly Springf. Motor.	102	102	99¾	99¾	—2¼
97¼	98	100	Kelly Sp. Tire pf....	95	95	95	95	—2
30¼	30¾	4,000	Kennecott Copper....	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¾	+¼
66¾	67	500	Lackawanna Steel...	66¾	67	66	67	+¼
26¾	26¼	7,500	Lee Rubber & Tire...	25	26¾	25	25¾	+¾
55¾	55¾	300	Lehigh Valley	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	+¼
42¾	43	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit..	42¾	43	42¾	42¾	+¼
109¾	109¾	100	Lorll. (P.) Co. pf....	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+¼
115	116	100	Louis. & Nash.	115	115	115	115	
33¾	35	700	Maxwell Motors	32¾	34¾	33¾	34¾	+¾
56½	57	200	Max. Motors 1st pf..	57	57	57	57	+¾
23¾	24	1,900	Max. Motors 2d pf....	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¾	+¾
178¾	178¾	22,700	Mexican Petroleum..	178¾	179¾	178¾	179¾	+1
105	109	100	Mex. Petroleum pf....	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+¼
22	22¾	700	Miami Copper	22	22¾	22	22¾	+¼
43¼	43¾	5,600	Midvale Steel	42	43¾	41¾	43¾	+1¼
5¾	5¾	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+¼
8¾	9	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf....	9	9	9	9	
25	25¼	4,500	Missouri Pacific	24½	25¼	24½	25	+¼
54½	55	1,200	Missouri Pacific pf..	53¾	54¾	53¾	54½	+¼
115	117½	900	Nat. Biscuit	116	117¼	116	117	+1¼
15¾	16	3,300	Nat. Cond. & Cable..	15¾	15¾	14½	15¾	+¼
50¼	50¾	2,400	Nat. Enam. & St....	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾	+¼
67¼	68	1,200	Nat. Lead pf.	66¾	67¼	66¾	67¼	+¼
107¼	109	100	Nat. Lead pf. x d....	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	—1
9¾	9¾	800	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf..	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+¼
16¾	16¾	700	Nevada Con. Cop....	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+¼
24	24¼	300	N. O. Tex. & Mex....	24	24¼	24	24¼	+¼
101½	102	300	New York Air Brake..	102	102	102	102¼	+1¾
74¼	74¼	1,000	N. Y. Central	73¾	74¼	73¾	74	+¼
30	30	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L..	27	27	27	27	
24	24	2,400	N. Y. Dock	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	+¼
28¼	28¾	2,400	N. Y., N. H. & H....	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	+¼
20¾	20¾	900	N. Y. Ont. & West....	19¾	20¾	19¾	20¾	+¾
73	80	100	Norfolk & West. pf..	79	79	79	79	
91¾	92¼	1,000	Northern Pacific	91¾	92¼	91¾	91¾	+¼
37¾	38	3,500	Ohio Cities Gas....	37	37¾	36¾	37¾	+¾
2	3	2,200	Ohio Cities G. rgts..	2¾	3	2¾	3	+¼
5	5¼	2,800	Okla. Prod. & Ref....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
49¼	50	100	Owens Bottle Mach...	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	
31	31¾	100	Pacific Mail	31	31¾	31	31¾	+¼
23¾	23¾	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel....	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+¾
78¾	79	83,000	Pan-Am. P. & T.	78¾	82	78¾	81¾	+1
140	140	200	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf..	140	140	140	140	
44¾	44¾	2,100	Penn. R. R.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+¼
49½	50	500	People's Gas, Chi....	49½	49½	49½	49½	+¼
13¾	13¾	100	Pere Marquette	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+¼
68	68	100	Pere Marq. prior pf..	68	68	68	68	
42	42	100	Pere Marquette pf....	42	42	42	42	—1
33¾	34¼	10,300	Philadelphia Co....	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼	+¼
41	41¾	100	Pittsburgh Steel	41	41¾	41	41¾	+¾
17¾	18	2,200	Pierce Oil	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	+¼
47¾	47¾	800	Pittsburgh Coal	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	+¾
36¼	38	13,000	Pitts. & West Va....	36¼	38	36¼	37¾	+2
80	80	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf..	80	80	80	80	
67¼	68½	1,500	Pressed Steel Car....	67¼	68½	67¼	68½	+¾
74¾	75	5,100	Railway Steel Sp....	74¾	75	74¾	75	—1
106	107	100	Railway Steel Sp. pf.	107	107	107	107	+2
19¾	20¼	1,500	Ray Con. Copper	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	+¼
80¼	81¾	8,600	Reading	80¼	81¾	80¼	81¾	+1¼
75¾	76¾	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel....	75¾	76¾	75¾	76¾	+1¼
96¾	97¾	24,900	Royal Dutch N. Y....	96¾	97¾	96¾	97¾	+1¼
18	18	100	St. Louis-San Fran....	18	18	18	18	
17¼

PLAN TO REORGANIZE MEXICO'S FINANCES

American, British, and French Bankers at Work on Comprehensive Rehabilitation Scheme.

MAY REFUND ENTIRE DEBT

International Commission to Administer Nation's Fiscal Affairs Likely to be Created.

Negotiations which have been going forward for some time, not only in New York, but also in London and Paris, between representatives of leading international bankers and agents of the Mexican Government, are about to result in a comprehensive plan for rehabilitating the financial and industrial structure of the southern republic. It is expected that an official announcement will be made soon.

In banking circles there has been great interest in the Mexican situation. The conferences between the interests here concerned and the Mexican agents have been, of course, secret and the proceedings have been guarded carefully. There is no denial that many difficulties must be overcome, and the negotiators have been going ahead with caution. No official inkling has been given as to the lines upon which the rehabilitation plan will be worked out.

The Mexican debt, which, in the aggregate amounts to $779,120,915, is apportioned as follows:

SUMMARY OF THE MEXICAN DEBT (IN UNITED STATES DOLLARS.)

Mexican Government—		
Direct external debt.	$173,488,067	
Int. approx. to 1919.	40,462,129	
		$213,951,196
Direct internal debt.	66,611,012	
Int. approx. to 1919.	14,531,206	
		$1,142,218
Guarant'd debt (without railways).....	$2,222,690	
Interest	7,637,678	
		$9,860,368
Bonded indebtedness of States, (no guarantee)	7,049,600	
Bonded indebtedness of cities, (no guarantee)	2,549,650	
Int. on State debt..	1,982,350	
Int. on city debt....	764,895	
		12,346,395
Nat. Rys. of Mexico—		
Bonded indebtedness.	238,740,393	
Int. to nearest coup. date	51,824,139	
		290,564,532
Other Railways—		
Bonded indebtedness.	92,368,685	
Interest	20,907,521	
		113,276,206
Outstanding Gov. paper—		
$0,000,000 infalsificables at 10 cents		8,000,000
Approximate amount borrowed from banks of issue.....		20,000,000
Total debt with interest approximated to 1919.....		$779,120,915

It is understood that one plan suggested calls for the complete refunding of this debt, principal and interest to be taken up in new bonds, possibly of one classification. This was suggested on the idea that Mexico could borrow no new money at this time. As for protection of any such new bond issue, it was also suggested that a joint international commission be appointed to administer the fiscal affairs of the country, and it was proposed at one time that this commission should be made up of representatives of the United States and Mexico, but at a later date it was decided that representatives of Great Britain and France be included on the board. It is believed in some quarters that the latter arrangement would be the better.

Several representatives of the Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico are now in Paris endeavoring to bring the Mexican situation before the Peace Conference, and in banking circles it is considered possible that some official action will be taken on the matter.

Meanwhile Mexican commercial interests are transacting business with the United States through commercial credits granted by American banks. The volume of this business, however, is small, estimated at approximately $5,000,000, whereas, say bankers, if a comprehensive plan were adopted the volume of business moving between the United States and Mexico would run into hundreds of millions a year.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
February	$1.84¼	$1.82¾	$1.83¼	$1.84	
March	1.81	1.79¼	1.80¼	1.80¾	
May	1.25¼	1.23	1.23¾	1.24¾	
July	1.21	1.18¼	1.18¾	1.19¾	

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
February	60	58¾	58¾	58¾	
March	60	58¾	59	59¾	
May	60½	59¾	59¾	60¾	
July	58¾	57¼	57¾	58¾	

In the local cash market standards were quoted at 60c; No. 2 white, 60¼c; No. 3 white, 68¼@69c; No. 4 white, 68c; ordinary clipped, 68@69c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
Lard—					
May	25.35	25.12	25.35	24.85	
July	24.40	24.20	24.40	23.90	
Ribs—					
May	23.05	22.80	23.05	22.55	
July	22.00	21.70	21.90	21.45	
Pork—					
May	41.50	40.75	41.12	40.65	

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Bid.	Close.
May	14.68	14.58	14.60	14.45
July	14.12	14.02	14.03	13.90
September	13.88	13.88	13.86	13.72
December	13.65	13.60	13.61	13.52

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
March	$1.42	$1.38½	$1.38¼
May	1.46	1.39	1.41¼

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts, 7,329 packages. Pretty fair trading and a slightly firmer feeling on the higher grades of fresh creamery. Some houses were short, and it looks as if there may be a pretty good clearance. Ladles and packing stock unchanged. Creamery, higher than extras, pound, 53½@54c; extras, 92 score, 53¼@53c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 46¼@51½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 43@45½c; lower grades, 40@42c; unsalted, higher than extras, 55¼@56c; extras, 54½@55c; firsts, 48¼@53½c; seconds, 44@47½c; State dairy tubs, finest, 50@51c; good to prime, 45@49c; common to fair, 38@44c; renovated, finest, 44c; firsts, 42@43c; lower grades, 35@40c; imitation creamery, firsts, 40@42c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37@38c; second, 35@36c; lower grades, 33@34½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35@36½c; No. 2, 34c; lower grades, 29@33c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 16,579 cases. Market just about sustained, although outside quotation for firsts is quite extreme and best bulk of trading in fresh receipts of eggs ranges from 40¼@41½c. Receivers generally free sellers and disposed to cut prices on first signs of accumulations. Outlook uncertain. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 44c; extra firsts, 42@43c; firsts, 40¼@42c; seconds, 39@40½c; dirties, No. 1, 39c; No. 2 and poorer, 37@38c; checks, good to choice, dry, 35@36½c; under grades, 34@35c. Fancy Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 55@55c; ordinary to prime, 48@52c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 48@53c; Pacific Coast, white, firsts to finest, 53¼@53½c; lower grades, 49@52c; western and Southern, gathered whites, 40@53c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 49@49c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 41½@44c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair Sat. Sun., rain.

Ga.—Increasing cloudiness Sat., rain at night or Sun.

Fla.—Cloudy Sat., except clear in extreme s. rain at night or Sun., except fair in extreme s.

Ala.—Increasing cloudiness Sat., rain by night and Sun., colder Sun.

Miss.—Rain Sat. Sun., clearing and colder.

Tenn.—Increasing cloudiness Sat., followed by rain in w. Sun., rain in e., fair in w., colder.

Ky.—Fair Sat., rain or snow at night or Sun.

Ind.—Cloudy Sat., rain or snow at night or Sun.

Ill.—Unsettled Sat., probably local snows Sun.

Ohio—Unsettled Sat., rain or snow at night or Sun.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads..	62.12	61.28	61.59	+ .33
25 industrials.	84.16	84.01	85.90	+ .97
50 stocks	74.18	73.09	73.94	+ .85

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Feb. 20.....	73.97	73.10	73.29	+ .14
Feb. 19.....	73.37	72.62	73.15	+ .52
Feb. 18.....	73.25	72.44	72.63	+ .19
Feb. 17.....	73.15	72.08	72.82	+ .58
Feb. 15.....	73.36	71.81	72.24	+ .42
Feb. 14.....	72.03	71.53	71.72	+ .10

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

Feb.	—High.		—Low.		Last.
*1919.	74.13	Feb. 21	70.33	Feb. 10	73.94
†1918.	70.05	Feb. 19	67.19	Feb. 7	69.00
1917..	82.16	Feb. 21	77.24	Feb. 3	80.65
1916..	98.06	Feb. 10	84.16	Feb. 28	85.05
1915..	62.78	Feb. 11	58.99	Feb. 24	60.02

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	—High.		—Low.		Last.
*1919.	74.99	Jan. 3	69.73	Jan. 21	73.94
†1918.	70.95	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	69.25
			Full Years.		
1918..	86.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917..	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	85.85
1916..	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915..	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		—Net Change.— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues.....	78.25	+.03	+.47	+1.80

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Feb. 20...	78.22	—.01	Feb. 12.	Holiday.
Feb. 19...	78.23	+.14	Feb. 11...	78.07 —.04
Feb. 18...	78.09	+.01	Feb. 10...	78.11 —.02
Feb. 17...	78.07	+.03	Feb. 7...	78.13 —.02
Feb. 15...	78.04	+.01	Feb. 7...	78.20 —.05
Feb. 14...	78.03	+.06	Feb. 6...	78.25 +.06
Feb. 13...	78.00	+.02	Feb. 5...	78.19 +.04

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.01	Jan. 3	77.76	Jan. 24	78.25
†1918.	77.43	Jan. 31	76.04	Jan. 24	76.95
			Full Years.		
1918..	82.36	Nov. 13	75.85	Sep. 27	78.78
1917..	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.84
1916..	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

TRADING IN COTTON DULL.

Market Neglected, Due to Approaching Holiday—Doubt About Future.

Yesterday's trading in the cotton market was as dull as the previous day's session was active. Coming just ahead of a week-end holiday, it was natural for the market to be neglected, and ring traders who attended were mostly concerned with evening up their positions before the Friday-to-Monday closing. Nobody seemed anxious to take a positive position and hold it.

At the start prices were somewhat firmer than at the close on Thursday, and initial quotations showed gains of 6 to 8 points. In the case of March the opening gain was 20 points, but this option was a pronounced exception. After the opening the market drifted along without uncovering anything of interest, and trade was extremely light.

Finally a little out-of-town buying sent prices up until they stood at net gains of 6 to 15 points on the day. At those levels profit-taking and evening-up sales brought about dips, and the market slumped rather badly, with May, July, and October, which were the active months yesterday, showing losses from Thursday's closing of 25 and 28 points. After that there was a slight rally, and at the close of the day the market was off 4 to 10 points in the active options. All in all, it was a very dull and decidedly uninteresting market.

Throughout the week the market has been moving almost entirely in response to the technical position. The outside factors, which were predominantly important a short time ago, apparently have been ignored all week, and the ring traders here have been battling against the professional operators from the South. The volume of business on some days of the week has been enormous, and until yesterday there was, in fact, as broad a market as any seen thus far this season. The question now is, Will the technical position continue to dominate the market, or will the real, sound economic factors again assert themselves? If the former situation is to be continued, then the market movement is any one's guess.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev's Day.
Mar.	23.30	23.40	23.00	23.10@23.18	23.10
May	22.36	22.42	22.02	22.20@22.24	22.30
July	21.58	21.60	21.24	21.45@21.50	21.51
Aug.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.80
Sept.	.....	20.63	20.50	20.55	20.45
Oct.	20.30	20.32	19.97	20.18@20.24	20.22
Dec.	20.19	20.10	19.92	19.95@19.97	20.04
Jan.	19.90	19.80	19.80	19.80@19.85	19.90

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 26.65c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 28.25c; New Orleans, 27c; Savannah, 27c; Augusta, 26c; Memphis, 27c; Houston, 26.75c; Little Rock, 26.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts....	8,463	18,437	11,504
Exports	.....	3,335	3,941
Exports, season.	2,823,561	2,627,786	2,712,833
New Orleans stocks.	94,701	102,850	152,950
Port stocks.....	1,383,790	1,393,055	1,493,595
N. Y. arrivals....	519	1,951	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was moderately active at 17.68d for middling and 18.83d for good middling. Sales, 9,000 bales, including 2,000 American. Imports, 22,000 bales, all American. Futures opened very steady, 18 to 29 points advance, and closed steady, 15 to 24 points up on the day. Prices: Feb., 18.13d; March, 16.82d; April, 15.50d; May, 13.60d. Manchester: Yarns were steadier and cloths were irregular.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argent. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	98⅞	99¼	6.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¼	99⅝	5.50
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.25
Norway Gov.	4½	Nov. 1,1923	99¾	100¾	5.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	84	86	6.00
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	68½	68	...
Do rubles...	5½	Feb.14,'22	140	153	...
Russian Gov.	6½	Dec., 1921	59	60	...
Swiss Gov..	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan. 15,'20	99½	100¼	6.70
A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan. 15,'21	99	100	7.00
A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan. 15,'22	99	100	7.00
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100½	100¾	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	91	96	9.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1923	101½	102½	5.85
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	94¾	94¾	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	101	101¼	5.25
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101¾	102¼	5.75
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102	102½	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	102	102¾	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	6	Nov., 1923	103½	103¾	6.22
Ark. Val. Ry.					
L. & P.	6	July, 1919	97¼	99¼	7.00
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1919	99½	99⅝	5.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'19	100¾	101¼	5.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'20	101	101¼	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'21	101¾	101¾	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'22	101¾	101¾	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'23	101¾	101¾	6.50
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	100¾	101	5.70
Cen. Arg. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	86	91	7.50
Chi. Fn. Tool.	8	Oct., 1920	98½	99¼	6.20
Chi. Fn. Tool.	8	Oct., 1921	98	99	6.45
Chi., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	95¾	95¾	5.85
C. R. I. & P. R.	6	Feb., 1922	88	88½	6.65
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	100	100¾	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1921	100	100¾	5.40
Cud'hy P. Co.	7	July15,'23	102	102½	6.35
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	99	99¼	6.50
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	97¼	98¾	6.50
Erie R. R.	7	July, 1919	94	95¾	...
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98¼	99¼	5.60
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1919	100¾	100¾	5.85
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1920	100¾	100¾	5.85
Gt. A. & P.	4½	June,1921	96½	96¾	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sept., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.90
I. G. & E.	7	Sept., 1920	97	99¾	7.50
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	85	87½	9.25
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1919	98	98¾	7.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sept., 1919	99¼	99¾	5.40
Okl. G. & E.	8	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Ott. Fy. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	96	99	8.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	96¾	97¼	5.75
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	96	96¾	7.50
P. S. C. N. J.	7	Mar., 1922	97½	98	7.75
Pitt. & S. S. R.	6	Mar., 1920	100	100¾	5.25
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100	100¾	...
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¼	101¾	5.10
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102¾	5.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102¾	103¼	5.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103¾	104¼	5.90
San Diego C.					
G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	94	7.10
Shawing. W.	6	Dec., 1919	102¼	103¾	...
St. G. & Elec.	7	Sep., 1921	98	100	8.00
South. Cal. Gas.	6	Mar., 1922	99	99¾	6.25
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	99½	100	7.00
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1929	95¾	96¼	7.50
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1922	95	95½	8.00
U. L. & Ry. Sec.	7	Apr., 1923	95	95¾	7.50
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep.15,'22	89	90	9.40
West. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1920	99¾	100¼	5.85
Win. R. A.	7	Mar., 1919	99¾	100	7.00

REPORT SHARP DROP IN COPPER EARNINGS

Figures of Utah, Chino, and Ray Consolidated Companies Tell Decline in Profits.

PRODUCTION FELL OFF IN '18

Owing to Unsettled Conditions of Market, Further Curtailment of Output is Forecast.

A sharp falling off in the earnings of three of the leading copper companies of the porphyry group—Utah, Chino, and Ray Consolidated—is shown in the quarterly reports of the companies for 1918, the last of which were issued yesterday. Both Utah and Chino show a surplus after the year's business, but Ray Consolidated faces a deficit, after the payment of dividends, of $473,289. The earnings are sharply contracted with those of 1917, when heavy surpluses were piled up even after large dividend disbursements.

Utah showed total profits of $18,945,780, equivalent to $11.66 a share on the capital stock, as compared with $29,984,869, or $18.45 a share, in the preceding year. After the payment of dividends of $16,244,900, a decrease in disbursements of $7,310,206 from the preceding year there was left a balance of $2,700,880. This is a decrease of $3,728,883 from the surplus reported in 1917.

In the December quarter of last year the Utah Company reported a deficit of $729,497, this being a reflection of the stagnation which was manifest in the copper market immediately after the signing of the armistice.

Chino's Surplus Cut.

The same condition obtained in the case of the other two companies as regards the last quarter, a deficit of $803,179 in the case of Chino cutting down the surplus for the year to $228,407. This compares with a surplus, after 1917 operations, of $1,524,284, a decline of $1,295,877. The net operating profits were $4,143,317 as compared with $10,137,085 in 1917. Dividends amounted to $3,914,910, whereas in the preceding year the disbursements were $8,612,801.

The total income of Ray Consolidated for the last year was $4,635,246, a decrease of $5,761,808 from the year before. After the payment of dividends amounting to $5,125,831, there was a deficit of $473,289 as compared with a surplus of $3,790,199 in 1917. The total surplus of the company at the close of the year was $16,416,905. The operations of this company in the last quarter of the year resulted in a deficit of $774,771, which was offset by earnings of the previous quarters. The total income of the year was equivalent to $2.97 a share as compared with $6.60 a share in 1917.

The production of copper by the three companies showed a falling off from the preceding year. Utah turned out 197,978,557 pounds last year as compared with 208,174,442 pounds in 1917. The average monthly production in 1918 was 16,498,213 pounds as compared with 17,181,203 pounds in 1917. Chino's production declined from 83,339,782 pounds in 1917 to 78,540,372 pounds last year. The average monthly production for this company in 1918 was 6,611,006 pounds as compared with 6,944,982 pounds in 1917. The production of Ray Consolidated last year was 86,919,270 pounds as compared with 92,207,356 pounds in the preceding year.

Costs of production, according to the report of the December quarter, were lower in the case of two of the companies than in the quarter immediately preceding. The Utah report showed that the average cost per pound of net copper produced from concentrates in the fourth quarter was 17.88 cents as compared with 16.81 cents for the preceding quarter. No credits were made for income from gold and silver or miscellaneous sources.

Precious Metals Extracted.

The value of the gold and silver in the ore and concentrates totaled $378,989, and miscellaneous amounted to $254,214. These items combined were equal to 1.35 cents per net pound of copper produced. The earnings of the fourth quarter were computed on the basis of 20.44 cents per pond as compared with 24.04 cents for the third quarter.

Chino's production in the last quarter of 1918 averaged 18.10 cents a pound as compared with 19.06 cents a pound in the third quarter, after allowing for smelter deductions. The earnings of the fourth quarter were based on a price of 18.24 cents a pound for the metal, as compared with 24.63 cents a pound in the third quarter, 26.06 cents in the second quarter, and 20.97 cents in the first quarter.

The average cost per pound of the copper produced by Ray Consolidated in the fourth quarter was 19.30 cents, without taking into account any credits for gold and silver or miscellaneous income. This compares with a cost of 20.28 cents for the preceding quarter.

All the reports for the December quarter call attention to the present situation in the copper industry, stating that the demand for copper suddenly ceased after the signing of the armistice, due to the cancellation by the Government of orders for war materials for which copper was required in large quantity.

"Despite curtailment of production," the reports say, "should have been inaugurated immediately. However, at the request of the War Industries Board the output of copper was continued until the end of the year at a fairly high rate of production in order to keep labor employed pending readjustment to a lower price level. This has resulted in the accumulation by the producers of a large stock of unsold copper carried as usual in the metal inventory at 13¼ cents per pound, which condition is reflected in the reduced earnings for the quarter. During the period of unsettled conditions of the copper market there must of necessity be a further curtailment of production."

The falling off in earnings of the companies began about the middle of last year, a sharp decline being apparent in the reports of the three companies mentioned for the third quarter. The present reports show this condition to have been more pronounced in the fourth quarters, so that the year's earnings were greatly curtailed.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Sixty-nine new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $4,097,900, were chartered today. They include:

The Women's National Fraternal Business Association, Inc., Manhattan, advertising business, bakery and confectionery and department store, $25,000; I. M. Blackstone, S. E. Sandridge, E. S. Coles, 102 West 124th Street.

Belova Theatrical Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; S. Silver, J. I. Simons, S. H. Imbrey, 501 West 163d Street.

E. Mattes & Son, Inc., Manhattan, millinery, $100,000; T. Lowerth, E. and M. Mattes, 154 West 129th Street.

The Quarry Hat Mfg. Co. of America, Inc., Queens, $50,000; P. Braun, H. Carow, C. Kuecke, 1,003 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

Paper Hat Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Schoen, B. Insler, G. Sencer, 98 West 112th Street.

Melrose Farm and Dairy Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; P. Lesarenko, S. Semavar, V. Wulchok, 1 Avenue A.

H. E. Braisted & Co., Inc., Manhattan, commission merchants and selling agents, $75,000; H. E. Braisted, A. L. Schwartz, C. Palmer, 27 William Street.

Wald Electric Manufacturing Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; N. H. Bresel, D. and P. Wald, 378 East Eighth Street.

Aftermath, Inc., Manhattan, theatre managers and proprietors, 180 shares preferred stock $100 each, 120 shares common stock no par value, active capital $6,600; J. A. Nickerson, R. C. Smith, C. J. R. Davis, 1 West 103d St.

Iaco Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; J. R. Roth, M. C. Klein, S. Strasbourger, 541 West 111th St.

Moran & Co., Inc., Manhattan, make food-stuffs, $5,000; H. A. Kilbel, J. Lyons, B. J. Moran, 121 South Elliot Place, Brooklyn.

Joseph A. McHugh & Son, Inc., Manhattan, interior and exterior decorating, $100,000; J. S. and M. V. McHugh, R. S. Farley, 284 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

British American Pictures Finance Corp., Manhattan, $200,000; P. L. Ernst, F. H. Butehorn, A. E. Moore, 37 Wall St.

Sy Cohen, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; A. B. Birenbach, D. and S. Cohen, 251 West 19th St.

A. J. Engel's Retail Fur Corp., Manhattan, $350,000; E. Fillmore, J. and A. Engel, 180 East 84th St.

Paramount Motors Corp. of N. Y., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; D. E. Jacobson, C. A. Woods, F. R. Reilly, 154 Broadway.

Morris Brothers & Son, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $250,000; S. A. and J. H. and A. Morris, 601 West 113th St.

Brewster, Gordon & Co., Inc., Rochester, grocery business, $750,000; C. J. End, L. H. Carr, E. F. Brewster, Jr., Rochester.

Art Gravure Corp, Manhattan, $15,000; A. Martinez, H. B. Corwey, B. E. Smith, 100 West Eighty-ninth St.

Mason Richardson Corp, Brooklyn, make autos and machinery, $25,000; C. Maxson, R. W. and F. J. Richardson, 420 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Nash Syracuse Co., Inc., Syracuse, auto business, $5,000; L. E. Higbee, F. P. Malpass, G. W. Fox, Syracuse.

The Afton Dairy Co., Inc., Afton, $20,000; F. Scott, L. Fouras, F. Gurnsey, Afton.

Sellman's Garage, Inc., Bronx, $5,000; L. Blass, H. Simon, N. Bender, 804 Tiffany St.

Ross Novelty Manufacturing Co., Inc., Buffalo, novelties and metal articles, $10,000; A. Ross, P. Stahlka, R. G. Guster, Buffalo.

Colonial Multiphone Co., Rochester, make photographs, $500,000; George Thaines, B. W. Smith, A. T. Foltz, Rochester.

Hermon Dairy Co., Inc., Hermon, St. Lawrence County, $20,000; T. S. Maine, G. Taggart, E. C. Cobb, Hermon.

The Parisian Shop, Inc., Brooklyn, ladies' wear, $10,000; S. Freeman, H. Hertz, J. Kirschner, 1,197 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Borkin Tire Co., Inc., Bronx, $10,000; A. Borkin, M. Kaplow, S. Vogelson, 1,421 Crotona Av., Bronx.

Chemical Machinery Corp., Manhattan, 150 shares common stock, no par value; R. Smith, C. Field, J. J. Serrell, 90 West St.

Denver Restaurant Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Stathos, H. Harmatis, J. J. Lazande, 600 West 115th St.

I. M. I. Realty Corp., Bronx, $20,000; M. and I Stern, I. Abrahams, 3 West 103d St.

Barnes-Nelson Company, Inc., Manhattan, manufacturers' agent for building material, $32,000; R. J. Morrissey, J. C. Monamara, W. H. Barnes, 2,546 Grand Av., Bronx.

New England Live Poultry and Egg Corp., Manhattan; H. and R. Batt, I. Robins, 39 Lowe Av.

J. F. Sullivan Co., Inc., Manhattan, real estate agency and brokerage, $15,000; G. A. Sheppard, G. J. Faulkner, J. B. Sullivan, 120 Liberty St.

B. R. W. Hotel Operating Corp., Manhattan, $200,000; D. A. and W. J. Hay, E. Sternfield, 2,111 Amsterdam Av.

Viera Trading Co., Inc., general export and import business, $25,000; R. Viera, A. Anhut, and E. Demeis, 38 West 69th St.

Economy Carburetor Foreign Rights Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; A. E. Thompson, E. P. Clyde, L. F. Pelletier, 302 West 111th St.

Decorative Display Co., Inc., Manhattan, artificial flowers and florists' supplies, $5,000; F. G. and F. E. Schmehl, W. E. Cook, 309 Broadway.

Delta Foundry and Machine Corp., Manhattan, $250,000; F. C. Reilly, F. J. McCaul, and J. F. Shea, 116 37th St., Brooklyn.

Regal Doll Manufacturing Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; S. and E. Hubert and S. Apogi, 200 Manhattan Avenue.

The Architectural Review, Inc., Manhattan, publishing, $25,000; C. Sisson, Peter B. Cappa, and R. B. Knowles, 165 Broadway.

Harry Hunter, Inc., Manhattan, theatre proprietors, $5,000; C. H. Cacciola, L. E. Warren, and H. Hunter, 1,402 Broadway.

Invincible Hook and Eye Corp., Bronx, $20,000; H. and J. Kapell and D. Marinsky, 52 Whitlock Avenue, Bronx.

Max Whitlock Corp., Inc., Manhattan, makes children's clothing, $200,000; L. Stimel, L. Jaffe, and J. B. Farkas, 286 Fort Washington Avenue.

Lloyd Winthrop Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty and construction, 200 shares preferred stock $100 each, 100 shares common stock no par value, active capital $25,000; M. Bulsberger, E. Egan, and C. Guldberg, 39 Park Row.

Italian Bakers' Corp. of Staten Island, Richmond, $25,000; L. Magnetti and J. and I. Rosso, Rossbank, S. I.

Rooney Brothers, Inc., North Pelham, trucking, delivery, and garage, $30,000; W. J. Buedinger, L. P. Delumen, and E. V. B. Rupert, 1 Madison Avenue.

The Wrecking Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $25,000; I. L. Anderson, L. B. Donahue, and W. P. Barker, 27 William Street.

American East Asiatic Corp., Manhattan, shipbrokers and agents, $100,000; P. L. Nolan, W. Lougheed, and F. F. Boulton, 78 Broad Street.

S. I. Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Strasbourger, J. R. Roth, M. C. Klein, 1,354 86th St.

The Marrus Thread Co., Inc., Manhattan, $15,000; S. and B. and H. Marrus, 933 Hoe Av., Bronx.

The Gantry Hat Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; P. Braun, H. Carow, C. Kuecke, 1,003 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

Mayers Hoffman Co., Inc., Manhattan, make boys' and girls' clothing and haberdashery, $50,000; S. L. Mayers, S. Hoffman, M. B. Cohn, 51 Chambers St.

Gem Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; C. Davidson, H. S. Hartstein, A. Hirsch, 35 Nassau St.

Chain Land Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; S. Goldsweig, M. J. Krinsky, 1 E. Schlesinger, 299 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Air Reduction Co., Inc., Manhattan, shares of common stock, no par value, increased from 120,000 to 258,320; active capital increased from 20,000 to 5,252; active capital increased to $4,400,000.

Ocean Commercial Corp., Manhattan, $500 to $100,000.

W. D. Chant & Son, Inc., Port Jervis, $50,000 to $100,000.

E. Kronman, Inc., Manhattan, $4,000 to $20,000.

Byron Holding Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $200,000.

The Locked Seam Ferrule Co., Brooklyn, $4,000 to $15,000.

Trinity Knitting Mills, Inc., Manhattan, $6,000 to $15,000.

Crystal Lake Amusement Co., Troy, $2,000 to $5,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

David Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $20,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Klein, Wexler & Atran, Inc., Manhattan, to Klein, Wexler & Co., Inc.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

The George H. Beach Co., Inc., Michigan, insurance agency, $5,000; representative, G. H. Beach, 135 Broadway.

Swedish Separ

FAIL TO AGREE IN STRIKE CONFERENCE

Building Trade Men Will Resort to Baker Once More on Monday.

19 MORE SETTLEMENTS

Head of Garment Workers Reports Manufacturers Continue to Accept Union Terms.

No settlement of the strike in the building trades was reached at a conference of committees of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Building Trades Employers' Association yesterday. At the request of Secretary Baker the committees will go to Washington for another conference with him on Monday.

After the conference yesterday, Robert P. Brindell, Vice President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, said that the meeting came to an end when the employers volunteered consent to the appointment of an umpire if the striking carpenters first returned to work.

"The union will not consider arbitration under the arbitration plan of the employers," declared Mr. Brindell, "because this plan has been nullified by the expiration of the agreement. Again we reached no agreement, although we told them that we came with power to settle."

Samuel B. Donnelly, Secretary of the Building Trades Employers' Association, made the following statement for the employers:

"The conference concluded without result. The committees will confer again with Secretaries Baker and Wilson on Monday. We told the union representatives that we had appointed our arbitrators and were ready to proceed to the selection of an umpire with the understanding that before the arbitration proceeded the men be put back to work. They declined to consider this proposal.

100,000 Out in Sympathy.

Mr. Brindell said that the sympathetic strike had affected 100,000 men. He denied that the electricians had refused to join the other trades in the strike. At Bridgeport, and wherever the Building Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor had jurisdiction, he said, electricians had been ordered out on instructions from headquarters.

According to Edward Smith, Business Agent of the Elevator Constructors' Union, elevator repair men in large buildings downtown have been instructed by the union to refuse to elevators. He declared that construction of elevators from the Queensboro Bridge to Blackwell's Island had been stopped within fifteen days of completion. Tonight the elevator maintenance men will meet at Brevort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth Street, he said, to discuss measures to be taken in the sympathetic strike.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who is directing a strike of garment workers here, in a statement yesterday said that the union continued to make settlements.

"During the last two days," says the statement, "nineteen more dress and waist manufacturers, employing 800 workers, have settled with the union, conceding the 44-hour week, an increase in wages, review of unjustifiable discharges, and all other union standards. Owing to Washington's Birthday, the applications for settlement from fourteen other dress and waist manufacturers have been deferred until Monday. The number of workers still out in this industry is about 10,000.

Expects More Settlements.

"With the busy season in full swing, and with the manufacturers unable to get new help or to induce any of their former employes to return to work of the union confidently expects that within a few days many reputable manufacturers will leave the association and make individual settlements.

"The strike-bound factories of dresses and waists will be picketed Monday morning. The factories are all located between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-seventh Streets, between Madison and Sixth Avenues, and, judging by arrangements made by the Strike Committee, the pickets on Monday morning will number in the thousands. The officers of the union will also be on the picket lines to see that order is preserved and that the girls are not molested or intimidated by ruffians who are said to be employed by the factories and who claim to be detectives.

"The unions in the children's dresses and house dress and kimono trades, in which 10,000 workers struck, will commence making settlements with their independent manufacturers Monday. The 10,000 girls employed in the white goods industry are scheduled to go on strike on Tuesday morning. The Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association yesterday turned down the demands of that union for a forty-four-hour week and an increase in wages."

After a meeting of 1,500 members of the Goodyear Operators' Protective Union held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon it was announced that the differences between the workers and manufacturers were well on the way toward settlement and that no strike was contemplated.

Coal Trade Situation.

Dullness continues to be the keynote of the anthracite trade, with tidewater shipments showing a great shrinkage in volume as compared with a few weeks ago, Saward's Weekly will say today. This reflects curtailment at the collieries, which have been operating on short time since the first of the month, and also the filled-up condition of retail yards both locally and to the eastward. With their bins full many dealers now can at the most take in tonnage only for replacement, and the outward movement remains sluggish, in keeping with weather conditions. Interest centres largely on the price policy of the leading producers for the coming coal year, in opinion is widely held that there will be no discount on April 1; but that the sliding scale will take the present circular as its starting point, and add 50 cents a ton thereto by Sept. 1. The tidewater bituminous market is in a healthier condition as a result of the numerous port embargoes and the efforts made by shippers to move coal standing at the piers.

Prices Up; Quality Down.

In the good old days when a man could put a quarter on a haberdasher's counter and get two white collars in return, the rules of the collar-making craft provided that these collars should be made of a fabric containing eighty threads to the inch both warp and filling. This gave a collar that not only would look well but would give a pretty fair measure of service. With the increased cost of fine-yarn cottons that came with the war, however, one enterprising manufacturing concern decided to steal a march on its competitors—and also the public—by substituting a cloth with seventy-two threads to the inch one way and seventy-six the other. This not only made a poorer collar—possibly explaining the rough work of the laundries—but it made a collar that the consumer was asked to pay 20 cents "straight" for. By making the substitution the manufacturing concern not only got more for its finished product, but got its collar fabrics for less. That the substitution is still going on is shown by the active buying of the 72-76 cloth done here this week, which has "boosted" the price of it materially.

Weekly Review of Dry Goods Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Marshal Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

Current wholesale distribution of dry goods is running considerably less than for the same week of 1918.

Orders for immediate delivery from road salesmen were of greater volume than for the corresponding week last year. Fall lines have not yet been opened.

More merchants were in the market seeking immediate requirements for stocks depleted by excellent retail business which still continues. Collections were satisfactory.

GOODRICH TIRE EARNINGS.

Annual Report for 1918 Shows Increased Income and Expenses.

The B. F. Goodrich Company in its report for 1918, issued yesterday, showed a net profit after interest charges but before war tax deductions amounting to $15,637,114, equal to $23.08 a share earned on the $30,000,000 common stock. In the preceding year, after charging off $2,250,000 for war taxes the company showed net profits of $14.49 a share. In 1918 the net sales of the company were $123,470,187 compared with $87,155,072 in 1917.

Manufacturing and other expenses increased to $102,813,857 from $84,878,674 in 1917, and $10,379,449 in 1918, while income before charges, depreciation, etc., for 1918 was $21,610,222, compared with $15,220,277 in 1917. Surplus for the year was $11,452,114 compared with $6,296,677 in 1917, and profit and loss surplus increased to $30,619,987 from $20,177,378 in 1917.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1918, showed $6,343,766 cash on hand, compared with $2,573,804 a year earlier. It also showed that the company owned $4,784,656 in Liberty Bonds. Accounts receivable were $12,570,609 compared with $10,070,060.

DISCRIMINATION DENIED.

British Marine Agencies Resent Charges Made in Washington.

Managers of the principal British insurance companies in this city issued a statement yesterday that there had been no discrimination against American shipping, a charge made recently in Washington by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and by Senator Duncan M. Fletcher, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce.

Attention was called to the fact that English companies operating in this country were subject to American insurance laws and that the successful conduct of their business precluded the possibility of the discrimination which was charged.

Earle W. Murray, Secretary of the Trans-Marine Underwriting Agency, also issued a statement denying the charges of discrimination, as to the allegation that most American companies are British owned he cited from the insurance report of 1918 that there were seventy-four American companies, thirty-three English and twenty other foreign companies doing business in New York State. The premium income derived from marine insurance by the American companies was $158,865,362; that of the British companies $60,508,423, and of other foreign companies, $33,574,610.

New Haven Suits Postponed.

At the request of Morgan J. O'Brien, of counsel for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, the argument on the application of Harold Norris and others for the appointment of a limited receiver to try pending peti ion suits against former Directors of the company was adjourned by Federal Judge Knox until next Friday. The motion was not opposed by the plaintiffs.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	97	98½	3s, Panama, '61, reg..	87	91
2s coupon, '30	97	98	3s Panama, '61, coup.	87	91
2s, Panama, '36, reg...	97	98	3s, Fed Land Bk....103		104
2s, Panama, '36, coup..	97	98	4½s, Fed Land Bank..100		104½
3s, registered, 1946....	88	92	4s, registered, 1925....104½		105½
3s, coupon, 1946.....	88	92	4s, coupon, 1925.....104½		105½
3s, conversion(1947....	88	92			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day.	Thurs-day.		Yester-day.	Thurs-day.
	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
4½s July, 1967	100⅞	100⅞	3½s Nov., 1955	81	81
4½s June, 1966	100⅞	101⅛	3½s Nov., 1954	82	83¼
4½s May, 1965	100⅞	101⅛	3½s May, 1954	81½	81½
4½s Nov., 1957	100⅞	101⅛	The following are quoted on a		
4½s Mar., 1957	100⅛	100⅜	percentage basis:		
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96½	97	4½s 1924-1931	4.60	4.35 4.60
4½s Mar., 1964	96½	97	4½s 1921-1923	4.60	4.35 4.60
4½s Mar., 1963	96½	97	4½s 1919-1920	4.60	4.35 4.60
4½s Apr., 1968	96½	97	4½s 1919-1923	4.55	4.30 4.55
4½s Sept., 1960	96½	97	4½s 1924-1933	4.55	4.30 4.55
4s May, 1959	90¾	91¼	4s 1940-1943	4.65	4.40 4.65
4s Nov., 1958	90⅝	92	4s 1930-1939	4.65	4.40 4.65
4s Nov., 1957	90⅝	92	4s 1922-1920	4.65	4.40 4.65
4s Nov., 1956	90¼	91¼	4s 1919-1921	4.65	4.40 4.65
4s Nov., 1955	90¼	91¼	4s 1940-1942	4.65	4.40 4.65
4s Nov., 1936	92	94	4s 1926-1930	4.65	4.40 4.65
4s May, 1919	99½	99¾			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Securities values closed strong in an active market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Buying orders in heavy volume in the final hour made for a sharp upturn, the active issues, especially in the leading industrials, responding readily to the vigorous demand. Steel common led in the rally. Minor steels had similar advances. Copper stocks, which had been dormant during the greater part of the session, shared in the upward movement, the group closing with gains of from 1 to more than 2 points.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
400 Alaska Jun.	2	2	2	40 Lee R & T.	26	25¾	26
300 Allis-Chalm..	35¾	34⅜	35¼	2,900 Mex Petrol..	176⅝	170¼	176⅝
630 An B Sug..	71	68¼	69½	33 Miami Cop..	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
210 Am Can..	46	45	46	1,120 Midvale Steel	49¼	48¾	49¼
50 Am C & F..	90½	89½	90½	350 Mo Pacific..	25¾	24⅝	25
30 Am Cot Oil..	45¼	44½	45¼	50 Nat Conduit	15¾	15¼	15¾
20 Am H & L..	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	150 Nat Enamel..	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝
600 Am pf..	75¾	75½	75½	10 New Cent..	80	80	80
20 Am Lib Oil..	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝	200 N Y Central	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝
865 Am Smelt...	68	65¾	68	250 NY, NH & H	20¾	20	20¾
110 Am Su Tob.	108½	107¼	107¾	20 N Y O & W	20½	20⅛	20¼
50 Am T & T..	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	40 North Am..	53	53	53
50 Am Writ Pa	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	30 Ohio C Gas	27¾	26¾	27
470 Anac Copper	60¼	58¾	60	10 Pennsylvania	44¾	44¾	44¾
50 Atchison	92⅜	92	92⅜	130 Pitts & West	37½	36⅝	37½
1,300 Bald Loco..	76¾	73¾	76¾	1,200 Ray Con	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝
190 Bald & Ohio.	47¾	47¼	47¾	365 Pierce Oil..	16⅜	17⅜	17⅜
350 Beth St'l B.	63	61¾	63	570 Royal Dutch	99¾	98¾	99¾
385 B'klyn R T.	20¾	24⅜	25	40 Ray Con Cp	20	20	20
645 Cal Petrol..	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	700 Reading	81⅞	80¾	81⅝
1,400 Can Pacific.	161¼	161¼	161¼	50 Rep I & S..	76⅞	75⅞	76⅞
450 Cen Leather	63¾	62⅜	63¾	50 Studs Motors	43½	42¾	43½
350 C. M & St. P	35¼	35¼	36	1,660 Sinclair Oil.	33	32⅜	33
150 C. R. I. & P.	24¾	23¾	24⅜	400 Sloss Sheffield	103¼	101¾	103¼
50 Chile Copper	17¾	17¼	17¾	100 So Railway..	28¾	27⅝	28¼
80 Chino Copper	33¼	32⅜	33½	690 Studebaker..	54⅝	53¾	54⅝
10 Colum Gas..	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	20 Texas Co....	194½	194½	194½
50 Col F & I..	57¾	57¾	57¾	110 Texas & Pac	35¾	35¼	35¾
50 Corn Prod..	49	46¾	45¾	30 Third Av....	16¾	15¾	16¾
210 Crucible St'l	58¾	57¾	58¾	450 Tob Prod....	89¾	89¼	89¾
670 Cuba Cane S	23¾	23	23¾	150 Union Pac..	130⅝	129⅝	130
440 Dist Secur..	67	65	66¾	200 Un Cig St..	124½	124	124½
160 Erie.....	16½	16¼	16½	40 U S C I P..	205	10	205
40 Do 1st pf..	28¾	28	28¾	300 U S Ind Al	111¾	109¾	111
400 Gen Motors..	141¾	140¾	140¾	2,660 U S Rubber	81⅞	77¾	81⅜
510 Goody'r Rub	82¼	82¼	82¼	27,950 U S Steel..	94⅜	93⅝	94⅜
50 Gt Nor pf..	93	93	93	600 Utah Copper	69	66	68¾
150 Gt Nor Ore.	40¾	40	40¾	100 U Ry Inv pf	25	23¾	25
90 Gas W & W	29¾	29¾	29¾	50 Va-Car Chem	55¾	55	54⅝
170 Inspiration..	47¾	46¾	47¾	850 Do 1st pf..	93	92¾	93
50 Int Mer Ma	24¾	24¼	24¾	90 Westing El..	44	43¾	44
2,960 Do pf....	103⅝	100⅜	103⅝	250 Willys-Over..	26⅜	26	26¾
80 Int Nickel...	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	*U S BONDS.			
1,555 Int Paper....	47¾	45¾	47	$2,000 Lib 3½s..	99.82	99.82	99.88
10 Do pf.....	7	2.150	1st 4½s..	96.00	95.92	95.94	
50 Do pf.....	23½	22¾	23¼	2,400 2d 4½s..	95.40	95.32	95.36
10 Kan City So.	17¾	17¾	17¾	4,200 3d 4½s..	97.56	97.32	97.44
90 Kelly Tire..	101	99½	101	3,200 4th 4½s..	95.80	95.50	95.52
180 Kenne Cop...	31	29¾	31	*Prices include interest.			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Ala Co 2d pf	65	65	65	115 Hous Oil pf.	86	85¾	85⅝
150 Atlantic Pet.	2¾	2¼	2¾	40 Mt V Mills pf	71¾	71¾	71⅞
25 Con Power.	108	108	108	5 Md Casualty	50	50	50
135 Cosden Oil	7¾	7¾	7⅞	10 Con Coal..	82½	82½	82½
20 Davison Ch..	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	200 United Rys..	19½	19¼	19½
10 Equitable Tr	38¾	38¾	38¾				

Bonds.

$2,000 Atl Coast L of S C 4s..	83¾	83¾	83¾
1,000 Con Coal 4½s	88	88	88
2,000 Do 5s	90½	90½	90¾
1,000 Con Power 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000 Cosden 6s..	97	97	97
1,000 Kirby 6s	96½	96½	96½
1,000 UnitedRys 4s	72¾	72¾	73¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
200 Am Smelting	87	87	87	200 *Phila. Elec..	25¼	25¼	25¼
5 Am Gas, N J	63	63	63	17 Phila Rap Tr..	69¾	69¾	69¾
10 Cambria Iron	40¾	40¾	40¾	110 Phila Co....	34½	34	34½
60 Cuban C Sug	23¾	23	23	235 Do 6s pf...	35¾	35	35¾
25 Catawissa pf	40	40	40	10 Phila R T....	22	22	22
450 Elec Storage	59¾	59¼	60	200 Reading	81¾	81¾	81¾
436 Gen Asphalt.	71	70	70¾	300 Tono Belm't.	5¼	5¼	5¼
215 Do pf.....	105	105	105	585 U S Steel...	94⅞	93¾	94⅜
535 Lake Super..	29¾	29¼	29¾	125 Union Trac..	33½	33¼	33½
30 Lehigh Nav..	70¾	70	70¾	2 Westmoreland	36	36	36
305 Lehigh Val..	53¾	53¼	53½	Coal	75	75	75
2 Minehill	51½	51½	51½	15 York Rys pf.	31¼	31	31
111 Penn R R...	44¾	44¾	44¾	*Ex dividend.			

Bonds.

$2,000 L Super inc	82	82	82
10,000 Leh V gen 6s	80	80	80
5,000 Do ann 6s..	119	119	119
5,000 Do con 4½s	93	93	93

Railroads

14 Bost & Alb..	136¼	136¼	136¼
102 Boston Elev.	68½	67¾	68¼
1 Bott & Prov.	96	96	96
5 C C & St L..	75½	75½	76½
1 Con Pass pf	80	80	80
10 Fitchb'g pf..	57½	57½	57½
15 Maine Cent.	80	80	80
310 Mass El pf..	14	13¾	13¾
9 Nor N H..	122	122	122
140 NY, NH & H	28¼	27¾	27¾
4 Old Colony..	68	68	68
5 West End....	44	44	44

Miscellaneous.

200 Am Ag Ch..	102¾	102¼	102¾
50 Do pf.....	99¾	99¼	99¾
60 Am Snuff pf.	94	94	94
40 Amosk'g pf.	80	80	80
65 Am Sugar...	119¾	118	119
14 Do pf.....	117¾	117¼	117¾
705 Am Woolen..	105	104½	105
15 Am Wool....	54¾	54¼	54¾
71 Do pf.....	97	96½	96⅝
375 Booth.....	59¾	59¼	59¾
50 Do pf.....	99¾	99¾	99¾
185 Centen Mex..	16½	16¼	16½
120 Cu Port Cem	13	12	12
2 Edison.....	166	166	166
67 Int Boat....	18	17¾	18
118 Fairbanks..	56½	56	56
20 Gorton.....	30	30	30
5 Gen Elec....	153	153	153
1130 Island Oil...	57¾	57¾	58¾
10 Mass Gas....	82¾	82¼	82¼

Bonds.

$2,000 A Ag Ch. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¾
5,000 A T & T 4s 94	83¾	84	84
4,000 Do 5s....	103	102½	102¾
1,000 A T & T 5s 29	99	99	99
2,000 Chi Jct. 5s..	93¾	93¾	93¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
30 Am Shipbldg	105	105	105	80 Pub Service..	89	89	89
140 Armour pf..	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	10 Quaker O pf..	103	103	103
200 Booth Fish..	20¼	19¾	20¼	115 Sears-Roe..	173	173	173
35 Do pf.....	80	80	80	60 Do pf.....	120	120	120
50 Chi Pn Tool.	64	63½	64	375 Stewart W..	85¾	86	86¼
140 Cudahy	102¾	102	102¾	3,244 Swift Int ..	47¾	47	47¾
110 Com Edison.	111½	111¼	111½	225 Swift & Co..	102¾	102¼	102¾
15 Deere&Co pf.	95½	95½	95½	3,462 Un Carbide..	61¾	61¼	61⅝
80 Diamond M..	112¾	112¼	112¾	58 Do rights..	⅜	⅜	⅜
4,812 Lib, McN&Lib	24¾	23¾	24¼	25 Wilson	70	70	70
2,228 Lindsay L..	18¾	18¼	18¾	130 Do pf.....	98	98	98
88 Mont W pf..	110¾	110¾	110¾				

Bonds.

$11,000 Booth F 5s.	90¼	90¼	90¼
2,000 C O & O 5s.	47	47	47
2,000 Chi Tel 5s..	96½	96½	96½
$5,000 ComEdis5s..	86	86	86
1,000 Pub Svs 5s..	87½	87½	87¼
1,000 Swift 1st 5s.	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
80 Am Smelting	87	87	87	200 *Phila. Elec..	25¼	25¼	25¼
5 Am Gas, N J	63	63	63	17 Phila Rap Tr..	69¾	69¾	69¾
10 Cambria Iron	40¾	40¾	40¾	110 Phila Co....	34½	34	34½
60 Cuban C Sug	23¾	23	23	235 Do 6s pf...	35¾	35	35¾
25 Catawissa pf	40	40	40	10 Phila R T....	22	22	22
450 Elec Storage	59¾	59¼	60	200 Reading	81¾	81¾	81¾
436 Gen Asphalt.	71	70	70¾	300 Tono Belm't.	5¼	5¼	5¼
215 Do pf.....	105	105	105	585 U S Steel...	94⅞	93¾	94⅜
535 Lake Super..	29¾	29¼	29¾	125 Union Trac..	33½	33¼	33½
30 Lehigh Nav..	70¾	70	70¾	2 Westmoreland	36	36	36
305 Lehigh Val..	53¾	53¼	53½	Coal	75	75	75
2 Minehill	51½	51½	51½	15 York Rys pf.	31¼	31	31
111 Penn R R...	44¾	44¾	44¾	*Ex dividend.			

Bonds.

$2,000 L Super inc	82	82	82
10,000 Leh V gen 6s	80	80	80
5,000 Do ann 6s..	119	119	119
5,000 Do con 4½s	93	93	93

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
Am Brass	210	215	210
Atlas Powder.....	160	184	153
Do pf.....	90	92	93
Babcock & Wilcox.	107	109	107
Bliss	360	365	360
Do pf.....	60	90	90
Colt's Arms.....	270	280	270
Du Pont.....	270	277	270
Du Pont debs. pf..	91	92	92
Hercules	209	214	210
Do pf.....	106	107	107
Miles-Sern't-Read..	101	103	101
Do pf.....	95	100	100
Scovill Mfg.....	215	220	220
Standard Screw...	350	370	350

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	‡Aetna Exp.	7⅛	7¼	7¼
115	‡Do pf....	61	*60	*60
1,200	‡Am Br Mfg.	64¾	64¾	64¾
1,500	‡Am Road M	12	12	12
2,500	‡Am W P'r.	4⅞	4	4⅛
1,800	‡Dict Prod..	11	10¾	10¾
1,000	‡Emerson-B..	2	1⅞	2
500	‡Fisher Body..	56	55	55½
1,200	‡Gen Asph't..	71	69¼	71
100	‡Do pf....	107	105¼	106
1,500	‡Hupp M. C..	6	5¾	5¾
4,500	Int Rubber..	18¾	17	18¾
2,500	Key T & R..	60¾	60	60¾
1,200	‡Lee Rub & T	11¼	11	11¼
800	‡L McN & L	24¼	24	24½
1,000	Mar of Am..	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,000	‡Ang-Am Oil 1s	17⅝	18
40	‡Ohio Oil Co.	329	328
40	‡S O of N J.	688	689

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

12,000	‡Allen Oil	2¼	2¼
600	‡Barn't O&G	3	3
6,500	‡Boone Oil..	3⅜	3⅜
36,000	‡Bos-Wyo..	*41	35
3,000	‡Cosden & Co	7¼	7¼
1,000	‡Creole Pet..	2¾	2¾
100	‡Curman Pet	1¼	1¼
500	‡Elk Basin..	6¼	6¾
14,500	‡Esmeralda..	5	4¾
3,000	‡Federal....	3	3
1,000	‡Glenrock Oil	3¾	3¾
300	‡Home O & R	10¼	10¼
800	‡Houston Oil	85¼	84
1,000	‡Hudson Oil	75	75
1,700	‡Int'l Petrol..	22¾	23½
20,000	‡Isl'd O & T	7¾	7¾
2,200	‡Kenova Oil	9	9
2,200	‡La O & R..	33¾	37¾
700	‡Merrit Oil..	24¾	24¾

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	‡A-B Col M.	39	39
300	‡Am Mines..	1	⅞
1,000	‡Arizona D..	51	40
2,000	‡Atlanta	4	4
400	Big Ledge..	⅜	⅜
7,000	‡Bes & Mon.	45	43
2,500	‡Caledonia..	31	30
1,500	‡Cal & Jer..	½	½
2,100	Canada Cop.	2	1½
4,300	‡Can Silver	68	68
2,000	‡Cash Boy..	4	4
2,500	Cresson C G	5	4¾
1,500	‡E C M Co..	1⅛	1
2,400	‡Florence S	74	74
1,200	‡Gadsden..	3¾	3¾
1,200	‡G. Rulyo M	⅜	⅜
4,900	‡Gold'd M..	6	5¾
2,000	‡Gt Bend..	4	4
1,000	‡Hecla M Co	75	75
	(a proc)..	71	69
6,800	‡Hecla M Co		
	(a proc)..	38	35
700	Hond Mng..	4¼	4⅜
2,200	‡Jim Butler	39	37
1,000	‡Jumbo Ext.	18	13
1,000	‡Kewanaa ..	5¼	5¼
500	La Rose, Ltd.	⅝	⅝

BONDS.

$50,000	‡A T & T 6s	99⅝	99¾
60,000	‡Anac'a 6s.	97¼	97¾
20,000	‡Beth St 6s.		
	1923	101¾	101¾
5,000	‡Beth St 6s.'31	83½	83¾
1,000	‡F F L 5s.105½		106
6,000	‡Int B T 7s 92		91½
25,000	‡Ill C 5½s,		
	w l.....	97	98¾

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.
St. Joseph L.	11	12	11
Smith M T....	¾	1	¾
Stand Motors	3	3½	3
Steel Alloys..	7¼	8¼	7¼
St L. R MAP.	40	45	45
Todd Shipyd..	102	105	102
Thigpen	4	4¼	4
U S L & H pf.	2½	2¾	2½
U S L & H pf.	2½	2¾	2½
Wright-M pf.	65	69	65
OIL STOCKS.			
Atlantic Pet..	2¾	3	2¾
Commonw'th	22	50	22
Cosden pf	4	4¼	4
Crown Oil....	17	20	17
Imperial Oil..	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
Kinney Oil....	70	72	70
Pitts O & G..	5	6	5
Royal Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛
So Oil Texas..	5	7	5
S W Oil.....	38	42	38
Texana.....	12	14	12
Tropic Oil....	2¼	3	2¼
Wayn O & G..	3	3½	3
MINING STOCKS.			
Austin-Am	½	1	½
Booth	14	17	15
Butte Coal....	1	2	1
Cashboy	5	7	5
Cerro Gordo...	½	1	½
Con Arizona..	1	1½	1
Con Coal Va..	4¾	5	5
First Nat C..	1¾	1¾	1¾
Fortuna	30	35	30

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.
Prairie

REAL ESTATE FIELD

In order to complete the residential development of East Sixty-third Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, Frederick J. Sterner, architect, purchased from the Almy Realty Company the row of five three-story and basement dwellings, 159 to 167, occupying a plot 100 by 100.

The property was held at about $160,000. Plans are being prepared by the purchaser for a 40-foot dwelling on the site, and the three other houses will be entirely rebuilt and new fronts erected.

With few exceptions every house in the block has been rebuilt. Several of them, with Italian style fronts, making it one of the most unique residential blocks on the east side. Harris & Vaughan negotiated the sale. The same brokers cooperated with Mr. Sterner in the development of the block and among the houses rebuilt were those sold recently to Mrs. Barbara Rutherford Hatch, Leonard Thomas, Dr. George Draper, John Magee, Philip Gossler, and Dr. Walton Martin.

Broadway-John Street Corporation Makes Another Purchase.

The Broadway-John Street Corporation bought from the estate of Alexander White the five-story building at the southwest corner of Water and Pine Streets, 130 and 132 Water Street, and 57 Pine Street. The property was held at $72,000.

The Alexander Hamilton Sold.

The Fidelitas Realty Corporation, represented by the Guaranty Trust Co., sold the Alexander Hamilton, a six-story elevator apartment house on plot 100 by 100, at 3,860 to 3,868 Broadway, on the northeast corner of 161st Street. The sale of the property, which was held at $250,000 and rents for $31,000, was negotiated by the Wood-Dolson Co., Inc.

Midtown Loft Deal.

The twelve-story loft building, 40 and 42 West Twenty-seventh Street, on a lot 45 by 98.9, has been sold by Frederick Brown, operator, to John T. Prout. The property shows a gross rental of about $40,000. In part payment the buyer gave two cottages at Deal Beach, N. J., and property at Beechhurst, L. I. Frederick Zittell & Sons negotiated the sale.

Increasing Demand for High-Class Private Dwellings.

The increasing demand for high-class private dwellings on the east side was apparent in yesterday's realty transactions, in several of which in the Murray Hill and Lenox Hill sections were purchased for occupancy. In the Murray Hill district Edward Margolies purchased the former residence of John T. Cary at 375 Madison Avenue, a four-story and basement structure on a lot 24.8 by 100 adjoining the residence of Mrs. George Loeb at No. 373, and that of Horace Porter at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street. It had been held by the seller at $125,000. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

G. Maurice Heckaher sold to a client of Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., the four-story and basement dwelling at 17 East Seventy-fifth Street, on a lot 20 by 102.2. The new owner is a resident of Long Island who will occupy the house in the early spring. The property was held at $50,000. Cushman & Wakefield were associated as brokers.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company sold the four-story dwelling at 147 East Sixty-first Street for the estate of George B. Watts to Shelton E. Martin, the tenant. The house occupies a lot 21 by 100.5, between Lexington and Park Avenues.

James L. Laidlaw, the banker, is the buyer of 60 East Sixty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 100, sold by Leopold Cohen. He will occupy the house.

West Side Dwelling Deals.

The Central Union Trust Company, executor, sold the three-story and basement frame dwelling on plot 24.9 by 99.11, at 520 West 159th Street. Cruikshank Company, in conjunction with H. Stewart were the brokers.

Sadie Angel sold the three-story and basement dwelling, 15.6 by 100.11, at 21 West 113th Street, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues.

Samuel Bright has bought the residence of Mrs. Pauline Mehling at 253 West 131st Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 18 by 100. F. Howell was the broker in the deal.

Mary T. Baeniker has sold the three-story and basement dwelling at 258 West Eighty-eighth Street, on a lot 18 by 100.8, between Broadway and West End Avenue.

Sells Convent Avenue Corner.

Frederick Brown sold to the Madooo Realty Company, Knox McAfee, President, the six-story elevator apartment house on plot 107 by 74, irregular, at the southwest corner of Convent Avenue and 152d Street. In part payment the buyer gave 350 and 352 West Thirtieth Street, two three-story and basement dwellings, on plot 36.8 by 100; also the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 118th Street, a three-story tenement, with stores, on lot 20 by 90. The total consideration involved was $159,000.

Heights Apartment House Sold.

The five-story new law apartment house, 40 by 100, at 255 Audubon Avenue, between 177th and 178th Streets, was sold to the 174d Street Realty Company, Inc., Aaron Miller, President, by Kurz & Uren, Inc.

Max Glicken sold the five-story apartment house on plot 80 by 125, at 42 Northern Avenue, the southwest corner of 179th Street, to a client of Vogel & Schultz. The property was held at $175,000 and rents for $20,000. In part payment the seller took a five-story new law apartment on plot 75 by 100, held at $126,000, at 2,010 Harrison Avenue, northwest corner of 180th Street.

Tenement Deals.

James H. Cruikshank resold the five-story tenement, 25 by 100, at 421 West Fifty-sixth Street, purchased last week, to Isadore Abrams. Harry Sugarman was the broker in both deals.

The Metropolitan Trust Company sold two six-story tenements with stores, each on plot 41.5 by 100, held at $60,000, at 326 to 332 East 126th Street, to an investing client of the Wood-Dolson Company, Inc.

Operator Buys Factory.

The six-story factory building, on plot 75 by 100, at 628 to 632 West Forty-seventh Street, in the Eleventh Avenue, has been sold by I. Kauffman to the Charles Galewski Company, Inc. The property, which is leased by one tenant, was held at $78,000. J. Kuntze was the broker.

Brown in Four Bronx Deals.

Frederick Brown figured in four Bronx deals, buying in each case for cash, six apartment houses held at a combined figure of $375,000. From the Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Company he bought two five-story apartments on plot 100 by 110, at 248 and 262 Wadsworth Avenue, near 183d Street, held at $150,000 and renting for about $22,000. The broker was the Herman Arns Company. From Louis Moennig, through O'Reilly & Dahn, he bought the two five-story houses, on plot 75 by 95, at 745 and 747 East 179th Street, held at $80,000 and returning an annual rent of about $11,000. The H. & D. Company, Inc., sold him the five-story house on plot 75 by 97 at 921 Fulton Avenue, adjoining the corner of Fox Street, held at $80,000 and renting for about $11,000; and through D. Schoen he purchased from Joseph Corn the five-story building, on plot 50 by 120, at 739 and 732 Prospect Avenue, held at $65,000 with a rental of about $5,000.

The Bronx Market.

Philip Wattenberg sold the five-story apartment on plot 40 by 100 at 1,053 Bryant Avenue to an investing client of Alexander Selkin and W. Cannon. The property was held at $50,000.

Edward Baer and William Goldstone purchased two five-story new law apartments on plot 100.6 by 111 at 1,376 to 1,382 Washington Avenue, 108 feet south of 170th Street, from the Jay Tee Bee Holding Corporation, Inc., Harry A. Barry, President. The property, which is arranged for sixty-eight families, returns an annual rent of $18,000 and was mortgaged for $77,000. Meyers & Sherwin represented the purchasers, who are reported to be negotiating a resale.

Bronx.

The Benenson Realty Company bought the two factories on plot 176 by 100 by irregular, on the west side of Austin Place, 172 feet north of 144th Street, Bronx. In exchange there was given the three-family house at 18 Washington Place, corner of Lincoln Avenue, Yonkers, on a plot of 50 by 105 by irregular, valued at $15,000. Max Lefkowitz was the broker.

Nason Company in Three Deals.

The Nason Realty Company (Max M. Natanson) figured in two purchases and one sale involving a total of approximately $385,000. From Vogel & Schultz it purchased a five-story, new-law apartment house on plot 60 by 101.8 at southeast corner of Ryer Avenue and 184th Street, held at $90,000 and renting for about $11,000, and from Samuel Kronsky, through Leitner, Brenner & Starr, two five-story, new-law apartment houses, each on plot 50 by 100, held at $130,000 and renting for $17,000, at 354 to 358 Hoe Avenue.

To Daniel C. Griffin the Nason Realty Company sold the five-story new-law apartment house on plot 100 by 105 by irregular, held at $165,000 and renting for $20,000, at the northeast corner of 176th Street and University Avenue. Leitner, Brenner & Starr were the brokers.

Three Deals for Portman.

I. Portman of the Union Chemical Glassware Company concluded three deals in upper Manhattan and the Bronx. His company purchased from the estate of Mrs. Burckhardt, through the Nehring Company (Jules Nehring, President,) the five-story new-law apartment house on plot 42.8 by 100, held at $50,000 and renting for $7,500, at 510 West 177th Street.

Mr. Portman resold Jeanette Court, a six-story elevator apartment house on plot 94.11 by 100 at 248 to 254 Audubon Avenue, southwest corner of 174th Street, to Samuel Willen, an investing client of Bloom & Kaplan; and the two five-story apartment houses, each on plot 50 by 100, at 2,516 and 2,520 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, to W. Scott, a client of Benjamin Fine and A. H. Levy.

Brooklyn.

Meister Builders, Incorporated, bought the two-story business building at 589 Third Avenue.

Kruchkow Brothers resold the four-story brick store and apartment building, held at $42,000, at 824 Fifth Avenue, to a client of Tutino & Carny.

H. Helm sold the one-family cottage on plot 40 by 100 at 1,606 Forty-eighth Street, to L. Schlesinger, and N. McKewen sold to D. Bilsito the two-family brick house on plot 20 by 100 at 1,160 Forty-ninth Street. I. Salzberg negotiated both deals.

Westchester Sales.

The Pelham Heights Company sold a large residence on an acre plot with two-car garage on Colonial Avenue, Pelham Heights, through the Pelham office of Fish & Marvin. The property was held at $65,000.

The Philipse Manor Company sold one of its houses in the Philipse Manor section of Tarrytown to a client of the Robert E. Farley Organization.

Commercial Leases.

The Independent Corporation, publishers of The Independent and Harper's Weekly, has subleased from Siegel Brothers the entire sixth floor at 311 to 319 Sixth Avenue. Brett & Goode Company negotiated the transaction.

Adolphe Schwob, Incorporated, leased from Charles Voyer Company, the five-story building at 45 Maiden Lane for a period of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of about $250,000. The building will be renamed the Schwob Building, and will be occupied by the lessees, manufacturers and dealers in jewelry and watches.

Payton & Hughes have leased from the Francis Bannerman estate the entire building covering the old cab stable site at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $100,000. The building will be remodeled into automobile showrooms and a garage.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Newton Av, n w corner 254th St, one-story stone garage, 21x30; Margaret J. Carter, 225 West 254th St, owner; Robert H. Feth, 1,183 Clay Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

164th St, s w corner Teller Av, one-story brick garage, 20x26.11; Sol. H. Jackson, 310 East 164th St, owner; Philip Bardes, 1,838 Wallace Av, architect; cost, $1,500.

Ellis Av, n w cor 151st St, Castle Hill Av, one-story frame dwelling, 20x40; Jacob Weinheimer, 2,160 Newbold Av, owner; B. Ehelling, 2,400 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

14th St, 113 East, to a four-story and basement, lofts and cellar; A. Luchow, 110 East 14th St, owner; B. A. & C. N. Whinston, 2 Columbus Circle, architects; $25,000.

8th Av, s w corner 30th St, to a four-story store and hotel; A. W. Miller, 401 8th Av, owner; B. H. & C. N. Whinston, architects; $3,500.

Cliff St, 85 to 89, to a six-story factory; estate G. H. Chattillon, premises, owner; R. H. Shelley, 477 5th Av, architect; $5,000.

Madison Av, 1,304 to 1,312, to a three-story and ten-story hotel; F. A. Bennache, owner; S. Cohen, 32 Union Sq, architect; $15,000.

Pearl St, 261 and Stone St, 26 to 32, three and four story offices; estate J. Gardner, 21 Liberty St, owner; J. B. Ryan, 5th Av and 60th St, architect; $5,000.

Rae St, 133 to 137, to a seven-story offices; J. F. Cullman, 161 Front St, owner; Dodge & Morrison, 135 Front St, architects; $20,000.

150th St, s s, 252 ft w of Courtlandt Av, one-story brick shop, 14x46; Palceire, 328 East 150th St, owner; Vincent Bonagler, 789 Home St, architect; $5,000.

168th St, Cooper Av and Washington Av, one-story brick theatre, 30x86; Lillian A. Ward, 2,720 Decatur Av, owner; B. A. McQunis, 70 East 45th St, architect; $8,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Samuel Marx.

224 St, 425-7 East, n s, 354.6 ft e of 1st Av, 47x86.9, vacant; H. S. Scott against Dersch Real Estate Co., Inc., et al; P. M. Goodrich, attorney; J. Sidney Bernstein, referee; due, $10,716.67; taxes, &c., $330.40; to plaintiff for $8,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

8th Av, 2,268, s e s, 50 ft s of 122d St, 25x 99.11, five-story brick tenement and stores; Ambrose K. Jones et al. against George Kitt et al.; Frederic de P. Foster, attorney; John N. Boyle, referee; due, $20,072.21; taxes, &c., $495.60; to plaintiff for $23,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ARDEN ST, 15, s s, 134 ft n of Nagle Av, 27x110; Arrow Holding Corp. to Mary E. Fogarty, 311 West 97th St, int. $20,000, all liens, Feb. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Chris Reid Real Estate Co. to same, all title under Sheriff's deed, recorded Oct. 29, 1918; attorney, same.....$1

AV C, n e s, 100 ft n e of 16th St, 24.2x83; Irving W. Dimelow to Ella M. Kent, Corona, Borough of Queens, mtg. $10,000, all liens, b. and s., c. a. g., Jan. 22; attorneys, Speir & Bartlett, 52 Wall St.....$1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 140th St, 20.11x 150; Davis J. Dwyer to William Haigh, 412 West 147th St, all title, b. and s., c. a. g., Feb. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CHARLTON ST, 8, s s, 22x86; Charlton St. 10, 8 s, 22x86; Gherardo Ferrante to Sisters of Charity Hallotine, mtg $10,500 on Nov. 10, b. and s., c. a. g., Sept. 12, 1918; attorney, A. M. Yuzzolino, 233 Broadway.....$1

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 229.10 ft s of 150th St, 30x100, William Haigh to Davis J. Dwyer, 420 West 147th St, all title, Feb. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 174.1 ft s of centre line of 153d St, if extended, 75x100; William Haigh to same, all title, b. and s. and c. a. g., Feb. 20; attorney, same.....$100

HOUSTON ST, 470 East, n s, 25x86; Isaac Fry and ano to Cyil Teitelbaum, 206 New Jersey Av, Brooklyn, Feb. 20; H. Levine, 361 Stone Av, Brooklyn.....$1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 35th St, 49.4x 100; Barstun Realty Co. to Commercial Importing Corp. of Madison Av., Inc., 111 Broadway, mtg $150,000, all liens, Feb. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 99th St, 50.11x 100; Masts Realty Corp. to Anna Terzian, 1,346 Park Av, all liens, Jan. 23; attorney, B. G. Terzian, 15 Park Row.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Anna Terzian to Vartan Holding Co., 15 Park Av, all liens, Feb. 17; attorney, same.....$100

PIERS 16 and 18, North River, with bulkheads, &c., 251x72.00ths interest, and also 1-20th interest in leases, &c.; A. Edwin Schoeffel to Alexander Schoeffel at New Rochford, Conn., Feb. 5; attorney, Allen P. Hallett, 22 East 33d St.....$1

VARICK ST, 224, s e s, 32x54x20.09x irreg; Jennie A. Wood to Frank Hitscherich, 72 Carmine St., attorney, William F. Wund, 158 Broadway.....$1

WATER ST, 171, s e s, 20.1 ft s w of Burling Slip, 20x38.8; Jesse M. Falk & Geo. Falk & Bro., 171 Water St. mtg $25,000, Feb. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,400

167 AV, 1,841, n e cor of 99th St., 25.8x 80; I. W. Dimelow to Ella M. Kent, 109 West Hayes Av, Corona, Borough of Queens, mtg $15,250, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Jan. 22; attorneys, Speir & Bartlett, 52 Wall St.....$1

2D AV, s e s, 11th St., 55x100; 2d Av, s s, 25 ft s of 11th St., strip, 4.6x100; William Shillaber, Jr., to F. S. Searles of Methuen, Mass., b. and s., all liens, Feb. 21; attorney, W. Shillaber, 1 Broadway.....$1

9TH AV, 2,441-13, n w corner of 152d St, 40.11x100; John T. Gerken and another to same, &c., to George Oberdorfer, 607 West 145th St, mtg $35,000, all liens, Jan. 31, attorneys, Wesselman & K. 55 Liberty St.....$78,000

18TH ST, 634 East, s s, 20x100.8; Irving W. Dimelow to Francis Speir, 378 Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J., and another, trustees, mtg $18,000, all liens, Jan. 23; attorneys, Speir & Bartlett, 52 Wall St.....$1

24TH ST, 209 West, s s, 16.3x98.9; Otto C. Sommerich, referee, to Harris Litvin, 260 West 44th St. (specifies sale); attorneys, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,100

49TH ST, 535 West, n s, 80x100.5 (former Feb. 5, 1919); William Van Cleef, referee, to Clara A. Beach, 350 West 145th St., mtg. $16,000, Feb. 6; attorney, W. M. Powell, 97 Wall St.....$3,000

82D ST, n s, 425 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; L. Gattegno to Sally, 346 West 44th St, mtg $9,000, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Feb. 14; attorney, E. E. Marcelle, 32 Broadway.....$1

83D ST, 249 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5, foreclosure Feb. 19; Nathaniel Phillips, referee, to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 23 William St, agr. dat. Feb. 20; attorneys, Geller, P. & A., 23 Cedar Place.....$11,750

79TH ST, s s, 199 ft w of 1st Av, 17x102.2; Samuel Wollheim to Jacob L. Wollheim, 175 East 79th St, all liens; attorney, S. Joseph, 154 Nassau St.....$100

80TH ST, s s, 306 ft e of Avenue A, 50x 102.2; E. Sheiubsky to Fanny Gold, 76 West 120th St, all title, outclaim, Nov. 21, 1918; attorney, Harry A. Gordon, 42 Broadway.$1

82D ST, 321 West, 350 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; also 834 st., n e c, Riverside Drive, 13.4x26.8x1rregr., (partition sale, Jan. 21, 1919); Otto C. Sommerich, referee, to Oscar Uns and wife, 333 West 84th St., Feb. 21; attorneys, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,500

106TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.11; Nathan Koenigsberg to Jacob Koenigsberg, East 106th St, mtg $27,500, March 15, 1917; attorneys, Zalken & Cohen, 51 Chambers St.....$1

116TH ST, 130 East, s s, 330 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11, foreclosure Jan. 31, 1919; Charles Putzel, referee, to Isidor Rosenthal, Theodore Isaac and Isaac Mayer, 89 Westminster Road, Rochester, N. Y., trustees, will of Arnold Wurtenberg, Feb. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,600

90TH ST, 48 West, s s, 20x100.8; M. K. L. Realty Co. to Walter C. Cramp, 349 West End Av, and John V. Viscardi, 1,165 East 51st St, as Trustees, all title, Feb. 20; attorney, A. Zimmermann, 206 Broadway.....$100

90TH ST, 50 West, s s, 20x100.8; Edwin A. Richard, to same, all liens, Feb. 5; attorney, same.....$100

90TH ST, 52 West, s s, 20x100.8; Sarah Spingarn to same, all liens, Feb. 20; attorney, same.....$100

118TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; F. Pagliaro to Agnes Serra, 57 Thompson St, mtg $14,500, Feb. 20; attorney, Garson Lee Young, 105 Broadway.....$100

127TH ST, 329 West, n s, 477 ft w of 7th Av, 16x99.11; Anna Mack et al. to Louis L. Mack, 1 West 35th St., three-fourths interest, a. t. b. and s., c. a. g., Feb. 17; attorneys, M. S. and I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

143D ST, s s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x 99.4; Criterion Holding Co. to Estelle Wohlgemuth, 20 East 94th St., all liens, 114.4; Letitia M. Schott to Marie L. Fowler, Bath, N. Y., mtg $23,000, Feb. 15; attorney, Thomas Shannon, Bath, N. Y.....$1

151ST ST, n s, 41.3 ft e of Belmont Av, 20.80.1; E. Marrond Assets Funding Corp., 507 5th Av, Feb. 15; attorney, W. C. White, 507 5th Av.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, 470, n s, 25 ft e of Lewis St, 25x68, Feb. 20; Cyril Teitelbaum to Jacob Fry, 726 St. Nicholas Av, and Mary Fry, 2 East 127th St, 5 years; attorneys, Horwitz & Hosston, 115 Broadway.....$8,500

LAFAYETTE ST, 254, w s, 19.6x66.3, 1st part, secures lease, life estate in all rents, &c., Jan. 7; Mary A. Murphy to Saul Mamorek, 53 Harrison Av, Brooklyn, due Jan. 15, 1925; attorney, N. H. Kramer, 51 Chambers St.....$8,000

LUDLOW ST, 51, w s, 25x87.6, Feb. 20; Bert E. A. and James A. Winham to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$15,000

RIVINGTON ST, 125, leasehold, entire building, with exit from theatre to 117 Norfolk St, Feb. 20; Mary Noble and Jacob Lieberman to Nathan Schulman, 1,530 47th St, Brooklyn, and another, due Feb. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Cohen, H. & S., 302 Broadway; notes.....$2,000

ST. MARK'S PLACE, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97.6, Feb. 20; Hy. Eumicke to C. Dochtermann, 468 East 10th St, 6 years, 5½ p. c.; Sidney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

8TH AV, 2,411 and 2,413, n w corner of 129th St, 49.11x100, P. M., Feb. 20; George Oberfeder to John F. Gerken, 607 West 145th St, and another, executors, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $35,000; attorneys, Foster, H. K., 59 Wall St.....$38,000

90TH ST, 46 West, s s, 715.40 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, P. M., Feb. 20; Walter C. Cramp and John P. Viscardi to M. K. L. Realty Corporation, 353 5th Av, 3 years, 6 p. c.; prior mtg $16,500; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

90TH ST, 50 West, s s, 20x100.8, Feb. 20, P. M.; same to Edwin A. Richard, 636 5th Av due Feb. 20, 1924, 6 p. c.; attorney same.....$18,000

90TH ST, 52 West, s s, 20x100.8, P. M., Feb. 20; same to Sarah Spingarn, 52 West 90th St, 3 years; attorney same.....$19,000

177TH ST, 511 and 513 West, n s, 42.6x 98.9x42.7x96, Feb. 17; Bemrub Realty Corporation to the State Bank, 378 Grand Av due and interest as per bond.....$3,000

Bronx.

BASSFORD AV, 2,254, e s, 35.6x77.1; James Beaver to Augusta A. Wurm, 204 E 163d St; Feb 20, 3 years, 6% per cent.; attorney, NY Title & Mtg Co, 135 Broadway.....$15,000

FAILE ST, 1,070, s s, 82x100; Henles Real Estate Corp to Norman Real Estate Corp, 170 Broadway; prior mtg $86,000, Feb. 17, 5 years, 6 per cent.; attorney, Frederick Rose, 35 Nassau St.....$9,500

LOT 376, map of Laconia Park, 82x114.5; August L. Becker to Charles Lowe, 61 West 168th st, Nov. 14, 1918, 5 years, 6% p. c.; attorney, E. R. Schelder 140 West 42d St.....$2,300

LOT 41, amended map of Bronxwood Park; George Marquesen to Julia E. Swenda, 1,021 Davidson Av, Feb 21, 3 years, 6 per cent.; attorney, J. D. Hallock, 505 E Tremont Av.....$4,500

TREMONT AV, s e corner of Prospect Av, 100x175; Clement H. Smith to George Hahn, 160 West 87th St, Jan. 27, due as per bond; attorney, George Hahn, 11 William St.....$60,000

153D ST, n s, 74.11 e w of St. Ann's Av, 25 x100; also St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 152d St, 25x74.11; Annette R. Applebaum and another to Commonwealth Savings Bank, 2,027 American Av, due Feb. 19, 1925; int. 5½ p. c.; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$8,000

153D ST, 419-13 E s s, 50x100; Frederick Steas to Veronica A. Valentin, 457 E 144th St; prior mtg $35,500 Feb 20; attorney, G. A. Stetzmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$1,000

169TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Webster Av, 25x 106; Bessie Goldman to American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, 8 West 29th St, Feb. 20, 5 years, 6% p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,250

169TH ST, n s, 98.1 ft e of Walton Av, 25x 100.4x98.3; same to same, Feb. 20, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same.....$8,350

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s s, 49.11 ft n of 126th St; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Henry Corbett, trustee, 60 Pine Street; Parish Frances, address 166 Broadway.....$37,000

3D AV, 1,375; Emilie Macher to Delamater Elliphas of La Grange, Dutchess County, N. Y.; attorney, G. P. Fall, 68 William St, $2,700

4TH ST, 107 East; United States Mortgage and Trust Co. and another, trustees, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

37TH ST, 110-113 West, interest of $10,000 in mtg $60,000; Israel M. Finkelstein to Simon Wolf, 32 East 21st St; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 200 Broadway.....$1

50TH ST, 233 East, New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Philo C. Hialsdell, 646 Putnam Av, Brooklyn; address 135 Broadway.....$13,000

57TH ST, 9 East, mtg $87,500; Fireside Realty Co. to William E. Iselin, at New Rochelle, N. Y.; attorneys, Townsend & G., 32 Liberty St.....$88,000

106TH ST, 9 East, referee's rept. Feb. 4, 1919; William G. Kaufman, executor, to W. G. Kaufman, 4 East 60th St; agreement, same to Kaufman & Co., 32 Nassau St.....$90,000

121ST ST, n s, 158 ft e of Park Av, mtg $5,000; John D. Ormsby to Lewis F. Sercn, 403 Edgecombe Av; attorney, Samuel Riker, Jr., 19 Cedar St.....$4,000

129TH ST, 150 West, mtg $20,000; Mary C. Snider to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

AVENUE A, n w s, lot 275, map part farm Charles Berrian, 25x102; Frank B. Hill to Ross B. Mehta, 1,265 7th Av, attorney, United States Mortgage and Trust Co., 55 Cedar St.....$4,500

SAME PROPERTY; Ross B. R. Heints to Minnie Heints, 2,201 Broadway; attorney, same.....$4,500

BERGEN AV, n e corner of 167th St, 27.6x 94; Louise Christman et al., administratrix, to Mary E. Patten, 235 West 76th St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$25,000

CARPENTER AV, s e corner of 221st St, 50 x105; Wilhelmina Haffen to August Jordan, 25 South Beach Av, Mount Vernon; attorney, G. Squires, 299 Madison Av.$7,500

CRESTON AV, e s, 119 ft n of 192d St, 56 x100.8; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. to Salmon Stein, 3,196 Broadway; attorneys, Lawyers, Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$48,000

CROTONA AV, 2157; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Philo C. Hialsdell, 646 Putnam Av, Brooklyn; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$13,000

FORDHAM AV, n w cor 189th St, 25x112; John C. Heints to Minnie Heints, 2,201 Broadway; attorney U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., 55 Cedar St.....$8,000

FULTON AV, s w cor Webster Av, 42.9x100; Esther Creamer and another to Samuel Hirschhorn, 2,520 Grand Boulevard and Concourse; attorney, John L. Bernstein, 1 Beekman St.....$100

LIVINGSTON AV, w s, 208.1 ft s of 246th St, 81-x175; Norman R. Finch, attorneys, Satterlee, C. & B., 49 Wall St.$6,000

LIVINGSTON AV, w s, 506.1 ft s of 246th St, 81x175; John R. Delafield et al, exrs. to Norman R. Finch, 21 East 84th St; attorneys, Satterlee, C. & B., 49 Wall St.$6,000

LONGWOOD AV, s e corner of Hewitt Place, 51x104.6; Otto J. Martens to Henry Fahrenburg, 1,875 Park Av; attorney, Eilers & Co., 277 Broadway.....$4,000

LOTS 13 and 14, block 7, Map Morris Park; Mutual Life Insurance Co. and another to W. K. Brice, 118 East 54th St; attorney, Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Place.....$1

LOT 16, block 20, same map; same to same; attorney, same.....$1

PROSPECT AV, 1,034; John C. Heintz to Minnie Heintz, 2,201 Broadway; attorney, U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., 55 Cedar St.....$5,000

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 146th St, 24.11x90.8; William W. Bahrmann and another, executors, to John W. Hearon, executor; attorney, John G. Snyder, 256 Broadway.....$20,000

SAME PROPERTY; John W. Hearon, executor, to Clarence S. Hearon, 782 East 220th St; attorney, same.....$1

STRIP of land lying between Mill Brook and lot 142, map Mt. Hope; John C. Heintz and another, to Rosa B. R. Heintz, 2,201 Broadway; attorney, U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., 55 Cedar St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Rosa R. B. Heints to Minnie Heints, 2,201 Broadway; attorney, same.....$2,000

WALTON AV, s w corner of 183d St, 97x 196 to Jerome Av; Mary D. Gerard to Jas. W. and Mary D. Gerard, 395 Madison Av; attorneys, Scott, G. & B., 46 Cedar St....$1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft s of 169th St, 25x100.8, P. M., Feb. 20; Walter C. Cramp and John P. Viscardi to M. K. L. Realty Corporation, 353 5th Av, 3 years, 6 p. c.; prior mtg $16,500; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

169TH ST, 46 West, s s, 20x100.8, Feb. 20, P. M.; same to Edwin A. Richard, 636 5th Av due Feb. 20, 1924, 6 p. c.; attorney same.....$18,000

169TH ST, 52 West, s s, 20x100.8, P. M., Feb. 20; same to Sarah Spingarn, 52 West 90th St, 3 years; attorney same.....$19,000

177TH ST, 511 and 513 West, n s, 42.6x 98.9x42.7x96, Feb. 17; Bemrub Realty Corporation to the State Bank, 378 Grand Av due and interest as per bond.....$3,000

Bronx.

BASSFORD AV, 2,254, e s, 35.6x77.1; James Beaver to Augusta A. Wurm, 204 E 163d St; Feb 20, 3 years, 6% per cent.; attorney, NY Title & Mtg Co, 135 Broadway.....$15,000

FAILE ST, 1,070, s s, 82x100; Henles Real Estate Corp to Norman Real Estate Corp, 170 Broadway; prior mtg $86,000, Feb. 17, 5 years, 6 per cent.; attorney, Frederick Rose, 35 Nassau St.....$9,500

LOT 376, map of Laconia Park, 82x114.5; August L. Becker to Charles Lowe, 61 West 168th st, Nov. 14, 1918, 5 years, 6% p. c.; attorney, E. R. Schelder 140 West 42d St.....$2,300

LOT 41, amended map of Bronxwood Park; George Marquesen to Julia E. Swenda, 1,021 Davidson Av, Feb 21, 3 years, 6 per cent.; attorney, J. D. Hallock, 505 E Tremont Av.....$4,500

TREMONT AV, s e corner of Prospect Av, 100x175; Clement H. Smith to George Hahn, 160 West 87th St, Jan. 27, due as per bond; attorney, George Hahn, 11 William St.$60,000

153D ST, n s, 74.11 e w of St. Ann's Av, 25 x100; also St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 152d St, 25x74.11; Annette R. Applebaum and another to Commonwealth Savings Bank, 2,027 American Av, due Feb. 19, 1925; int. 5½ p. c.; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$8,000

153D ST, 419-13 E s s, 50x100; Frederick Steas to Veronica A. Valentin, 457 E 144th St; prior mtg $35,500 Feb 20; attorney, G. A. Stetzmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$1,000

169TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Webster Av, 25x 106; Bessie Goldman to American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, 8 West 29th St, Feb. 20, 5 years, 6% p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,250

169TH ST, n s, 98.1 ft e of Walton Av, 25x 100.4x98.3; same to same, Feb. 20, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same.....$8,350

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 126th St; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Henry Corbett, trustee, 60 Pine Street; Parish Frances, address 166 Broadway.....$37,000

Machine Shop For Sale

The property of the undersigned, who has been engaged in the manufacture of 155 Millimeter Common Steel Shell. Offers will be received for the entire property on which there is no mortgage or encumbrance.

This consists of a machine shop and about seven and one-half acres of land located on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, on Clyde Avenue, Buffalo, having a spur track on each side of the building. The land is fenced. The main building is single story, well lighted and in good condition, of stone construction, 80 feet x 300 feet, a stone addition thereto, 30 feet x 200 feet and a frame addition, 88 feet x 304 feet, together with other outbuildings, among which are a restaurant and time and employment office.

This is a modern plant with a low tax rate and cheap electric power. The equipment consists of electric motors and transformers, air compressors, boilers and heating system, high class tool room equipment, office fixtures and furnishings, belting, shafting and hangers, furnaces, lathes, boring mills, drill presses, grinders, pumping and conveyor systems, benches, special machinery, etc., all being in good operating condition.

The property is open to inspection and may be seen by applying at the premises. Any offer made must have the approval of the Ordnance Department before acceptance.

J. J. CARRICK, INC.,
Clyde Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Telephone—Crescent 176.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Arthur C. Sheridan, Auct'r,
has been requested and authorized to sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT
NEXT WED., FEB. 26th
at 12 o'clock noon in the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y.
154 E. 27th St.
S. W. Cor. Broadway Alley.
BET. LEXINGTON & 3RD AVS. & NEAR SUBWAY & "L" STATIONS.
AT 28TH ST.
The four story building arranged for apartments and stores on lot 20x98.9. Fully rented. Liberal terms.
ALSO
By the order of
MEYER AUERBACH, ESQ., REFEREE
FRIDAY, MAR. 7th
at 12 o'clock noon in the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y.
Choice Private Residence,
19 W. 74th St.
Just Off Central Park West
The four story and basement high stoop brownstone private dwelling with improvements, on lot 20x102.2.
Possession, Liberal Terms.
Further details

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

76 Front St., cor. Old Slip. 5-story store and loft building; electric hoist. Firm of Leonard J. Carpenter, 23 Liberty.

OFFICES.—5,000 SQ. FEET IN HIGHEST GRADE OFFICE BUILDING IN GRAND CENTRAL SECTION FOR RENT FROM MAY 1. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 20 EAST 42D ST.

Factory space for rent, 2,700 square feet floor; all conveniences; heat, light, and power; 3 minutes from Queens Plaza station. Globe Thread Co., Pierce and 7th Av., L. I. City.

Entire second floor, 21x100; beautifully decorated. 11 West 40th St.

30,000 square feet, power, light, heat; Astoria, L. I. B. Y., 220 Times Downtown.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wholesale stationer desires loft, no manufacturing, about 1,000 to 1,600 square feet; must have freight elevator or power hoist, electricity very low; below Brooklyn Bridge; for occupancy May 1. G. H., 414 Times Downtown.

HOTEL WANTED OF ABOUT 150 ROOMS, IN CENTRAL LOCATION; HAVE CASH; PRINCIPALS ONLY. SEND FULL DETAILS. CUBANS, D 833 TIMES ANNEX.

Wanted, 10,000 square feet for light machine factory on one or two floors; location Manhattan; long-time lease desired. A 222 Times.

FACTORY to rent out New York for light manufacturing, 10 to 15 thousand feet, sanitary building, good light. What have you to offer? H 417 Times Downtown.

Large, light store wanted by silk importing firm, 5,000 feet of 8,000 square feet. Importer, D 834 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Sq. 6160.

36TH ST., 144 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchen, and bath; reference essential; apply to superintendent.

35TH, 17 EAST.—Studio, three rooms and bath, exquisitely furnished with English and Spanish antiques; open fireplace; maid service; bachelors only. Call from 10 A. M. Phone Murray Hill 9628.

40TH ST., EAST.—Living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath; attractively furnished; lease until Oct. $125 monthly. Murray Hill 8634. Apt. 5A, after 11 A. M.

42D, 78 East.—3 rooms and bath, well furnished, high-class apartment; maid service; lease until Oct. 1; rent $135, or unfurnished. Murray.

48TH ST., 19 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; exceptional furnishings; lease; references.

56TH, 19 EAST.—To lease, two-room apartment, artistically furnished, Dept. 3 north.

APARTMENTS, nansemony furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, ALL SECTIONS. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 25 EAST 48TH ST. VAND. 4998. OFFICE OPEN SATURDAY MORNING.

Murray Hill Section—Parlor floor, richly furnished, Oriental rugs, antiques, etc., consists of two large rooms and bath; $135. monthly. 244 Lexington Av.

Furnished—West Side.

48D ST., 26 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; two rooms and bath.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness unsurpassed; unusually large 2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

49TH, 46 WEST.—2 rooms, bath and kitchen, exquisitely furnished; $200 per month to October; seen afternoons. Leventritt.

52D, 37 WEST.—Two rooms, large bath and kitchen; seen by appointment; sublet June 1. Circle 1456.

56TH, 208 WEST. (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly monthly rates.

57TH, 38 WEST.—New two-room apartment, non-elevator, handsomely furnished. Mason.

19 WEST 69TH ST.,
Handsomely furnished suite; new apartment hotel.

2 ROOMS AND BATH.
Southwest exposure, overlooking city; large closets; rental and lease to Oct. 1; sublet no longer; $150 month.

71ST, 55 WEST.—Smart, up-to-date suite, pleasant home surroundings; good service; handsome furnishings; concessions from now until Oct. 1. Columbus 8067.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Beautiful living room, bedroom, shower, bath, electricity; maid service.

77TH, 150 WEST. — Attractively furnished parlor, bedroom, bath, hotel service including meals; $95 per month. Manhattan Square Hotel, Norton.

77TH, 66 WEST.—Small housekeeping apartment, beautifully furnished, to sublet; $150. Porter.

80TH.—Two rooms, three baths; owner leaving. 116 Riverside Drive. Murray Hill 3618.

83D, 57 WEST.—Large light room; nice kitchenette; $11. Schuyler 1976.

86TH, 334 WEST.—Sublet artistic furnished apartment 4 rooms. Macrae. Schuyler 2205.

87TH, 255 WEST.—Entire floor, 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; exceptional; immediate occupancy.

86TH, 309 WEST.—Non-housekeeping apartment; living room, bedroom, bath; rooms large, attractively furnished; southern and western exposure; broad river view; maid service; restaurant in building.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Eight attractively furnished rooms; sublet to adults until Oct. 1. Call afternoons, Apt. 4E.

91ST, 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 2 rooms with bath; maid service; $40-$85.

96TH, (Riverside Drive.)—High-class six light rooms; three bedrooms; silver, linen; immediate possession; $175. Phone Riverside 8085.

97TH.—Studio or large room; kitchen; davenette; use parlor; piano; $50. Particulars, 745 West End Av., near 97th.

105TH, 28 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms, bath, suite or separate; private house; gentlemen. Phone 1090 Academy.

111TH, 610 WEST.—Attractively furnished, light six-room apt., 2 baths, shower; reference.

126TH, 508 WEST.—Are you looking for an attractive 3-room apartment? elevator; nicely furnished, shower bath; all modern conveniences; moderate price. See Superintendent.

135TH, 620 WEST.—5-room apartment; convenient bus, subway; artistically furnished; Victrola, linen, silver; rent $45; lease after 10; Sunday after 12. Shaw. Morningside 5430.

171ST, 270 Fort Washington Av., Apt. 54.—To sublet, furnished, 4-room apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, and bath, silver, and linen; $100 month.

APARTMENT seeking simplified. For Spring and Summer, bargain opportunities. Consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 309 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333, (corner 93d St.)—Fine, Turin, high-class type apartment building, six, seven, eight, nine rooms, two and three baths; rents $1,800 to $2,700. Owner, on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 480.—Apartments, two rooms, neatly furnished; park view; telephone; elevator service; $100 monthly.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

CLAREMONT AV., 35.—7 rooms, 2 baths, newly furnished last October; sublet March-October. Morningside 5372.

HIGH-CLASS, elegantly furnished 3-room housekeeping apartment; shower bath; neighborhood 141st & Riverside; $100. F. C., 3,525 Broadway.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.

HLAWATSCH & HOBBS, 160 WEST 72D ST.

MARCH or April to Oct. 1, $125 month, outside apartment, seven light, attractive rooms; east, south and west exposure; two fireplaces; private telephone; furnished complete; excellent location; West End Av. and 82d St.; seen by appointment. 4284 Schuyler.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 35, (129th St.)—Sublet corner apartment, 4 rooms and bath, completely furnished; Oct. 1 rent $100 a month. Inquire Supt. Saturday-Sunday.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. — BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL, 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS; SHORT OR LONG LEASE. PHONE SCHUYLER 4306.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 709, (157th St. subway station.)—Six rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished, piano. A. J. O'Dell, Audubon 8400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548.—7-room apt. for March-April. Responsible. Telephone Morningside 5790. Apt. 3D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Splendid view; six rooms charmingly furnished; front; details. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE, 280, attractively furnished 6 rooms; overlooking Hudson; $225 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS, 35th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 2 rooms and bath, $75 to $90; 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $110 to $150; every modern improvement, including maid and valet service; references required. Ownership management.

TO SUBLET until June 1.—Two-room kitchenette apartment; exquisitely furnished with some Italian antiques, open fireplace; can be seen by appointment. Address 3 West 56th St. Telephone Circle 3649.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Sq. 6160.

36TH ST., 144 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchen, and bath; reference essential; apply to superintendent.

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105TH, 28 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms, bath, suite or separate; private house; gentlemen. Phone 1090 Academy.

111TH, 610 WEST.—Attractively furnished, light six-room apt., 2 baths, shower; reference.

126TH, 508 WEST.—Are you looking for an attractive 3-room apartment? elevator; nicely furnished, shower bath; all modern conveniences; moderate price. See Superintendent.

135TH, 620 WEST.—5-room apartment; convenient bus, subway; artistically furnished; Victrola, linen, silver; rent $45; lease after 10; Sunday after 12. Shaw. Morningside 5430.

171ST, 270 Fort Washington Av., Apt. 5A.—To sublet, furnished, 4-room apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, and bath, silver, and linen; $100 month.

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CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333, (corner 93d St.)—Fine, Turin, high-class type apartment building, six, seven, eight, nine rooms, two and three baths; rents $1,800 to $2,700. Owner, on premises.

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TO SUBLET until June 1.—Two-room kitchenette apartment; exquisitely furnished with some Italian antiques, open fireplace; can be seen by appointment. Address 3 West 56th St. Telephone Circle 3649.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

81ST, 265 WEST. (West End.)—Attractive, sunny suite, or separately; running water, shower bath; large modern apartment; 8th floor, east.

82D, 325 WEST.—Comfortable room, running water, private family; gentleman. Schuyler 4770.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Exceptionally nice furnished room; private home; electricity; gentleman; reference.

85TH, 212 WEST.—Connecting front rooms; private family. Schuyler 2484. McGregor.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Rooms, private family; gentlemen; convenient location. Apt. 4E.

87TH, 48 WEST.—LARGE, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; ELECTRICITY.

87TH, 108 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny, large room; one flight; private bath; electricity, phone; references.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Private family will divide newly furnished home with congenial people. Phone 2473 Schuyler.

87TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large furnished rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences.

89TH, 55 WEST.—Select private house, double or single room; hot and cold running water, steam, electricity.

89TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful large and small room; room with private bath.

90TH, 119 WEST.—Parlor bedroom connecting, bath adjoining; electricity, phone; private family; no other roomers; gentleman; references. Hutile.

90TH, 27 WEST.—Beautiful large room with private bath, steam heat, electricity.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Medium sized room; private home; bath convenient.

107TH, 312 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Magnificent, spacious room; southern exposure; business gentleman; high-class residence.

109TH, 304 WEST, (adjoining Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished large room, with dressing room, closets; also smaller room; modern house.

113TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large furnished room, bath; room for two; board optional; homelike; desire permanent guests. Call Saturday, Sunday, after 11. Apt. 3D.

140TH, 469 WEST.—Cultured gentleman will find home in exclusive, attractive house.

142D, 548 WEST.—American family, private house, front room; 2d floor; references.

145TH, 476 WEST.—Large room, furnished or unfurnished; private bath; all modern conveniences; transportation to all lines. Audubon 4325-W. Daly.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st.)—Attractive parlor bedroom for two; homelike; breakfast. Apt. 7.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 471.—Large outside rooms; single or connecting; electricity, telephone. Rose.

LARGE ROOM, select neighborhood, near subway, small family, bills. Phone 211 Morningside.

Large, sunny front room; West Seventies; gentlemen. Phone Schuyler 7906.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (cor. 80th.)—Two beautifully furnished rooms; overlooking Hudson; elegant house.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 684.—Gentleman; private family; elevator apartment; price moderate. Krauskopf.

WEST END AV. (99th.)—Couple have large room, bath; high-class apartment; $10 per week; gentleman; references exchanged. X 334 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 344, (76th St.)—Select house; front parlor; conveniences; steam, electricity.

WEST END AV., 841, (entrance 101st St., Apartment 1-E.)—Exceptionally attractive outside room; business woman only.

Brooklyn.

BERKELEY PLACE, 207.—Beautifully furnished rooms, $4 to $12 weekly; one half N. Y. subway; other conveniences; near Prospect Park and only 25 minutes to Times Square; take Flatbush 7th Av. car at Atlantic Av. subway station. Phone 2015 Sterling.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

37TH, 55 WEST.—Large room and hall room; private bath; kitchenette privilege; electricity; stable, if wanted; lease; $55 monthly. Sittenham, premises.

75TH, 323 WEST.—Large sunny ground floor front room, newly decorated; kitchen privileges; bath; $8 weekly.

MADISON AV., 735, (cor. 64th.)—Large back parlor, private bath, gas, phone; suitable dressmaker; grand large mirrors; $60 monthly.

ROOMS WANTED.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Business gentleman wants comfortably furnished room, with or near bath, in refined home or apartment; state price and full particulars. H 420 Times Downtown.

Large, quiet, sunny room wanted near or on Riverside or Morningside Drive. Answer by letter to O. Kaya, Room 1640 Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway.

Woman writer wishes one, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; near Columbus Circle; river view, top floor. Gifford, 1,161 Amsterdam.

Young man wishes room and breakfast with private family; modern conveniences; moderate. O 629 Times Downtown.

American Christian gentleman desires small room, refined family, below 100th. L 234 Times.

Young man, with private family, west side; improvements. Write 218 West 112th.

BOARDERS WANTED.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

81ST, (1,069 Madison Av.)—Beautiful front room, modern private house; superior table.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, complete service, homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 524.—Large room; house thoroughly appointed; excellent table; references.

West Side.

77TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 29 WEST.—Small room, steam heat, electricity; excellent table; references.

84TH, 114 WEST.—Small family can accommodate 1 or 2 gentlemen with first-class table board; telephone. Hanley.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Medium size room; good home cooking; all accommodations; table guests.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Lady owning handsome home, 4 baths, desires few paying guests.

102D, 306 WEST.—Opportunity for 2 adults in private Christian American family, front room, 4 southern windows; owner's home. Riverside 9881.

107TH, 322 WEST. (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence, 3 spacious rooms, bath; single room; exceptional table; modern.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large, double room, private bath; meals; one flight; singles, facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 683, (94th.)—Very large room, private bath, suitable two or three; French spoken; reference; table guests.

WEST END AV. 524.—Large room; house thoroughly appointed; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 315.—Private family; beautiful room, bath; unexcelled table; gentlemen.

London, England.

LONDON SEASON—Board, residence (breakfast, dinner); 64 and 65, Princes Square, Paysewater, London, W. Near Tube and Metropolitan Railway; from $21 weekly; write above.

BOARD WANTED.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

American couple desire well furnished good-sized room with running water or private bath and meals; will be permanent; state full particulars, location and price; references exchanged. H. K., 144 Times.

Elegant room and board wanted, by cultured couple, in private family, west side, 72d to 110th. A 243 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $21 and up; capacity 150. Phone N. Y. Park Place.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR FAMILY HOTEL, 124 Bruce Av. Tel. 3344 Yonkers.

Richmond.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of High Standard; 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Ferry.
50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Social Parlors; Comforts; Cleanliness.
Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult. With Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
74 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Country Board Wanted.

Young Japanese gentleman, college graduate, best references, desires permanent home with high class private family in the suburbs, within commuting distance. S 228 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.
Thirty cents an agate line.

ARTIST on dishes; young beginner, educated at Pratt Institute, desires opening with firm where bright ideas and attractive execution will be appreciated; salary to start, $12. Energetic, 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; capable of taking full charge; $25. O 410 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, Office Clerk.—High school education; reference; $12-$15. B 664 Times Downtown.

COMPANION to lady; care of semi-invalid, or supervision of home, by refined English woman; references. X 392 Times Annex.

CONFIDENTIAL CLERK, SECRETARY, (woman,) thoroughly experienced; qualifications include stenography; accounting. W 80 Times.

COOK wishes position; economical; excellent manager, small family; wages $60. Phone 6061 Plaza. Present employer 60 East 59th.

COPY-WOMAN.—Young American, Christian, 1 year 6 months' advertising experience covered by highest credentials; keen-minded and eager in her work; secretarial and journalistic training; available immediately; $25. L 229 Times.

GOVERNESS.—A highly educated visiting governess; English, French, Spanish conversation guaranteed. Riverside 8756.

LAUNDRESS wishes washing and ironing; reference; $2.85 daily. Glennon, 415 W. 47th.

MASSEUSE, licensed, hospital training, desires patients. Houseman, Cathedral Plaza, 101 West 109th St., Apt. 208.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional patients; references. Brook, 211 West 88th St. Riverside 3329.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

SECRETARY,
stenographer, typist, bookkeeper, and general clerk, capable of taking entire charge of office; 8 years' experience brokerage and commercial; $30 per week. Lillian M. Schrading, 105 Magnolia Av., Jersey City, N. J.

SECRETARY-NURSE for physician's office; four years' experience; highest references. Academy 4154.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, capable correspondent; seeks respectable position. A 236 Times.

SOCIAL SERVICE.—Young lady, college trained, librarian, typing, filing, reception, three years' experience; highest credentials; social service preferred. L 478 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, switchboard and dictaphone operator; A-1 references; neat, willing worker; 7½ years' experience. Phone Flatbush 7855.

STENOGRAPHER-TRANSLATOR.—Spanish-English translations, spare time; dictation both languages. S 303 Times.

WOMAN, respectable, seeks position in family of adults; no laundry. Apply 235 West 115th, ground floor.

YOUNG Japanese girl wants half day's work in small family. Apply to Rev. A. Kato, 11 Manhattan Av. Phone Riverside 231.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—ARMY OFFICER, just discharged, seven years practical accounting in Boston, (Mass. C. P. A.,) 18 months in army on finance and property, seeks connection with reputable concern; salary expected, $250 to $300 per month. O 404 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT employed as chief accountant by large corporation, well versed in income tax, corporation, cost, and general accounting, desires evening work. B 990 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, experienced, high grade executive, record of achievement, seeks big job as corporation executive. O 485 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed; tax reports, bookkeeping arrangements, $2.50 weekly; services not fat fees. Alpert-Barst, phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE.—Income Tax Specialist; established 1909; 35 upward; service on moderate references. Phone Beekman 398. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 33, 10 years' experience; monthly statements, books opened, closed; speak English, French, German; $35. 1,555 East 57th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements for clients without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, MANAGER, 12 years' experience; capable taking charge; office. M. H. Rogwn, 208 Penn St., Brooklyn.

AMERICAN, 38; 16 years' experience as accountant, office and credit manager, and Treasurer of manufacturing corporation; A1 references. Times Downtown.

ARGENTINE AND SWEDE FLAG STATES. Export representative, 10 years' experience in that territory, formerly with large export concern for 8 years, speaks several languages, including Spanish, desires exclusive representations of A1 manufacturers; highest references. W 852 Times Downtown.

A REAL POSITION wanted by officer above draft age; graduate United States Military Academy; no objection to serving out of country if position justifies. Address correspondence X 294 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, American, (25,) 8 years' commercial and 1 year's banking experience; also assistant to auditor, desires good connection, trial balance and controlling accounts; best reference; salary $30. X 338 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER of long and varied experience in mercantile and manufacturing lines wants a position; first-class references from certified public accountants and others; salary to start, $30 per week. Address Room 61, 96 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT, 20, desires position; experienced, competent; trial balances, collections, etc.; references; honorable army discharge. H 424 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 36; executive ability; full charge; modern methods; controlling accounts, financial statements, corporation accounting; $35. G 69 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — Six years' experience bookkeeper, 3 years' public accountant, competent to take full charge; moderate salary. H 414 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Answer this if you want a reliable young man with knowledge of modern accounting practices. A 263 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert; assume full charge; unquestionable references; salary $50. A 259 Times.

BOY, 16, school graduate, steady position; trade preferred. Schmidt, 330 East 80th.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE.

Energetic and resourceful business man, with knowledge of the British markets and who is returning to England shortly, wishes to represent progressive firms. X 343 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, TESTER.
American, (30,) married, no children; formerly U. S. Army motor instructor; understands any make car; refined, efficient, and trustworthy; first-class traffic driver and tourist; 14 years' experience on all high-grade cars; formerly with Cadillac and Pierce factories; my references are absolutely high class and will stand strictest personal investigation; family will consider first-class position only. D 835 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner can highly recommend steady, reliable man, good driver and mechanic; takes good care of car; willing and obliging; only reason leaving, former chauffeur returned from service. J. Sampson, 17 Battery Place.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 9 years' references on last position; this is not employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; 8½ years' experience; best references from private parties; married; prefers country position. 140 Vermilyea Av. Tel. 8656 St. Nicholas. Harvey.

CHAUFFEUR, 38; married; 18 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Man, 56 West 93d. Riverside 1880-J.

CHAUFFEUR, married, intelligent, polite, wishes position with private family; eight years' experience, and possess incomparable references. 2,215 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, 3 years' experience, wishes commercial position. John Monforte, 224 West 20th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, private, willing, reliable; 7 years' experience. Hackett. Telephone Circle 4187.

CHAUFFEUR, English-American; 12 years' experience; excellent references. Box 126, 852 Columbus Av.

CHEMIST, excellent analyst, engaged in research for himself, desires part time work to help pay expenses. L 132 Times.

CLERK.—Spanish, Italian, and English speaker; South American, young man, 21 years, can operate typewriter, desires clerical position; not afraid to work. J. Mandues, 318 West 57th St.

CUMI'ANION.—Young man, experienced boys' worker, camper, and rider, would act as companion to one or two boys; highest testimonials; state proposition fully. W 79 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, Spanish-French, (20,) knows also some Portuguese, desires position clerk or mfr. house. Address A. Gabaldon, 65 7th Av.

DRAFTSMAN.—Engineering student, four years' experience, wishes part or full time work engineer's office or concern. S 301 Times.

EDITOR desires connection with technical or other paper or publishers. S 318 Times.

EXECUTIVE, welfare, hospital; with advanced ideas, desires position; industrial organization. A 221 Times.

FOREMAN.—Discharged soldier, 22 months' service, character excellent, wants work; was foreman R. F. connection; handy with tools on machinery; please state wages. S 319 Times.

FOREMAN.—Wanted, by man of 20 years' experience, a position as foreman on first-class country estate; best references. E. W. Hunt, Treadwell, N. Y.

PAGE.—Young man, light colored, married; best references. B 979 Times Harlem.

POSITION wanted by one who has had several years' office experience as office manager, credit man or accountant; past 12 years had full charge accounting department of manufacturing firm out of city; married; have family; age 40; references furnished; only position considered must be permanent and have chance for advancement. J. L. Herr, Kalamazoo, Mich.

PRODUCTION MANAGER desires connection with manufacturer in mechanical line, automobile, tractor, or specialty. B 668 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 30, several years' traveling experience, wants connections reliable concern for city or Middle West; references. B 345 Times.

SALESMAN.—Five years selling specialities; not above doing missionary work L 118 Times.

SALESMAN wants hosiery line direct from factory for the Orient. A 271 Times.

SOMEWHERE
IN NEW YORK
There's a Place for Me.
If you could awake every morning with the feeling that your business was having competent attention, would you hesitate about employing the man who could do it?
Credits and collections; stock and shipping, bookkeeping; correspondence, office routine, in fact, all branches of business are the services which I shall be glad to place at your command. Box A 216, Room 61, 6 Wall St., city.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 20, knowledge of Spanish, desires position; experienced. W 1339 Times Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. — Experienced, rapid, accurate operator desires position; $20-$25. A 189 Times.

STEWARD, manager, successful caterer of unusual ability, wishes club position; city or country; highest references. Address L 109 Times.

SUPERINTENDENTS and janitors, who possess the quality of managing apartment houses, office and loft buildings furnished free of charge by the Brotherhood of House Rights and Janitors, Inc. Odelnheimer, 1 West 52d St. Riverside 1634.

SUPERINTENDENT OR MANAGER of a country estate or farm by a married man, no children; interview by appointment New York. X 356 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—College man, novelist and critic, will tutor in elementary or advanced composition and contemporary literature. R. G. N., 145 West 76th St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, technical student, 7 years' knowledge of mechanical drafting and machinist routine, desires to assist mechanical engineer or production manager; considerations of other openings. K 405 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, ex-collegian, excellent character, desires clerical work or position with future; best character references. L 164 Times.

YOUNG MAN, insurance clerk, desires position in broker's office, or anything; must earn $25 weekly. S 618 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position as bodyguard or valet. G 87 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING BOOKKEEPER
in rapidly growing agency; one of considerable experience in agency work preferred; excellent positions at salary for persons of necessary qualifications; write complete information in first letter, which will be held in strict confidence. O 596 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT SALESLADY.—High-class private dressmaking establishment requires neat, intelligent young lady having held position as such with good house; state experience, salary expected; correspondence strictly confidential. A 313 Times.

BILL CLERK, experienced, capable of accurately figuring extensions and neat typist; $60 month; follow-up; Christian house; 9 to 5; state qualifications, salary, $18. W 64 Tmes.

BOOKKEEPER in small metal works, take charge of office and women customers. West Side, 191 East 41st.

BOOKKEEPER, publishing experience preferred; $16-$18; neat, accurate, good education. O 646 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in patent law office; must be expert. Address, stating salary, G. & C., 115 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY.—High-class law office; state full particulars; advancement. R 417 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge bookkeeping; downtown export house; state age, salary, religion. R 854 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER with executive ability; knowledge of general ledger and control accounts, with ability to take full charge of books; exceptional opportunity; commencing salary will be commensurate with ability shown. H 423 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Reference required; reliable organization; in replying state salary expected. Experience. Write Suits 614, Woolworth Building, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, and typist; salary $15 to $20 weekly; reply in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and salary required. The Sanitary Heating Co., 233 37th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER understands double entry, controlling accounts; state qualifications, age, and salary desired. Box 175, 2,121 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER with hotel experience, also experienced in auditing restaurant checks; salary $23 week, no meals. Hotel Empire, Broadway at 63d St.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Double entry; $18-$20 to start. Call Saturday, 10 A. M. International Audit Co., 2 Rector St., Room 609.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, capable of taking charge of small office; state salary and references. A 305 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT with knowledge of typewriting; good figurer. Apply by letter Colonial Textile Mills, 36 East 23d.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography wanted; about $12 a week. American Mica Works, 47 West St.

BUYER.
Uptown department store desires to secure the services of experienced woman in fancy ribbon, laces, leather goods, and gloves; also one to buy needlework, art embroidery, and wool. Write, stating previous experience, which will be held in the strictest confidence, to

P. BECK,
425 WEST 160TH ST.

CHAUFFEURESS, Ford sedan; Red Cross work; must be expert driver. L 239 Times.

CORSETIERE. — Must be experienced and capable of managing and buying for an established business; $125 per month; call only between 2 and 4 P. M., Saturday, the 22d, 2,441 Broadway, corner 90th St.

DESIGNER
CAPABLE OF
CREATING ORIGINAL
TAILOR-MADE CLOTH DRESSES,
WANTED BY
LARGE DRESS CONCERN;
GOOD SALARY
TO RIGHT PARTY.
W 85 TIMES.

DESIGNER.
CAN CREATE
INDIVIDUAL STYLES,
WANTED BY
PROMINENT DRESS HOUSE;
STEADY POSITION;
SALARY NO OBJECT.
W 88 TIMES.

FRENCH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, experienced; must be able to take dictation in both languages. Apply Commercial Union of America, 25 Beaver St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, woman. Call morning, Piermont 106 St. Nicholas Av., corner 115th St.

GIRLS, GIRLS,
wrap candy; earn good money; short hours. REPETTI, 533 W. 54TH.

GOVERNESS-NURSE for two children, one 7 years and one 9 months; good references preferred; salary $45 to $50 per month. Mrs. W. Ledman, 1,800 7th Av. Telephone Cathedral 9401.

HAIRDRESSER, must be expert marcel waver; good salary; short hours. Griffin, 624 Madison Av., corner 59th St., upstairs. Phone Plaza 8402.

HOUSEWORK.—Reliable woman to assist with housework and care of infant; small apartment; two in family; good home; liberal pay. Suite 644, Woolworth Building, New York City.

HOUSEWORKER for family of two; private house; must be good plain cook and neat housekeeper; experienced only need answer; best wages paid. Horwood, 632 Hudson St., Hoboken. Telephone Hoboken 668.

INVOICE CHECKER.—One who can operate Monroe calculating machine; accurate at figures; state age, experience, salary desired; good chance for right party. R 409 Times Downtown.

MAID, general worker, small house; Cedarhurst, Long Island; no laundry, good wages. Call Monday, Feb. 24, after 1 o'clock, apartment 8 B, 161 East 79th St., City, or telephone Lenox 6308.

MAID for general light housework; small apartment; $40; references. W 65 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER for small family; Cedarhurst, Long Island

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

A MID-SEASON OPPORTUNITY.
1918 HUDSON 4-passenger Sport.
1918 STUTZ Speedster, Bearcat.
1918 CADILLAC 4-passenger Victoria.
1918 MERCER, 4-passenger Sport.
1918 BUICK 7-passenger touring.
1918 CHANDLER 4-passenger Sport.
1917 CADILLAC 4-passenger Chummy.
1917 PACKARD Fleetwood brougham.
1917 HUDSON 4-passenger Sport.
1917 STUTZ 2-passenger roadster.
1917 STUTZ 5-passenger touring.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW 38, landaulet.
1917 PACKARD 7-passenger touring.
1917 PACKARD brougham limousine.
1917 FRANKLIN 5-passenger touring.
1918 FIAT Fleetwood landau. Foreign.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC., Est. 1902.
1,676 BROADWAY, CIRCLE 65.
OPEN EVENINGS. TIME PAYMENTS.

ANDERSON 1918 SPORT.
CADILLAC 1918 7-pass. Touring.
CUNNINGHAM 1918 6-passenger.
CUNNINGHAM 1917 4-passenger.
HUDSON 1918 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 ROADSTER.
OLDSMOBILE 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood 4-passenger.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 PEERLESS limousine.
1917 PEERLESS 7-pass. touring.
1917 NASH 7-pass. touring.
1918 NASH 5-pass. touring.
1918 BUICK 7-pass. touring.
1918 DODGE 5-pass. touring.
1918 OLDSMOBILE, 6-cyl. roadster.
1916 DODGE 5-pass. touring.
L. A. D. MOTORS CORP.,
1,491-1,495 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
Nassau Prospect 5184.

BUICK, racehout, electric starter; very classy; sacrifice $500. Telephone King, 2413 Fordham.

BUICK 1917 Sedan. Exceptional bargain. 1178 Broadway (57th), one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK touring, 1918; almost new; driven only 3,700 miles; $1,100; must sell. 1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4626.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Black, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK, late 1917, practically new; original paint; private owner. 200 West 77th.

CADILLAC 1918 AMESBURY SUBURBAN.
CADILLAC 1918 SPECIAL 7-PASS. SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL SPORTING.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
CHANDLER 1918 TOURING.
CHANDLER 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
DODGE 1917 TOURING CAR.
MERCER 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
ROAMER 1918 TOWN BROUGHAM.
HUPMOBILE 1917 SPECIAL BROUGHAM.
S. G. V. 1918 FLEETWOOD SPORTING.
OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 LANDAULET.
MURRAY 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
FIAT FLEETWOOD, LATEST importation.
D. C. BURRELLE,
1,790 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 153.

CADILLAC coupe, 1916; guaranteed perfect condition; total mileage 15,000; 4 Silvertown cord tires and 2 extra; $1,700. Telephone Schuyler 4978 before noon.

CADILLACS, 1916 and 1917 models, limousines, perfect condition, fully equipped, just overhauled and painted; bargains. W. A. Trock, 611 West 59th St.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, excellent condition; price reasonable. Lincoln Square Tire Co., 1,500 Broadway, Columbus 9093.

CADILLAC limousine for sale; in first-class condition; newly painted and new tires; price $650. Phone Tarragot 488.

CADILLAC 1916 Touring. Price reasonable. 1778 Broadway (57th), one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, condition perfect throughout. Phone Circle 5602.

CADILLAC 1918 limousine, like new. 570 West 80th St., Brooklyn. Flatbush 8881.

CHEVROLET for sale, 8-cylinder, 5-passenger. S. M. Marl Bros., 869 Longwood Av., Bronx, Intervale 4806.

CHEVROLET 1917 baby grand; must be sold immediately; $475. Conlyn, 5412 Fordham.

COLE 8, seven passenger touring car fully equipped; used less than six months; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

DANIELS, 1918 collapsible brougham; cost $5,900; sacrifice. Mr. Fulton's chauffeur, Olympic Garage, 127th St. & Broadway, or Sunhome Chelsea 5-8-4.

DETROIT ELECTRIC, demonstrating cars; three 1918 models; $3,075 cars; new batteries, new paint; cars in good condition; real bargains at $1,850. Detroit Electric Car Co., 30 Central Park West, N. Y.

DETROIT ELECTRIC, 1918, duplex drive; new battery, new paint; Mr. L.'s car; $1,750. See this car at 20 Central Park West, N. Y.

DORIS.—Clover Leaf 3-passenger roadster, almost new; two new extra tires; make offer. 1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Decatur 4636.

FORD, 1916, first-class condition; demonstration; five new Khees; dependable rims. Audubon 6700, Extension 85, after 7 P. M.

FRANKLIN Special Sedan, ($3,200 body,) $750 extras; positively most beautiful Franklin ever built; excellent condition. Gage, 51 East 424. Murray Hill 422. Saturday and Sunday 175 Saratoga Av., Yonkers.

FRANKLIN Special Limousine; cost $4,900; sacrifice for immediate sale, $1,750; beautiful car; excellent condition. Gage, 51 East 424. Murray Hill 422. Car Saturday and Sunday 175 Saratoga Av., Yonkers.

FRANKLIN Sedan, Series 8; excellent condition; will sell reasonable. A. B. Williams, 33 3d Av., Newark, N. J.

HUDSON 1917 Touring. Wonderful condition. 1778 Broadway (57th), one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON 1918 four-passenger Sport. 1,778 Broadway (57th), one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan; also town car. 1,176 B'way, 3d floor. Circle 1417.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, five-passenger touring; new battery. George P. Barbarow, 297 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

LOBELL ABORN CO.,
230 West 56th St.,
One door west of Broadway.
1918 PACKARD Touring. Like new.
1917 CADILLAC Chummy Roadster.
1917 STUTZ 4-Passenger Touring.
1917 SAMSON Chummy Roadster.
1917 McFARLIN Touring.
1917 CADILLAC Touring.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1916 CHALMERS Sedan.
1917 CHALMERS Sedan.

LOCOMOBILE 1917 touring; full equipment; excellent condition. L 161 Times.

MITCHELL, 1918, 8-PASSENGER RUNABOUT, FULLY EQUIPPED; FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; DRIVEN ONLY BY ORIGINAL OWNER, 6,400 MILES; COST $1,600; SELL FOR HALF; RARE BARGAIN. CAN BE SEEN, DEMONSTRATED, HUDSON GARAGE, 315 W. 68TH ST., TRAFALGAR 223, OR PHONE COLUMBUS 5611, APT. 161.

OAKLAND.—Handsome 5-passenger cabriolet; must sacrifice; $975. Miss Dixon, 5412 Fordham.

OLDSMOBILE touring car for sale; 1917, 8 cylinder, Model 45; newly painted; mechanically perfect; will stand the most rigid inspection; an A1 purchase at the price, $1,000; if you are looking for a good car, for particulars phone to C. E. Hardesty, during the day 2383 New Rochelle, N. Y.; after 6 P. M., 1549-M Pelham, N. Y.

OLDSMOBILE sedan, 8, late 1917; almost new; 6 new tires, slip covers, other extras; cost $3,150; will sell for $1,600. Morningside 6704; apartment 23.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, little 6 touring. Mr. Graham, 2626 Vanderbilt.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS. Reconditioned & guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND CO., Broadway and 90th St.

OVERLAND 1918 6-cylinder touring; perfect condition; run 5,500 miles; $900, cost $1,495. Alfred Kohlberg, 47 Halcyon Terrace, New Rochelle. 200 5th Av., New York.

OVERLAND runabout, exceptional engine, Bosch magneto, six shoes. Tel. Bayside 2407.

PACKARD, 1918, Fleetwood Special, 4 passenger; exceptionally beautiful car; excellent condidition. Mr. Gage, 51 East 424 St. Murray Hill 422. Car seen Saturday and Sunday, 175 Saratoga Av., Yonkers.

PACKARD, 1918, Town Limousine, practically new; fully equipped and guaranteed; very reasonable. M. J. Tyrnoff, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1918 touring; prime condition throughout; tires good. Tel. Hamilton 3200.

PACKARD 1-48 5-passenger touring; perfect condition. Telephone 6282 Gramercy.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 touring, condition perfect. Phone Circle 5602.

PIERCE—14 Pierce 66, with starter, electric lights, 7 passenger touring; just overhauled; Goodyear cord tires; two extras; $1,250. Tel. John 1600, Montgomery 5365.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, limousine, reasonable; also Packard 1918 limousine, and touring body never used; bargain. Phone Academy 2000.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "38," landaulet-brougham, Series 4. Mr. Best, Vanderbilt 2000.

ROLLS ROYCE landaulet, Bosch starting and lighting. 2626 Vanderbilt. Mr. Underhill.

SCRIPPS-B., 1918, four-passenger, almost new; cost $3,900; will sell for $1,600; many extras; will also accept another car in exchange. 1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 WHITE 7-PASS. TOURING.
1918 HUDSON 7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
224 WEST 57TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
Fifty cents an agate line.

D. L. F. FROM TORONTO.—COME TO SEE father Feb. 21 and 22, Hotel McAlpin, from 5 to 9 P. M.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STANLEY.—Excellent condition; contract value $3,600; sell $2,650; another, 1918, $2,100; 1917, $1,400; also other models. Gage, 51 East 424. Murray Hill 422.

STEARNS KNIGHTS	Closed and Open Models.	Prices very reasonable.
Overhauled Guaranteed	4 and 8 cyl.	

STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus—7800.

STUDEBAKER, 1917, excellent condition. Brady-Murray Motor Corp., B'way at 62d St.

STUDEBAKER, five passenger touring, in first-class condition. 40 West 90th.

STUTZ 1918 touring; condition new throughout. Phone Circle 5602.

STUTZ 1917 touring, condition perfect, new tires; rare opportunity. Phone Circle 5602.

VELIE 1917 four-passenger Chummy, excellent condition; reasonable. Storage Warehouse, 220 West 84th St. Schuyler 1875.

WHITE limousine, by Holbrook, used very little; excellent shape; reasonable. De Dion Bouton Selling Branch, Circle 946. Mr. Stelling.

WILLYS-KNIGHT for sale; $2,000 cash; delightful Willys-Knight Overland town car; 4-seated, 1918 model; has only been in use about 6 months; excellent condition; 2 new tires. Can be seen by telephoning $425 Rhinelander.

WINTON Model 33, light six touring car; overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON light six touring, Model 22A; like new; $1,200. 1,681 Madison Av. Tel. 3783 Harlem.

Motor Trucks.

A MOST WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY. Highest quality used motor trucks; will positively sacrifice; must have the room for new stock; 5-ton Sauer, 3½-ton Standard, 2-ton Standard, 3½-ton Hurlbert, 3-ton Sampson, 3½-ton Indiana Dumper; new bodies and cabs; this is your opportunity; act quick. Standard Truck Corporation, 590 West 57th St.

STANDARD, 1918, 3½-ton; worm drive; little used; fine condition; wonderful bargain; must be sold at once to satisfy claim; make offer. Standard Truck Corporation, 590 West 57th St.

FORD one-ton commercial, worm drive, solid rear tires, 1917 model; cannot be told from new; $325 to quick buyer. 180 West 18th. Chelsea 8254.

PACKARD TRUCK, one-two ton, for sale; $1,400. C. A. Granger, 214 High St., Springfield, Mass.

PACKARDS, (2,) 3½ and 6 ton; open rack bodies; mechanical condition and tires perfect. Phone Hamilton 5200.

VIM, light delivery, steel panel body, completely refinished; reasonable. Max Seltz Inc., 320 Canal St. Telephone Franklin 666.

NASH TRUCK, 2-ton rack body, run less thousand miles, perfect condition; sell cheap. Seaits, 733 Lexington Av.

MACK TRUCK, 7½ ton; owner drives; platform body. Lenox 10120, 10 to 1.

Automobiles for Rent.

1917 DELIVERY CAR, closed body, 3½-ton, 12x4½, $15 per day; cheaper by the week or month; chauffeur furnished. 130 West 18th. Chelsea 8254.

PACKARD Twin Sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 W. 43d. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

CADILLAC.—Attractive limousine; hour, week, month. Telephone Wedge, 5174 Riverside; very reasonable.

SMART foreign landaulet for hire, monthly. H. Waldron, 132 West 56th.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted to purchase 1918 seven-passenger Cadillac car; which must be in good condition; give price, miles run, all other particulars. A 223 Times.

ROLLS-ROYCE CAR WANTED. — NOT PRIOR TO 1910; FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; PRIVATE OWNER ONLY; PARTICULARS, LOWEST PRICE. A 251 TIMES.

WANTED.—Automobiles, late models; absolutely highest cash price paid. Herman N. Karp, Inc., 1,676 Broadway. Phone Circle 65.

WANTED.—Automobiles of the better class; sold on consignment, or bought for cash; customers waiting. Russel & Downs, 124 West 84th. Tel. Circle 1740.

SEDAN all closed body wanted for Cadillac phaeton, 1917 model. Address G. D. 803 Times Downtown.

Cadillac, Pierce, Mercer or Stutz. Room 201, 527 5th Av.

BUICK small six or Dodge. Apply R. H. Davis, Stamford, Conn.

Automobile Repairing.

PHONE BEDFORD 6539.
EXPERT REPAIRING.
H. D. WEBSTER,
85 ROGERS AV., BROOKLYN.
Res. 989 Bergen St. Prospect 5124.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART SCHOOL. Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women at 225 W. 57th St. women is the best in N. Y. at Broadway. Write today for Catalogue 1.

AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Special equipment; or write for booklet. Ladies' classes. 235 West 50 St.

Auto School Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass by Y. M. C. A. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Special classes for ladies.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $50.50.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
1,121 BEDFORD AVENUE, DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

For Sale.—Globe-Wernicke Sectional Cabinet containing 18 map drawers and 15 8x5-inch card drawers; oak; practically new. Telephone Sunset 6800.

45 to 50 ft. glass cabin boat wanted; plain but in good condition; name best price. C. Grecht, 1,330 Sharp St., Baltimore, Md.

Cash registers at reduced prices. 51 West 14th St. Chelsea 5367.

Furniture.

Household effects of high-class apartment, fine Victrola, one hundred records, must be disposed of immediately; 4-8 P. M. Longacre 1,025 7th Av., city.

Solid mahogany library table desk; splendid for professional man; bedroom suits, walnut, refined, old fashioned; $90; Sohmer grand piano, A. D. R., 271 W. 71st St.

Government Sales.

SALE OF MACHINERY, MATERIAL DISPOSITION SECTION, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A., 19 West 44th St., New York City.—Sealed bids are requested for the following machinery now stored at the Ford Building, Long Island City: Elastic cutting, nailing, can soldering, platen cutting and creasing machines, vacuum pump, gasoline engine, ruffle accumulator, hydraulic presses, triplex plunger pressure pump, Seybold die presses, Stiles power presses, No. 16 machine Hornby press, Cross punch extractors, No. 2 Bolunt grinder with wood pulley, cloth cutting machines, Tyler R-cap sieve shaker, No. 21 vulcanizer, milling machines, vacuum pump, milling machine (shaper) vertical knife cloth cutting machine, No. 26 baling machine, No. 71 foot press, spiderless reel sifting machines, air compressors, Nash pumps, motors attached, Worthington pump, "Ellas" bench drill presses, lathes, reveting stapling machines, slitting machine, Needham high pressure gas system, power squeezing machine, form M. D. 24, obtainable from this office containing complete information and other details, will be received until 3 P. M., February 27, 1919.

SALE OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PLANT EQUIPMENT—EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE, BALTIMORE, MD.—The following chemicals and chemical plant equipment now on hand at Edgewood Arsenal, Stamford Plant, Stamford, Conn., will be sold at public auction at Stamford Plant at 10 A. M., March 6, 1919: Purchaser to remove material from plant; Plant for production of Chlorpicrin and consisting of tanks and stills; plant for production of Picric Acid; miscellaneous tanks and piping; tile warehouses; sewers and pipe lines and office equipment; 9 tons Dinitro Phenol; 26 tons Nitric Acid and 61 tons Sulphuric Acid. Further information on application to 311 W. Monument St., Baltimore, Md.

SALE OF CHEMICALS, MATERIAL DISPOSITION SECTION, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A., 19 West 44th St., New York City.—Sealed bids are requested for the whole or any portion of the following list of chemicals now located at the Ford Building, Long Island City: Dextrine, nickel sulphate, sodium carbonate, caustic soda, refined glycerine, chemically pure glycerine, K. & G. glycerine, glue. Bids made on Form M. D. 15, obtainable from this office, which contain complete information, will be received until 3 P. M., Feb. 28, 1919.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS.—Estate of RALPH M. WARD, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that on the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1918, on the application of the undersigned as executors of the estate of Ralph M. Ward, deceased, an order was made by the Surrogate's Court requiring the creditors of the said Ralph M. Ward, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within nine months from the date of said order, and in default thereof any such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

ELIZABETH M. WARD,
FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
JOHN F. RIGGS,
Executors.
Gazette Building, Somerville, N. J.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Scott, Col. G. H., to Camp Upton.
Keller, Col. W. L., to duty in office of Surg. Gen.
Beverly, Maj. R. F., to Camp Upton.
Ridell, Maj. H. E., hon. discharged.
Davenport, Maj. W. P., to Hosp. No. 1, Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Turnbull, Maj. W. G., to Camp Wadsworth.
Hirchman, Capt. I. S., to Camp Travis.
Hecker, Capt. C. H., to Camp Upton.
West, Capt. T. S., to Hosp. No. 16, New Haven.
Bryant, Capt. H. W., to Hosp. No. 2, Ft. McHenry.
Kraft, Capt. R. W., to disciplinary barracks, Ft. Leavenworth.
Losey, Capt. C. S., to Camp Taylor.
Frater, Capt. F. J., to Camp Taylor.
Mustard, Capt. J. H., to Camp Lewis.
Perkins, Capt. H. C., to Camp Devens.
Hanson, 1st Lt. A. M., to Hospital No. 32, Ft. Snelling.
Lampert, 1st Lt. M.; Langsdorf, 1st Lt. H. S., and Schiff, 1st Lt. N. S., to Camp Dix.
Smith, 1st Lt. C. H., to Hosp. No. 32, Chicago.
Joy, 1st Lt. H. H., to Hosp. No. 3, Colonia, N. J.
Stanbro, 1st Lt. G. E., to Hosp. No. 36, Detroit.
Resnik, 1st Lt. J., to Hosp. No. 1, Ft. Sam Houston.
Cooper, 1st Lt. G. F., to Ft. Riley, sick.
Patton, 1st Lt. J. L., to Camp Sevier.
Ghidella, 1st Lt. E. J., to Letterman Gen. Hosp.
Ostrander, 1st Lt. F. R., to Hosp. No. 1, Ft. Sam Houston.
Peters, 1st Lt. R. J., to Hosp. No. 2, Ft. McHenry.
Harris, 1st Lt. J. M., to Hoboken.
Riley, 1st Lt. C. McC., to Hosp. 82, Chicago.
Keeney, 1st Lt. C. E., to Newport News.
Bittker, 1st Lt. I. L., to Hosp. No. 36, Detroit.
Scheller, 1st Lt. L., to Camp Upton.

Field Artillery.

O'Donnell, Maj. L. A., to Washington.
Bacon, Maj. G. G., to report to Cmdg. Gen. Northeastern Dept for discharge.
Hand, Capt. D. W., to Washington and report to Chief of C. A.
Manthey, Capt. E. A., to Hoboken, thence to France.
Parrott, 1st Lt. J., Jr., to San Francisco and report to Cmdg. Gen. Western Dept. for discharge.

Air Service.

Jaynes, Capt. J. I., detailed as Prof. of Military Tactics at Hendricks College, Conway, Ark.
Ward, 1st Lt. H. J., to Dayton, O.
Rainey, 1st Lt. C. J., to Chicago.
Sloan, 1st Lt. J., to Dayton, O.
Joyce, 1st Lt. J. N., to Dayton, O.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Barnes, Col. H. C., to Ft. Monroe.
Dowd, Lt. Col. W. S., to Ft. Stevens.
Dubois, Maj. R. S.; Grimm, Capt. H. F., Jr., to Ft. Hancock.
Hatch, Maj. H. H., to Ft. Worden.
Bowden, Capt. E. R., to Washington for duty in personnel branch, operations div., Gen. Staff.
O'Brien, 1st Lt. C. J., to Jackson Barracks.
Jones, 1st Lt. J. D.; Moody, 1st Lt. A. B.; Vickery, 1st Lt. J. C., and Bruce, 1st Lt. A. B., to Ft. Hancock.

Signal Corps.

Fitzmaurice, Maj. W. J., to Washington for duty with Operations Division, General Staff.
Akin, Maj. S. B., to Camp Jesup.
Gerlach, Capt. F. L., to New York.
Wilson, Capt. H. M., assigned to duty with the Commission on Training Camp Activities, and will proceed to New York.
Campbell, 1st Lt. H. G.; Amerman, 1st Lt. F. M., to Washington and report to Chief Signal Officer.

Motor Transport Corps.

Drake, Maj. C. C., (Inf.,) to Chicago and report to Dist. Motor Transport Officer.
Thatcher, Capt. H. M., to Hoboken.
Grey, Capt. J. M.; Gray, 1st Lt. W. I., and Bushnell, 1st Lt. J. A., to Newport News.
Chauncey, 1st Lt. C. M., to New York.
Bell, 1st Lt. J. W., report to Constr. Officer, Camp Holabird, for duty with Unit No. 306.
Briske, 1st Lt. W., to report to Cmdg. Officer, Camp Holabird, for duty with Unit No. 311.

Miscellaneous.

Cravens, Col. R. K., to Ft. Sam Houston, as Dept. Adjutant, relieving Col. A. S. Morgan.
Alexander, Capt. A. C., hon. discharged.
Frothingham, Maj. L. A., U. S. A., hon. discharged.
Woodward, 1st Lt. J. E., to Washington for temporary duty, thence to Ft. Russell for insurance duty.
Farris, 1st Lt. M., to Hosp. 18, Otsen, N. C.
Nick.
Truax, Capt. H. D., to Camp Lee.

Ordnance Department.

Miller, Maj. F. J., to the Chief of Ordnance, Washington.
McLemore, Maj. J., to Camp Bray as Commanding Officer of 141st Ordnance Depot Company.
Avery, Capt. J. E., to Chief of Ordnance, Washington.
Duryea, Capt. F. W., to Chicago District Ordnance Officer.
Orr, Capt. J. S., to Erie Proving Ground.
Goebert, Capt. E. C., to Washington.
Gerharty, 1st Lt. F. D., to Chief of Ordnance, Washington.
Zeller, 1st Lt. H., to Camp Lewis, with 116th Ordnance Depot Company.
Hewetson, 1st Lt. J. H., to Cincinnati.
Channel, 1st Lt. S. D., to Chief of Ordnance, Washington.

Infantry.

Twiman, Lt.Col. W., to Camp Stewart, with 19th Inf.
Rinearson, Maj. A. V., to Walla Walla, Wash., as Professor of Military Science in high schools.
Palmer, Maj. J., to Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn.
Flower, Maj. H. H., to Washington, D. C.
Weaver, Maj. J. R. N., to the Adjutant General.
Major, Capt. E. E., to 40th, Camp Sherman.
Byram, Capt. P. R., to Camp Pike.
Following to U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz Island:

CAPTAINS.

Ballard, A. J.	Gray, H. C.
Armstrong, W. C.	Culp, C. M.
Dittmar, E.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Lindsey, M. F.	Helmer, J. H.
Lewis, H. I.	

McIntosh, Capt. S. C., to Commanding General Western Dept., San Francisco, Cal.
Harris, Capt. C., to Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C.
Burgess, 1st Lt. C. C., to Washington.
Lowe, 1st Lt. S., to Camp Travis.
Bernard, 1st Lt. L. V., to Camp Devens.
Wright, 1st Lt. R. A., to General Hosp. 36, Detroit.

Quartermaster Corps.

Brown, Maj. D. M., relieved from present duties.
Dunbar, Maj. M. B., to Balloon School, Ft. Omaha.
Douty, Maj. W. D., and Maloney, Capt. J. J., to Washington.
Bonner, Maj. E. A., to Hoboken.
McGill, Capt. T. B., to Boston.
Wheeler, Capt. B. W., to General Hosp. 36, Pittsburgh.
Street, Capt. S., to Camp Upton.
Rouble, Capt. L., to Walter Reed General Hosp., Washington, D. C.
Richey, Capt. F. H., to port of embarkation, Hoboken.
Colney, Capt. P. M., to Chief of Staff Ordnance, Washington, D. C.
Sullivan, Capt. E. M., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
Wheeler, Capt. R. C., to Washington.
Hall, Capt. R. M., to Newport News.
Chipley, Capt. F. L., to Newport News.
Ackerman, Capt. W., to Washington, D. C.
Scott, 1st Lt. R. E., to Washington, D. C.
Evans, 1st Lt. J., to Camp Upton.
McKinney, 1st Lt. W. R., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Cavalry.

Ringland, Maj. F. G., to Fort Sam Houston.
Morriset, Maj. J. G., to Fort Sam Houston.

Dental Corps.

Matthews, Maj. A. P., to the United States, reporting to the Surg.Gen.
Stachowiak, 1st Lt. J. A., to Tobyhanna, Penn.
Hobitzell, 1st Lt. W. H., to San Francisco en route Honolulu.
Ames, 1st Lt. E. G., and Treaser, 1st Lt. H. G., to Cmdg.Gen. Camp Pike.
Collier, 1st Lt. L. B., to Cmdg.Gen. Camp Dodge.

Engineers.

Judson, Col. W. C., to Chief of Engineers.
Gilman, Maj. J. L., to Chief of Construction Div., Washington.
MacKenzie, Capt. W. L. G., to San Francisco en route Philippine Dept.

Sanitary Corps.

Stewart, Capt. N. M., to Camp Greene.
Darling, Capt. S. L., to Washington.
Manning, Capt. A. C., to Gen. Hosp. 3, Cape May.
Tyler, Capt. B. F., to port of embarkation, Hoboken.

Veterinary Corps.

Crosby, Capt. J. F., to Camp Grant.
Goulet, Capt. H. C., to the Surg.Gen. by telegraph for instructions.
Beaman, Capt. N., to Camp Meade.
Metcalf, 1st Lt. F. E., Jr., to Camp Taylor.
Williams, 1st Lt. C. S., to Camp Knox.
Perry, 1st Lt. G. O., to 31st F.A., Camp Knox.

Leaves.

Briggs, 1st Lt. W. C., Inf., 10 days.
Graizen, 1st Lt. H. B., Inf., 10 days.
Collins, Col. C. C., Medical Corps, 20 days.
Neff, 1st Lt. J. C., M. G. Battalion, 2 months.
Eaton, 1st Lt. P. W., Air Service, 4 months.
Hawkins, Maj. S. F., 14 days.
McFeely, Capt. H. F., 10 days.
Allison, Col. J. B., Signal Corps, 14 days.
Estes, Lt.Col. H. M., F.A., 10 days' extension.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders to officers today:

Rorschach, Comdr. F., to the Eastleigh to command Crew No. 5.
Cohen, Comdr. A. M., to Crew No. 4, Staff Base No. 7.
Carlson, Lt. Comdr. J. R., to duty under Supt. U. S. N. A., Annapolis.
Hall, Lt. Comdr. G. C., to duty as Supply Officer of the Antigone.
Chipman, Lt. C., from Anacostia, D. C., to the Charleston.
Argill, Lt. A. J., from receiving ship, N. Y., to the Arizonan.
Adams, Lt. W., from receiving ship, Norfolk, to the Pastores.
Adams, Lt. R. C., from the Saranac to duty as Supply Officer, the Walter F. Lucknenbach.
Johnson, Lt. C. R., Brest, to Eastleigh, nucleus crews, Crew No. 8.
Sharp, Lt. W. T., sub-chaser No. 323, to Base 27.
Kilner, Lt. O. P., Northern Bombing Group, to Base No. 1.
Gelienhoff, Lt. N. H., Staff Base No. 7, to Crew No. 1, Staff Base 7.
Morse, Lt. C. E., Northern Bombing Group, to Base No. 1.
Carlson, Lt. A., duty re mine sweepers, to duty Administrator of Harbor and Floating Equipment, Newport News.
Schilenting, Lt. J. J.; Randall, Lt. E. C., and McNeal, Lieut. W., from receiving ship at Norfolk to receiving ship at N. Y.
Fitzpatrick, Lt. J. P., to duty as Superintending Constructor of Aircraft, U. S. N., Buffalo, N. Y.
Cornelius, Lt. P. C., from office of S. N. A. R., N. Y., to the Mercury.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means *versus* or *against*.

DECISIONS.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

Order affirmed, with costs: Dorner, Inc., admr., &c., respt., v. The Weber-McLoughlin Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide event. Order filed.

Bell, 1st Lt. W., report to Constr. Officer, Camp Holabird, for duty with Unit No. 306.

Briske, 1st Lt. W., to report to Cmdg. Officer, Camp Holabird, for duty with Unit No. 311.

Miscellaneous.

Cravens, Col. R. K., to Ft. Sam Houston, as Dept. Adjutant, relieving Col. A. S. Morgan.
Alexander, Capt. A. C., hon. discharged.
Frothingham, Maj. L. A., U. S. A., hon. discharged.
Woodward, 1st Lt. J. E., to Washington for temporary duty, thence to Ft. Russell for insurance duty.
Farris, 1st Lt. M., to Hosp. 18, Otsen, N. C.
Nick.
Truax, Capt. H. D., to Camp Lee.

Ordnance Department.

Miller, Maj. F. J., to the Chief of Ordnance, Washington.
McLemore, Maj. J., to Camp Bray as Commanding Officer of 141st Ordnance Depot Company.
Avery, Capt. J. E., to Chief of Ordnance, Washington.
Duryea, Capt. F. W., to Chicago District Ordnance Officer.
Orr, Capt. J. S., to Erie Proving Ground.
Goebert, Capt. E. C., to Washington.
Gerharty, 1st Lt. F. D., to Chief of Ordnance, Washington.
Zeller, 1st Lt. H., to Camp Lewis, with 116th Ordnance Depot Company.
Hewetson, 1st Lt. J. H., to Cincinnati.
Channel, 1st Lt. S. D., to Chief of Ordnance, Washington.

Infantry.

Twiman, Lt.Col. W., to Camp Stewart, with 19th Inf.
Rinearson, Maj. A. V., to Walla Walla, Wash., as Professor of Military Science in high schools.
Palmer, Maj. J., to Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn.
Flower, Maj. H. H., to Washington, D. C.
Weaver, Maj. J. R. N., to the Adjutant General.
Major, Capt. E. E., to 40th, Camp Sherman.
Byram, Capt. P. R., to Camp Pike.
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Lowe, 1st Lt. S., to Camp Travis.
Bernard, 1st Lt. L. V., to Camp Devens.
Wright, 1st Lt. R. A., to General Hosp. 36, Detroit.

Quartermaster Corps.

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Bonner, Maj. E. A., to Hoboken.
McGill, Capt. T. B., to Boston.
Wheeler, Capt. B. W., to General Hosp. 36, Pittsburgh.
Street, Capt. S., to Camp Upton.
Rouble, Capt. L., to Walter Reed General Hosp., Washington, D. C.
Richey, Capt. F. H., to port of embarkation, Hoboken.
Colney, Capt. P. M., to Chief of Staff Ordnance, Washington, D. C.
Sullivan, Capt. E. M., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
Wheeler, Capt. R. C., to Washington.
Hall, Capt. R. M., to Newport News.
Chipley, Capt. F. L., to Newport News.
Ackerman, Capt. W., to Washington, D. C.
Scott, 1st Lt. R. E., to Washington, D. C.
Evans, 1st Lt. J., to Camp Upton.
McKinney, 1st Lt. W. R., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Cavalry.

Ringland, Maj. F. G., to Fort Sam Houston.
Morriset, Maj. J. G., to Fort Sam Houston.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of IGNAZIO COSTA, Alleged-Bankrupt.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this court by the petition of Lesser Brothers, verified the 20th day of February, 1919, that a petition was filed in this court on the 14th day of January, 1919, praying that the above-named Ignazio Costa be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged-bankrupt was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this court and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same; that the said alleged-bankrupt is not now within this district so that personal service may be made upon him and that diligent efforts since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of said alleged-bankrupt.

Now, on motion of Lesser Brothers, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, it is

Ordered, that Ignazio Costa, the above-named alleged-bankrupt, plead, answer or demur on or before the 10th day of March, 1919, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 14th day of January, 1919, and in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto, adjudication may be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered, that this order be published in the "New York Times" once a week for two consecutive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 24th day of February, 1919, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged-bankrupt at his last known address at No. 216 Mott Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of

ENRIGHT DEFENDS RECORD OF POLICE

Tells Broadway Association Labor Unrest and Discharged Soldiers May Cause Trouble.

HE EXPLAINS LAWLESSNESS

Blames Demobilization, Which Leaves Jobless Men Here — Hugo Lauds Citizens Union.

Police Commissioner Enright, addressing the members of the Broadway Association at luncheon in the Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday, defended the present record of the department, attributed much recent lawlessness to the demobilization of sailors and soldiers around New York instead of at their homes, and was understood by his auditors to be defending his course in demoting Inspector Costigan, though he did not mention the Costigan case specifically.

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, the other speaker at the luncheon, uttered warm praise for the Citizens' Union, which protested against the Costigan demotion and which recently was attacked by Mayor Hylan.

Both men devoted much of their talks to discussing traffic conditions in New York, and Major S. Fullerton Weaver of the 306th Infantry, 77th Division, told of returning ahead of his regiment to start the work of finding jobs for the 5,600 men of the organization who have no work in sight when they are demobilized. The major told of the formation of a permanent 77th Division Association to find jobs for the men, and the co-operation of the Broadway Association to that end was promised to him.

"There has been no impairment in the work of the Police Department and no let-up in its activities," said Commissioner Enright. "I solicit your good will in support of the department. Notwithstanding emotional ideas and criticisms which have been expressed in some circles, I still think it is the best department in the world.

"The great unrest in labor circles, coupled with the return of soldiers and sailors who wish to stay here, or at least to play here till their money is gone, may develop a serious situation.

"I have been in Washington where I asked the officials of the War Department to have soldiers taken back to their local draft boards instead of having them demobilized at nearby camps. The War Department, however, has disagreed with me, though the Provost Marshal agrees with my plan. With the soldiers being demobilized in nearby camps, they are released from the army and given money home. They are also released from discipline and in many instances as many as 60 per cent. come here to New York.

"And in many instances they leave their money here and, if they depart eventually, they leave less able spiritually and physically to meet the situation that confronts them. Not only that, but patriotic citizens give them preference in employment so that a soldier who is a single man often takes the work needed by a worker with a large family to support."

Mr. Enright spoke of the series of robberies that have taken place recently in Brooklyn and pointed to "the arrest and confession of three sailors to twelve holdups. These are examples of conditions prevailing because of the present policy of demobilization. He said that not only would they not have been able to commit crimes here if taken home, but if they were known as criminals they would have been prevented from breaking the law in their home towns.

The Commissioner said reports should not be circulated that New York is "not safe for law and order." "It is and always has been," he declared, "and it is to your interest that these reports should not be circulated. People from other sections should not be alarmed at these reports which keep them from coming to New York either for pleasure or business."

The Commissioner added that there were less traffic accidents last year despite the depletion of the force because of the war. He suggested the removal of the L from Sixth Avenue between Washington Square and Central Park with a subway to replace it.

Referring to the 1,122 persons killed on the highways of the State during 1918, Mr. Hugo said the public would no longer tolerate the condition and that though there was no intention to be unfair, drastic legislation and other steps would have to be devised. He urged placing the power of revoking licenses, one of the most drastic remedies against carelessness, in the hands of the Secretary of State, the same authority which grants them.

It was in begging the members of the association to live up to their responsibilities of citizenship that Mr. Hugo cited the Citizens Union as an example of what could be accomplished by public-spirited men. He declared there was no limit to the amount of good government citizens could have if they would work for it, but warned that if they didn't, Bolshevism would become rampant.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

HUDSON 1918 TOURING CAR.

Painted blue-black, with extra shoe on side; taken from 34th St., opposite McAlpin Hotel, Wednesday, Feb. 19; reward for any information. Notify J. J. Cohen, 1,441 Broadway, Washington Detective Bureau.

LOST—Platinum diamond bar pin, five large stones centre, one surrounded by sapphires, and about 20 small stones, in scroll work; $200 reward to finder; no questions asked. F. Goetz, 302 Broadway, Telephone Worth 1971.

LOST—Suitable reward offered for the return of three important papers in a War Department envelope; lost Wednesday evening on St. John's Place car and addressed to Miss Esther Eriksen, 1,216 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Sunday morning, between Pennsylvania Hotel and St. John's Church, 30th St., or in Black and White taxi, small platinum pin with two half pearls and diamond; liberal reward. A 254 Times.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, Feb. 15, between Biltmore Hotel and Penn. Station, brown portfolio case with initials C. H. M. If found return to 536 5th Av. Reward.

LOST—Dark brown mink muff, round shape, Central Park Wednesday night, 19th, between 11 and 12. Reward. O 577 Times Downtown.

LOST—Reward for skunk muff, lost Thursday, Feb. 13, Mandel's Restaurant, Grand Central Station or vicinity. Snow, 165 West 88th.

LOST—Feb. 20, en route Princeton to New York, changing at Newark,) diamond and opal bar pin; liberal reward. Alice McKay Kelly, 973 Park Av., New York. Phone 7715 Lenox.

LOST—A sealskin muff; left in taxicab taken at 47st St. and Broadway to Grand Central Station, 4 P. M. Thursday. Return to 122 East 64th St. Suitable reward.

LOST—Purse containing Liberty bond, keys, vicinity 110th, between 8th and Manhattan Ave. Return bond, keys. Young, 616 West 207th.

LOST—On Friday, Feb. 14, oval sapphire pin, surrounded by diamonds. Liberal reward if returned S. W. White, 55 John St.

LOST—Lady's watch, open face, 2 diamonds on back of case; valued as keepsake; liberal reward. Mrs. Long, 187 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Purse, containing bills. Riverside bus or West End; identify minutely. Reward. Audubon 1440.

LOST—On Friday, diamond earring; reward. 418 Central Park West, Apt. 8I. Telephone Riverside 4184.

LOST—Black bag, with glasses, money order. Liberal reward if returned to Mr. Weissman, 500 West 175th.

LOST—Black silk bow-knot pin, edged with diamonds; reward. Telephone Gramercy 4182.

$500 REWARD

WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN OF 6 ARMOUR 6 PER CENT. GOLD DEBENTURE BONDS, SERIES B, NUMBERS 7510, 7520, 7521, 7522, 7523, STOLEN FEB. 15, 1919. NOTIFY DOMINICK G. RILEY DETECTIVE BUREAU, INC., 225 5TH AV. TELEPHONE MADISON SQUARE 7971.

REWARD for the return of patent leather canteen containing chair book, keys, and ring left in Scherer's Hat Shop, Broadway and 35d St., between 4:30 and 5 P. M., Feb. 50; no questions asked. Return to the Manager, Commodore Hotel.

$150 REWARD.

Return diamond brooch, design to represent 2 snakes, containing about 75 diamonds, lost Feb. 15, between West 58th and 59th Sts., or in taxi. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$75 REWARD.

Return platinum earring, containing 3 emeralds and about 50 diamonds, lost Feb. 21, between 45th St. and Empire Theatre, Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

$100 REWARD for diamond and pearl circle brooch, containing 8 diamonds and 3 pearls, lost Feb. 20, between 5th Av., 45th St., and Lexington Av., 52d St. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$50 REWARD for diamond flexible link bracelet, lost Feb. 20, between 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. and Broadway. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$200 REWARD.

Lost late Wednesday afternoon, diamond brooch, 119 West 71st St., Apt. 8-A. Telephone 2626 Columbus.

Found.

FOUND—Week ended Feb. 15, lady's wrist watch. Address, with identifying description, J. H. Van Alstyne, 250 11th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—White poodle; Marcotte on collar; reward. Marcotte, 182 Claremont Av.

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NAVY MEN DEMAND FULL GRAFT EXPOSE

Innocent Officers Feel That Suspicion Should Be Lifted from All but the Guilty.

USHER TALKS WITH DANIELS

Culprits, Honorably Discharged, May Be Restored to Service for Court-Martial.

Rumors of further arrests, gossip that higher officers were involved, and stories that civilians with political connections soon would be taken into custody, led responsible naval officers in New York yesterday to express a strong hope that Secretary of the Navy Daniels would reveal all details as to graft in the Third Naval District. So rife has gossip become that there were wide ramifications to the crookedness, and that the traffic in promotions, discharges, and easy jobs was of staggering proportions, that thousands of innocent officers were represented as feeling that the guilty should be named as rapidly as possible, in order that suspicion might be diverted from the innocent.

In one of the most responsible naval quarters in the city the belief was expressed yesterday that Secretary Daniels would make a full statement within twenty-four hours which would set rumor at rest and allow the people of New York to know just how far the naval grafting had gone. This report followed a telephone conference between Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Usher, commanding this district, and, though this could not be confirmed, it was said that Admiral Usher urged upon the Secretary the wisdom of the fullest and speediest publicity. Mr. Daniels has several times expressed the intention of carrying the investigation to its limits and of making all the facts known. Whatever reticence he may have displayed thus far is believed by navy men here to be due to his desire not to embarrass Major John F. Muir of the Judge Advocate General's office and his corps of investigators, who have been at work in this district for several weeks.

Just as soon as all the facts can be told without hampering the uncovering of all details and the punishment of the guilty, well-informed officers believed a complete statement might be expected from Washington, thus setting at rest the mounting volume of rumor which is smirching the innocent and the guilty alike.

It was said yesterday that much attention was being devoted by the Judge Advocate General's office to the possibility of forcibly returning to the service men who may have gained their discharges illegitimately and any others who may have participated in the graft and subsequently gotten honorable discharges. The navy is anxious that none of these men should be left to the civil courts, recognizing that conviction is surer and punishment more severe in a military tribunal. It was the fear of men familiar with navy procedure, however, that unless it could be shown that the discharges themselves were obtained fraudulently, the cases might raise an entirely new issue and a long legal battle might ensue before such men could be returned to the service.

It became certain yesterday that the United States Attorney's office would be called in to aid in the investigation just as soon as it was thoroughly established that civilians who, in any event, could not be reached by court-martial, were involved in the scandal. It has not been definitely admitted as yet that such men did participate in the various schemes for mulcting enlisted men and officers, but one report yesterday was that civilian "cappers" in Broadway restaurants and cabarets frequented by sailors had been used to get "clients" for the graft ring. Another of the day's reports was that an official of a civilian patriotic organization had participated in some of the larger forms of the graft but this, too, went unconfirmed in face of the steadfast refusal of navy officials conducting the investigation to give out any information whatsoever.

It was said that four officers were brought to this city from Norfolk yesterday under guard and that many more arrests might be expected.

ALLEN REPLIES TO TRAUB.

Governor Names Officers as Authority for His Charges.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 21.—"General Traub's statement that no complaint has been made of the conduct of the battle of the Argonne except by civilians, was astounding to me, in view of the fact that my entire presentation was from the testimony of his own officers and men," said Governor Henry J. Allen today in a formal statement issued upon his return from Washington, where he appeared before Congressional committees investigating charges that the 35th Division was inadequately supported.

"The statement that we were 35 per cent. short in horses, and that the artillery and 110th Ammunition Train had become practically immobile through lack of horses, was from Colonel Peck, a regular army officer, who was the Inspector General of the corps to which the 35th belonged," said Governor Allen. "This report also dealt with the shortage of ambulances and clothing. It was an official report and had received the attention of General Traub himself. It is filed in full with the investigating committee, and it will provide an astounding revelation when the committee goes into the entire matter.

"The report that our artillery barrage fell short on account of the lack of aircraft to direct the artillery fire, was not my report. It was the report of Captain Truman, a regular army officer, whose duty it was to keep the post commanders informed as to the progress of the battle in the front line.

"This also was an official report and will receive the full attention of the investigating committee when the investigation starts.

"The report that our casualties were much heavier than General Traub in his impromptu statement says they were, was given by Captain Harry R. Huffman, who had charge of the casualty clearing station, and whose duty it was to count the wounded as they went through.

"When you add to Captain Huffman's report of th ecasualties, the 1,733 the War Department states were killed or missing, it makes the total of the casualty list of the 35th Division over 7,000. This report received the approval of Colonel Turck, who was General Traub's divisional surgeon, and who recommended Captain Huffman for promotion as Major, after the report was made.

"In addition to these official reports from the officers of the three activities of the 35th Division affected by my statement, I filed statements from two Colonels of General Traub's infantry, both of whom had been mentioned by General Traub for special acts of bravery; three Majors of his infantry battalions, two of whom he had commended for courage in the field; several Captains and Lieutenants, and more than forty non-commissioned officers and men.

"When I returned home from the hearing in Washington, the list of evidence which I took to the Investigating committee had been augmented by a large number of letters which had come in during my absence, and which are still coming in. Many of these statements are from officers of other divisions showing that the shortage of war material in the 35th was typical of the shortages in other divisions also."

ARREST BY WOMAN RESERVE

Capt. Emma Reilly Takes Drunken Man to Jail; Then to Court.

William Tobin, 31, of 1,496 Dean Street, Brooklyn, arrested by Captain Emma Reilly of the Women's Police Reserve of the Atlantic Avenue Station on Thursday on a charge of disorderly conduct was remanded until Monday for sentence by Magistrate Reynolds in the Gates Avenue Court yesterday.

Complaint was made that Tobin was drunk and disorderly at Troy Avenue and Fulton Street, and insulted women. Captain Reilly remonstrated with him, whereupon, she told the court, he struck her. After a tussle she succeeded in taking Tobin to the Atlantic Avenue Station.

Tobin pleaded for clemency, saying he was married and the father of five children. Captain Reilly told the court that Tobin's wife and children were about to be dispossessed, also that she would pay the rent, not to aid Tobin, who should go to jail, but to assist his wife and children.

Religious Notices on Page 11.

PLANS WORLD AIR ROUTES.

British Official Is Hopeful of 7-Hour London-Cologne Service.

LONDON, Feb. 20. (British Wireless Service.)—"Preparations must be made for the day when all-British air routes will play a great part in the maintenance of the commercial existence of the British Empire," said Major Gen. Sir Frederic H. Sykes, Controller General of Civil Aviation, in an address before members of the Australian and New Zealand luncheon club today. He said that the British Government had for some time been engaged in mapping out stages on an air route from Cairo to Australia by way of Karachi, Singapore, and the Sunda Islands.

"The establishment of postal service by airplane is a practical proposition," he said, "and it is one the dominions will undoubtedly have in hand at an early date. Statistics show that for ten years before the war an average of £3,000,000 in gold was annually sent to the United Kingdom by Australia. I leave it to you men of business to estimate the enormous gain that would be secured if this million could be transferred and put into circulation in, say, ten days instead of sixty."

Sir Frederic outlined the work that is being done in establishing aerial postal routes between England and France and between Boulogne and Cologne, where British troops are located. At present a letter is five days in transit between London and Cologne, and the speaker said that this time could be reduced to seven hours. He said a regular timetable was being made out, landing stages were being built, and detailed preparations for the service were making progress.

FAVOR ROOSEVELT ROAD.

State Officials Indorse Plan for Highway to St. Paul.

The construction of a modern highway from New York City to St. Paul, Minn., along the Hudson River, Barge Canal, and the great lakes, to be known as the Roosevelt Road, as a memorial to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, is to be advocated by the County Superintendents of Highways of New York State, who adopted resolutions in session at Albany Thursday indorsing the project. The road would be approximately 1,500 miles long, and in the opinion of the County Superintendents the route suggested is the most desirable of any of the national highways that have been suggested from time to time.

Congress this week voted an additional appropriation of $200,000,000 for road building, to be distributed among the States according to the existing law.

AIRSHIP WAS UP 100 HOURS.

British Dirigible Could Have Covered 5,000 Miles in That Time.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In the course of a discussion of the Aerial Navigation bill in the House of Commons today Major Gen. John E. B. Seeley, Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, announced that the Government intended to make flying safer by providing a large number of airdromes, some of them military establishments and some civil. The Government, General Seeley said, would pay the entire cost of the exclusively military airdromes and would start the movement by providing for civil airdromes, but it was hoped that before long the last named would become entirely self-supporting.

A British airship, according to General Seeley, recently remained in the air for more than 100 hours. At an average speed of fifty miles an hour, the Under Secretary added, the airship must have covered more than 5,000 miles. It was possible that the airship could have continued longer in the air, the speaker said, notwithstanding the fact that it encountered considerable wind.

LINK WIRE AND WIRELESS.

Discovery in Telephone Operation Reported to Electrical Engineers.

Wireless and wire telephone systems can be linked so that the human voice will perform one lap of a journey over a wire and the next lap through the air to its final destination, while the replying voice will travel on air waves first and then on wire, according to a paper presented by E. B. Craft and E. H. Colpitts of the Western Electric Company, at the convention yesterday of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, at the Engineering Societies Building, at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

The operation of transferring the sound from the wire to the air can be accomplished, the paper said, by a device not more complex than the repeater now used in long-distance telephoning. The two engineers held that wireless telephoning would be a supplement to, and not a rival of, wire systems. The lack of secrecy and the impossibility of keeping thousands of air messages distinct in wireless telephoning in a city, it was said, prevented competition. The future of the wireless, it was said, seemed to lie in communication with ships, trains in motion, islands, and inaccessible places of all kinds and in the broadcasting of weather signals and other news.

TESTIFY FOR O'LEARY.

Surrogate Cohalan and Justice Collins Appear as Character Witnesses.

At the continuation of the trial of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, who is charged with violating the Espionage act, Surrogate John P. Cohalan and Justice Cornelius J. Collins of Special Sessions were called as character witnesses by the defense yesterday. Mr. Cohalan testified that O'Leary expressed gratification when he learned that his brother, Arthur O'Leary, had enlisted in the army.

"I had a conversation with O'Leary after we went into the war, in which he said he was glad Arthur was going into the service of the United States," urrogate Cohalan said. "He said: 'That's fine! I wish I could do the same thing. If I didn't have such a big family I'd do the same thing.'"

Both witnesses testified that they had known the defendant for more than fifteen years, and believed his character to be excellent. The defense continued to introduce witnesses who told Federal Judge Hand and a jury that O'Leary had not urged a fight against the Selective Service act at a meeting at 715 Lexington Avenue. The trial was adjourned until Monday.

When Education Ceases The Nation Dies

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